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THE
QUEEN'S
COLLEGE

Oxford University Press

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New York Toronto Melbourne Cape Town

Bombay Calcutta Madras Shanghai

Humphrey Milford Publisher to the UNIVERSITY



THE SOUTH FRONT OF THE COLLEGE, 1914

THE
QUEEN'S
COLLEGE

BY

JOHN RICHARD MAGRATH, D.D.

PROVOST OF QUEEN'S

HON. D.D. COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK, U.S.A.

HON. M.A. DURHAM

VOLUME II

1646-1877

170868.
28.4.22,

OXFORD
AT THE CLARENDON PRESS
MCM XXI

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XXVII. THE SOUTH FRONT OF THE COLLEGE, 1914

Frontispiece

From a photograph taken by the Photographic Department of the Clarendon Press.

XXVIII. THE NORTH-EAST CORNER OF THE COLLEGE

facing p. 47

From a photograph taken by the Photographic Department of the Clarendon Press. This is the oldest existing portion of the College. It shows the north face of Sir Joseph Williamson's building. The two niches, with Williamson's second crest between them, are given on the east front in Loggan's view of the College. Williamson's building was erected in 1672. For details see ii. 47, and for an enlarged reproduction of the architectural details see Plate XXIX, opposite ii. 48.

XXIX. ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS FROM SIR JOSEPH WILLIAMSON'S BUILDING

facing p. 48

From a photograph taken by the Photographic Department of the Clarendon Press. It shows more clearly than in Plate XXVIII, opposite p. 47, the niches with Williamson's second crest between them, on the north front of his building. The same design seems in Loggan's time to have been repeated on the east front of the building. See Plate XXXI, between ii. 64 and 65.

XXX. THE SECOND ARMS OF SIR JOSEPH WILLIAMSON

facing p. 50

For Williamson's arms see ii. 48. The plate is from a drawing by Major T. E. Lefroy, following closely a coloured representation of the arms prefixed to the *Liber Albus Benefactorum*.

XXXI. LOGGAN'S VIEW OF THE COLLEGE, 1675

between pp. 64, 65

The size of the original is 11½ in. by 1 ft. 4 in. It is taken from the air over St. Peter in the East's churchyard between the church and Saint Edmund Hall. The chapel with the ante-chapel is at the left

of the picture, with the library behind it, the provost's lodgings next to it, and the hall further to the right. The east front, which is towards the spectator, extends 274 ft. from the point where the lane turns to the west and so does not nearly reach High Street. Its northern part, on the spectator's right, consists of Sir Joseph Williamson's buildings, then recently erected; next to these are the buildings sometimes called the paper buildings erected in Airay's provostship.

The lodge, which occupied the site of the present lodge opposite to St. Edmund Hall, has over it the chamber known as King Henry V's, which probably faced this way, though the window arrangement facing the quadrangle was similar to that here shown. Over the archway leading between the chapel and the provost's lodgings towards the library may be just discerned the Langton arms, now over the door of exit to the High Street from the provost's garden. In the middle of the front of Sir Joseph Williamson's buildings is an architectural arrangement with Williamson's crest between an upper and a lower niche, which is repeated on, or has been transferred to, the north front of the building and is reproduced in Plates XXVIII and XXIX facing ii. 47 and 48.

XXXII. WREN'S PROPOSED ELEVATION FOR THE NEW CHAPEL AND HALL

facing p. 67

The original, probably by Burghers, is 1 ft. 4 in. by 1 ft. 11 in. It is probably the design referred to by Wren in his list of his works, and in that case would be of the year 1682. See pp. 67, 68 and n. 3 there. There are two states of the original copper-plate, one with clouds, the other without them.

XXXIII. GROUND PLAN AND EAST AND NORTH ELEVATIONS OF HALTON'S LIBRARY

facing p. 69

From an engraving by Burghers. The original is 21 in. by 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. In its original condition the ground-floor of the library had as its eastern half a cloister, and in its western half two storerooms. The line of this cloister was taken for the direction of the cloister on the western side of the front quadrangle, which was aligned with it. When the front quadrangle was built the library staircase, shown to the left of the main library building, was moved westward so that its west wall aligned with the west wall of the library. The entrance to the staircase was originally on the north side, the arch over it is still visible opposite the lower library door; and the flights ran in order southwards, eastwards, northwards, and westwards. The door visible in the elevation of the staircase building probably led to a storeroom or cupboard under the stairs. At the same time the southernmost bay of the

ground-floor was thrown into the vestibule through which access is now got to the long walls and the garden. To the latter there was also access through the centre of the ground-floor of the library. When the alterations consequent on Mason's benefaction were made, and the ground-floor turned into the lower library, the arches of the cloister, which till then had opened into the back quadrangle, were closed up, the passage from the quadrangle into the garden under the library closed, and the door of the new lower library transferred to the new south wall built across the cloister. The figures flanking the eagle on the top of the pediment in the elevation seem never to have been there. The surface of the parapet, which seems original, shows no traces of them. They were either a part of the plan never carried out, as is likely from their being indicated in Williamson's view of the College, Plate XLII, p. 95, or are an improvement suggested by Burghers and not adopted.

XXXIV. THE INTERIOR OF THE COLLEGE LIBRARY, 1828

facing p. 70

From a drawing by J. C. Buckler, now (1921) in the Provost's Library. Sir Roger Newdigate's Boar, now in the Ashmolean Museum, which is dimly seen between the two globes at the far end, is more conspicuous in a view of the library taken from the north end in Ingram's Memorials (Queen's College, p. 12). The plate shows the old desks with movable flaps removed about 1868 to make room for dwarf cases between the old ones, owing to the growth of the library. This has further necessitated a series of low cases running down the whole length of the centre of the library, which at present hold the books bequeathed in 1909 by Professor W. R. Morfill. (See ii. 279.)

XXXV. VIEW SHOWING THE JUNCTION BETWEEN HALTON'S LIBRARY AND THE NEW WEST FRONT

facing p. 73

From a photograph taken by Miss Blanche L. Lefroy. To give unity to the west front, containing the heterogeneous elements of Halton's library and the new building, the architect brought forward a few inches what was to be the centre of the west front of the College. The part brought forward includes the common rooms with the buttery under them and so much of the building on each side of this as contains a single window on each floor, that is the upper common room staircase to the south, and half of the building containing the library staircase and the common room man's pantry over it to the north. This last building has consequently a west wall of which the southern half is twice as thick as the northern half. The view shows to the left portions of three of the library windows ; next to them the northern window of the library

staircase and of the room over it, which are really flush with the main library wall though the pilaster which bounds the library wall to the south disguises this; and further to the right the southern window of the same staircase in the central projection. The projection extends to the boundary wall of the provost's lodgings, where the beginning of the area in front of the lodgings shows the end of the projection.

XXXVI. DESIGN FOR CHAPEL WITH DOME *facing p. 79*

Size of original 7 in. by 10 in. A sketch of the chapel belonging to the plan reproduced in Plate XXXVII facing p. 80.

**XXXVII. PLAN OF DESIGN FOR THE COLLEGE WITH
A CENTRAL DOME** *facing p. 80*

Size of original 1 ft. 7 in. by 1 ft. 2 in. One of a number of alternative plans for the new buildings of the College preserved in the College. An elliptic chapel occupied the north side of the front quadrangle, leaving approaches to the back quadrangle at its western and eastern ends. The hall was to form the southern half of the east side of the back quadrangle, and the provost's lodgings the northern half of the east side of the front quadrangle. The side of the College towards the High Street was to be occupied by College rooms, not by a screen as at present. In the centre of the front quadrangle there was to be a statue of some kind.

XXXVIII. INTERIOR OF THE COLLEGE HALL, 1826 *facing p. 84*

From a drawing by J. C. Buckler, now (1921) in the Provost's Library. At this time and till about 1862 the Provost and Fellows sat on a bench fastened to the wall. About that year the bench was removed, the dais widened, and the Provost and Fellows have since sat on chairs on both sides of the table. In 1826 the size of the College permitted all the members to sit on tables down the sides of the hall, the table in front of the high table being a serving table. Increase of numbers has necessitated the addition of two pairs of tables in the centre of the hall.

**XXXIX. PLAN OF THE FRONT QUADRANGLE, SHOWING
THE POSITION OF THE OLD CHAPEL** *facing p. 86*

From an early seventeenth-century engraving by M. Burghers. Its correctness is evidenced by the discovery in 1903 of the lintel of the west door of the old chapel, just under the western edge of the stone path up the centre of the quadrangle, in a position corresponding to that given it

in this plan. The ends of the lintel are marked by broad arrows on two of the stones that form the path. The plan also incidentally shows the original arrangement of the ground-floor of the provost's lodgings. A passage lighted by circular windows in the cloister, now 'fitted up with stone, leaving recesses', led, to the east of the study, from the entrance hall to the ground-floor room beyond the study, which could apparently either be attached to the lodgings or separated from them. This room was cut off from the lodgings during the repairs after the fire in 1778 by bricking up the two doorways at the ends of the passage. The passage was thrown into the study, and a 'Beafet and closet on each side' made on the side of the study next the cloister. (See Letters of Radcliffe and James, pp. 274, 275.) The plan does not show any access from the lodgings to the provost's garden, but it appears that there was a doorway leading from the bottom of what is now No. 2 staircase into the passage of the provost's garden, which was then 'worked up with ashlar', and made to correspond with the rest of the front. (ib., p. 274.) By an oversight the projecting part of the centre of the west front (see description of Plate XXXV) is made to end at the south wall of the buttery, whereas it really extends to the wall between the provost's lodgings and the staircase leading to the upper common room.

XL. VIEW OF THE REMAINS OF THE OLD COLLEGE FROM THE WEST *facing* p. 91

The old gateway, the east window of the old chapel, and the adjoining parts of the old College viewed from the quadrangle, from a drawing made 1751 by James Green, under instructions from Edward Rowe Mores, and now (1921) in the provost's study. It shows the inside of the gateway, with the vaulted exit from the College (of which Plate XXV, opposite i. 327, is an enlarged representation) and the east window of the chapel with some of the adjacent buildings. It represents the state of things just before the buildings here shown were removed to make way for the eastern buildings of the new front quadrangle. Pasted to the front cover of the first volume of Mores's calendar of the College documents is a similar 'sketch of the inside of the old Gate and the east window of the old chapel' by George Bellas e Coll. Reg. dated 1753; under the central window over the gate an A indicates this as 'the chamber of the Black Prince'. These buildings must all have been removed before the date of the pictures as the quadrangle was finished with the exception of the room over the porter's lodge before 1735. (See ii. 93 and 96.)

XLI. THE FRONT GATE *facing* p. 94

Hawksmoor's Original Design for the gate is probably that contained in the view of the College in Williams's *Oxonia Depicta*. It had

to be modified in order to allow Cheere's statue of Queen Caroline to be visible. The modifications were planned and executed by William Townsend, an Oxford builder. See pp. 94-6 and n. 1, p. 95. The plate is from a contemporary engraving.

**XLII. THE NEW COLLEGE BUILDINGS WITHOUT THE
FRONT GATE** *facing p. 95*

A proof of the picture in Williams's *Oxonia Depicta* (size of the original 1 ft. 8 in. by 1 ft. 11 in.) before the Front Gate was sketched in. In the book as published a discarded suggestion, perhaps Hawksmoor's original design, is inserted. To complete the picture Plate XLI of the Front Gate should be inserted in this plate.

XLIII. HALTON'S LIBRARY, WEST FRONT *facing p. 97*

From a photograph taken from the College garden, formerly called 'The Bowling Green', by the Photographic Department of the Clarendon Press, 1914.

XLIV. THE FIRE OF 18 DECEMBER, 1788 *facing p. 133*

From a drawing in the *Liber Albus Benefactorum*, p. 128. For the fire see ii. 133 and notes 3-6 there.

XLV. PAMBER PRIORY FROM THE SOUTH-EAST *facing p. 166*

A view of the church of the Priory of West Sherborne or Monk Sherborne in Hampshire. The sepulchral stone of Provost Fox may be seen just to the west of the south or priest's door, which is nearly hidden by the bush near the centre of the plate. For the priory see i. 148-50.

**XLVI. GODSHOUSE, SOUTHAMPTON, FROM THE NORTH-
WEST** *facing p. 180*

From a photograph taken in 1914. This gives a better view of Critchlow's buildings than the view, taken from the north-east, facing i. 16.

CHAPTER IX

TEMPUS USURPATIONIS, AND AFTER

PROVOSTS

1646 Gerard Langbaine.

1658 Thomas Barlow.

Number of Entrances.

1647, 31.

1677, 17.

Total 1647-77, 810.

CHRISTOPHER POTTER died on the third of March 1645-6, and on the eleventh Gerard Langbaine was elected Provost. As it was impossible for him to be presented in person to the Archbishop of York, on the seventeenth a letter certifying the election to the Visitor was written out at a cost of 10s. and entrusted to Hugh Moore of St. Clement's in Oxford 'tabellioni cuidam extraordinem conducto' to deliver to the Archbishop, who was then in Wales. Moore was caught by the Parliamentarians a little beyond Woodstock Park and deprived of his letters and money. The documents were returned by the enemy's commander to Sir Thomas Glenham, the Governor of Oxford.¹ The King, who was in Oxford, was then appealed to, and the Bishop of Oxford, Dr. Steward Dean of the Chapel Royal, Dr. Fell the Vice-Chancellor, and Dr. Ducke Master of the Requests were

¹ In Reg. H, pp. 85 sqq., in Langbaine's handwriting are (1) The record of Potter's death on 3 March, 1645-6, and the appointment of the eleventh as the day of election, (2) The unanimous election of Langbaine as his successor, (3) The petition to the Archbishop of York who was in Wales to confirm Langbaine as provost by a document (of which they sent him a draft) without requiring his presence, (4) The fate of the bearer of the letter to the Archbishop, (5) His sworn testimony to what befell him, (6) The narrative of the confirmation of Moore's testimony by the return of the documents through Sir Thomas Glenham. Moore was of St. Clement's in Oxford, and sixty-three years of age. The narrative in Reg. H goes on to describe Langbaine's state of mind and the advice he received from legal experts to appeal to the King. There is also set out Langbaine's petition to the King.

2 GERARD LANGBAINE, 28TH PROVOST

authorized to proceed to the College and confirm the election, when the Senior Fellow was to admit the new Provost.¹

Langbaine was a native of Westmorland, born at Barton Kirk, between Penrith and Ulleswater, and educated at the grammar school there, to which he bequeathed at his death thirty pounds a year. He entered the College as a batler 17 April 1625, and was elected 'in munus servientis ad mensam' 17 June 1626; he was elected to a Dudley Exhibition at Oriel (which did not involve residence there) 6 October 1627, and 'in pauperem puerum' 10 June 1630, along with, among others, Thomas Barlow, who succeeded him as Provost.² He proceeded B.A. 24 July 1630, and M.A. 27 June 1633. On the 30th of October 1633, Barlow and he were elected Fellows. Langbaine was a good scholar; he published in 1636 an admirable edition of Longinus on the Sublime in Greek and Latin,³ and in 1638 a translation from the French of W. Ranchin of a Review of the Council of Trent.⁴ He was a friend of Ben Jonson and of Selden, and Ussher left to him his collections for his 'Chronologia Sacra' as the only man on whose learning and friendship he could rely to make them fit for the press.⁵ He was Keeper of the Archives of the University from 1644 to his death in 1657-8.

But he was by no means a bookworm. We have already noted his activity in connexion with Sir John Byron's occupation

¹ The King's response to Langbaine's petition, containing the details in the text, is set out in Reg. H, p. 91, signed by Arth. Ducke. The documents in connexion with the confirmation are then set out, and the narrative winds up 'Atque hunc finem sortita est Electio et Confirmatio Magistri Gerardi Langbaine in Præpositum hujus Collegii. Quod feliciter vortat in Dei gloriam, Ecclesiæ incrementum, Academiæ usum, Collegii et habitantium in eodem non minus quam suum ipsius commodum et honorem. In nomine patris, filii et spiritus Sancti. Amen'. It was the 22nd April before everything had been completed.

² Langbaine's life is in D. N. B., and Wood, Athenæ, ed. Bliss, iii. 446-9, who calls him 'a great ornament at this time to the University'.

³ Notæ in Librum Dionysii Longini de grandi Eloquentiâ sive sublimi Dicendi Genere &c. Oxon. 1636 and 38, octavo.

⁴ A Review of the Council of Trent, written in French by a learned Rom. Catholic, Oxon. 1638, fol.

⁵ So Parr, Life of Archbp. Usher, 1686, p. 13, quoted by Wood, Athenæ, ed. Bliss, iii. 447, n. 2.

of Oxford in 1642.¹ In the same year in conjunction with Dr. I'Anson of All Souls he is employed by the University on a mission to Nottingham, probably in connexion with the subvention from the University and Colleges to the King;² and soon after his election as Provost he was associated with Brooks, the Principal of St. Mary Hall, in University business of some importance, as it involved journeys to and from London, where he abode from August 11 to September 1646, receiving there a letter from Fell, the Vice-Chancellor, as to the miserable state of the Colleges as regarded their rents and the state of the University during the siege.³ He had taken the Royal side from the beginning, defended Episcopacy in one book⁴ and criticised the Covenant in another,⁵ helped Sanderson and Zouch to draw up the Reasons of the Judgment of the University concerning the Covenant and translated the book into Latin.⁶ He was one of the 'Council of War', as the delegacy was nicknamed, which provided for the safety of the city and Sir John Byron's Royalist troops, and he opposed the Parliamentary Visitation.⁷ But his

¹ See i. 258, 259, and n. 1, p. 259.

² In Wood's *Life and Times*, iv. 60, Andrew Clark quotes from the Vice-Chancellor's accounts for 1642-3:—'To Dr Ianson and Mr Langbaine towards their journey to Nottingham upon University busynesse, 5 li.'; and from the same for 1644-5:—'To Mr Langbaine in full discharge of the expences of Dr Ianson and his journey to Nottingham upon the University occasions (besides the 5 li. before paid to Dr Ianson) 5 li.'

³ *Ib.*, from the Vice-Chancellor's accounts for 1645-6:—'To Dr Gerard Langbaine and Mr Brookes for their journeys to and from London in busines for the University and abode there from Aug. 11 to Sept. 18, 1646, 14 li. 18 s. 11 d.'

⁴ *Episcopal Inheritance*: or, a Reply to the humble Examination of a printed Abstract, or the Answers to nine Reasons of the House of Commons against the Votes of Bishops in Parliament. Oxon. 1641, qu.

⁵ *Review of the Covenant*, wherein the Original, Grounds, Means, Manner, and Ends of it are examined &c. Oxon. 1644.

⁶ So Wood (*Athenæ*, ed. Bliss, iii. 447, 448):—'The said Langbaine translated into Lat. Reasons of the present Judgment of the University concerning the solemn League and Covenant, &c., and assisted Sanderson and Zouch in the composure of them.'

⁷ Burrows (p. 129) says that Langbaine submitted, but he gives no evidence. Dr. Bathurst of Trinity (p. 121) says, 'It was my fortune to escape, as . . . did . . . Dr Langbaine', but he does not say that Langbaine submitted, and Wood, *Annals*,

manners seem to have been quiet and conciliatory, which was perhaps a rare thing in those days of stress and strain. Hence he was chosen repeatedly to conduct negotiations with the contending parties, and his intervention was constantly of service both to the University and the College.¹

The treatment experienced by the members of the College at the hands of the Parliamentary Visitors is rather difficult to determine.² The records of the Commission often describe as expelled persons who appear notwithstanding in the accounts of the College as enjoying their emoluments after the date of expulsion, and in some cases even up to the Restoration. It is only now possible to ascertain the facts in each case; the explanation of the facts must remain a matter of conjecture. The tangled tale begins on Holy Thursday, 11 May 1648, with the appearance before the Visitors of the members of the College to the number of forty-one or thereabouts.³ Nich. Pitt, a Commoner of Queen's College, gave in then this as his answer, 'To the summons of the pretended Visitors of this University, my answer is negative, that I will not, neither can without abusing

ed. Gutch, II. ii, p. 530, gives Langbaine as belonging to the body of persons, who referred to the answer of the University. Burrows allows that 'he was an undisguised Royalist' (p. cxxii).

¹ He took part in the preparation of the plans for the reconstitution of the Chancellor's Court in July, 1650 (Wood's *Life and Times*, i. 163, 164), and for dealing with beggars (*ib.*, 166). He took a leading part in a controversy at law between the University and City (*ib.*, iv. 61). His influence with the Visitors is commented on by Burrows (p. cxxiii).

² There were two bodies engaged in dealing with the University, the proceedings of which it is sometimes important to keep distinct; the Committee for the Reformation of the Universities which sat in London, and the Visitors of the University of Oxon. The two bodies are nominated in the Ordinance of 1 May, 1647, 'for the Visitation and Reformation of the University of Oxford and the several Colleges and Halls therein' (Burrows, p. lxi), and the Committee was originally constituted as a Court of Appeal from the Visitors (*ib.*, p. lxiii). The Colleges seem, however, to have had the right of direct access to the Committee; and in the case of the election to the Fellowship vacated by Edward Wilkinson the College seems to have corresponded with both simultaneously. (See below, pp. 21-3 and notes there.)

³ Burrows, pp. 74-9.

my King, and therein mine own Conscience, submitte to you as Visitors, whome his Majesty doth justly proclaime his enemies, and thus stands the conscience of Nicholas Pitt'.¹ Notwithstanding this answer he was suffered (being but a Commoner) to keep in that College; howbeit afterwards for debauchery was expelled thence, and Balliol College received him.² Wood's account is 'that though several of the Fellows of Queen's Coll. did not now submit, yet through friends, made to the Committee and others, they kept their places, cringed to the times and men that were uppermost; and at length after the restoration of K. Ch. II, did by unjust means possess themselves of very good spiritual preferments'.³ No Queen's man was among the sixty-six members of the University expelled by the Visitors on the 30th of June 1648,⁴ but among the seventy-three persons expelled on the 8th of July are Nich. Pitt Commoner, kept in afterward for a term, Christop. Musgrave Commoner, Franc. Gibson B.A., Joh. Pierson Fellow, and James Buchanan.⁵

¹ Wood, MS. F. 35, fol. 231. There is a slightly different version in Burrows, p. 78. Wood's version is also approximately reproduced in Annals, ed. Gutch, II. ii. 584.

² Wood, Annals, ed. Gutch, II. ii, p. 584. He occurs in two lists of expelled non-submitters (Burrows, pp. 96, 145).

³ Wood, Annals, ed. Gutch, II. ii, p. 584.

⁴ Wood, l. c., pp. 594-6. Cf. Burrows, pp. 137-9, under date June 29, 1648.

⁵ Wood, l. c., pp. 598-600. Cf. Burrows, pp. 144-6, under date July 7, 1648. For Musgrave see ii. 53 and n. 3 there; for Gibson i. 263 and n. 3 there; John Pearson, Pierson or Peirson, son of Peter, of Brackenthorp, co. Cumb., entered the College as bateller 14 Feb., matriculated 21 Feb. 1639-40, aged 17. He was elected taberdar 1 Aug. 1644, proceeded B.A. 28 Nov. 1644, M.A. 8 July, 1647, was elected fellow 10 Feb. 1647-8, to be admitted as soon as possible, but was expelled by the Visitors before admission. He is not in the list of fellows in the Entrance Book. At the Restoration he came into his own, and was made vicar of Brigham and rector of Orton, both in Cumberland. One of his sons, Thomas, was Principal of Edmund Hall, and one, William, archdeacon of Nottingham and canon of York. See Nightingale, *The Ejected* of 1661, p. 754; cf. also l. c., p. 252. Buchanan was a Scotchman, afterwards Head Master of Sedbergh. See Sedbergh Register, pp. 79, 80; and Nightingale, l. c., pp. 1134, 1156. His father George was banished from Moffat for refusing the Covenant and sequestered from Kirkby Lonsdale in 1645 and imprisoned (Nightingale, l. c., pp. 1011-14).

6 ANSWERS OF BARLOW, DOBSON, SANDERSON

The College had before this demurred to send their Statutes, Registers, Journals, &c., to the Visitors.¹

Taking the names of the members of the College in their order, we find that Langbaine is reported by Burrows² to have submitted. He was summoned before the Visitors early in their session. Whatever the answer was to them he did not lose his place. Of the Fellows of that year, Barlow answered (11 May 1648): 'I am not yet satisfied how I can without violence to my conscience submit to this Visitation.'³ He continued Fellow until elected Provost in 1658.⁴ Dobson on the same date answers: 'I am not now convinced in my conscience that you are lawfull Visitors.'⁵ He continued Fellow till promoted in 1649.⁶ Sanderson, who had been (30 September 1647) appointed a delegate to the Visitors, replied (1 June 1648): 'As reformation of abuses is the endeavor and viz. soe that bonds of particuler oathes should any whitt forestall soe needfull a worke is the grieffe of Randall Sanderson. The present Government of the Universitie I submitt to, soe far as I shall hereafter understand the same, not thaurtinge any former tye already upon me.'⁷ He is in the list of expelled (6 June 1648),⁸ yet acts as Camerarius in the following

¹ The excuse for not sending them (Reg. H, pp. 99, 100) is 'By y^e Statutes of our College (to y^e due observance whereof wee are all sworne) y^e particulars mentioned in your warrant are entrusted to y^e ioynt custody of y^e Provost, the two Bursars, y^e next senior to y^e two Bursars, & y^e junior Fellow of the Colledge, under severall keyes: some of which persons are at this present absent in remote parts of y^e Kingdome and have so been for severall weekes before y^e arrivall of y^e Commissioners, so as wee who are present cannot (though wee would) yeild such obedience to your warrant as is required'.

² See above, n. 7, p. 3.

³ Burrows, p. 74.

⁴ See Burrows, p. cxxiii, who quotes from the *Athenæ*, iv. 334, that he made his peace by bribing the wife of the Governor of Oxford.

⁵ Burrows, p. 75.

⁶ He seems to have gone to Monk Sherborne in 1649. In the Long Roll of Thomas Smith and Thomas Tully from 3 August, 1649, to 1 August, 1650, there is paid '31 Dec. Magistro Gulielmo Dobson presentato ad vicariam de Sherborne 10ⁿ'.

⁷ Burrows, p. 123.

⁸ See for Sanderson i. 266 and n. 6 there.

year and as Thesaurarius the year after.¹ He received ten pounds in 1650–1 on his presentation to the rectory of Weyhill.²

Thomas Smith replied (11 May 1648): ‘What the power of the honorable Houses of Parliament is or how farre it extends I professe unfainedly I doe not understand: And I hope my ignorance in a businesse of this nature will be excused, it being (as I conceive) one of the highest poynts of the law: As for this Visitation I shall not either oppose or declyne it, but shall be ready when required to render an accompt of my actions and to answere anythinge that shall be laid to my charge.’³ He continued Fellow till 1656, the probable date of his marriage.⁴ Though he had ceased to be a Fellow he got £10 in 1660–1, when he proceeded B.D. and D.D.⁵ Samuel Smith answered (14 July 1648): ‘Considering that the high and honourable Houses of Parliament have declared that they will constantly endeavour to preserve and defend his Majestie’s person and authority, and that they have not any thoughts or intentions to diminish his Majestie’s just power and greatnesse, I shall with all readinesse and humility submit myself to the power of Parliament in this present Visitation, in order to a happy and much desired Reformation both in Church and State.’⁶ He remained Fellow till 1651.⁷ Thomas Tully replied: ‘I shall with all readinesse and humility give the best accompt of actions I can or any

¹ His colleague as Treasurer in the former year was Thomas Barlow. In the latter year Thomas Smith was Camerarius.

² In the Long Roll of Thomas Lamplugh and George Phillip from 1 August, 1650, to 1 August, 1651, was paid ‘Magistro Ranulpho Sanderson ad rectoriam de Weyhill presentato 10^{li}’.

³ Burrows, pp. 64, 65.

⁴ For Smith see *The Flemings in Oxford*, vol. ii (O. H. S. lxii), pp. xvi–xxii. His marriage is discussed there, p. xx.

⁵ In the Long Roll of Christopher Harrison and Timothy Halton from 2 August, 1660, to 2 August, 1661, there is paid ‘domino Smith ad grad. bac. et doct. in th. £10’.

⁶ Burrows, p. 157.

⁷ Samuel Smith became vicar of Carisbrooke. In the Long Roll of Thomas Tullie and James Nicholson from 1 August, 1651, to 1 August, 1652, there is paid ‘6 Aug. magistris Samueli Smyth et Brathwaite promotis 20^{li}’.

8 ANSWERS OF WILKINSON AND TARNE

other satisfaction I lawfully may unto the Visitors of this Univer-
sitie appointed by the honourable Houses of Parliament.' ¹ He
continued Fellow till 1659.² Wilkinson answered: 'How farre
the power of the two honorable Houses extends I know not:
I hope my ignorance in poynt of soe high a nature may excuse
me. But with all humility I willingly submitt as farre as
I lawfully may without any prejudice to my conscience. I am
not obstinate, but shall submitt soe farre as may not be pre-
judiciall to former oathes.'³ He continued Fellow to 1651, when
he died.⁴ Tarne replied: 'I doe willingly acknowledge your
power of visitation soe farr as this my acknowledgment may be
lawfully consistent with those oathes I have formerly taken.'⁵
He continued Fellow till 1654, when he died, his will being
proved 28 August.⁶ Of Robinson, Lamplugh, Rawlinson,
Nicholson, and Curray no answers are reported. They all con-
tinued Fellows. We can hardly think that Rawlinson, at all
events, who had taken so active a part in the defence of the city,
submitted.⁷

Of the Chaplains in the same year, Fisher replied (11 May
1648): 'I will not submitt Ita est Jo. Fisher.'⁸ His name was

¹ Burrows, p. 75.

² For Tully see i. 267 and n. 2 there.

³ Burrows, p. 123.

⁴ In the Long Roll of 1651-2 Wilkinson only receives half his year's salary
with the note 'obiit hoc anno'.

⁵ Burrows, p. 75.

⁶ In Burrows, p. 94, Thomas Tarne of Queen's is in a list of those who have
not submitted and are expelled. In a note to the Long Roll of 1653-4 Mores
(Gough, Oxon. 12) says his will was proved 28 August, 1654, and refers to
3 Alchin qu. 104.

⁷ In 1646 on the 20th June 'Rich. Rawlinson Artium magistro et Collegii
socio per prepositum et scholares indultum est ut salvis sibi societatis juribus et
beneficiis per annum insequentem a Collegio abesse poterit, et ulterius (necessitate
illâ Præposito et scholaribus indicatâ prius et approbatâ) si necesse fuerit'.
(Reg. H, p. 95.)

⁸ His answer is given twice in Burrows (pp. 79 and 143) with slight
variations:—'This is the Answer of me (mee) John (Jo.) Fisher (Master of Arts
and Chaplaine of Queenes (Queen's) Colledge) and which I shall acknowledge as
(is) myne: (,) That I cannot without perjury submitt to this Visitation, And

ANSWERS OF FISHER, HAWTON, HUNTER 9

reported to the Committee in London (14 July 1648).¹ He continued Chaplain till 1660.² Hawton, who was one of the Delegates with Sanderson in 1647, ceases after this year to be a Chaplain.³ Hunter's reply (11 May 1648) is: 'The question hath too much law in it for me to understand it: And therefore I doubt not of soe much moderate equity from those who propose it that they will forbear to urge an answer there, when I am not wise enough to give one.'⁴ He is included in the list of those expelled, 15 May 1648,⁵ but continued Chaplain till 1654-5.⁶

Of the Taberdars, John Robinson submitted to the Visitors on the 1st of June 1648,⁷ and was Fellow from 1652 to 1658.⁸

therefore I will not submitt. Ita est: Jo.: Fisher.' The answer is dated May 11 [July 4] by Burrows, p. 79, and July 5 on p. 143.

¹ The report of his name is in Burrows, on p. 160.

² He receives payment as chaplain in every Long Roll from 1642 to 1660. There is no payment to a chaplain by name in 1660-1, and in 1661-2 the chaplains do not include a Fisher. He was elected chaplain 7 May, 1642, being then B.A. (Reg. H, p. 77.)

³ His name appears as chaplain in the L. R. for 1648-9 only. A Thomas Hawton, Usher of the Free Schoole at Magdalen, answered 17 May, 1648, 'I doe submitt'. (Burrows, p. 98.) He appears to have been usher in 1647, and Head Master in 1650. (Bloxam, iii. 165, notes h, i, where his name is spelt Houghton. Hawtaine is given as a variant.) He was, according to Foster (Al. Ox., s. v.), one of three B.A.s who were created M.A. 2 November, 1647, having 'been soldiers in the garrison of Oxford', 'but in the year after were ejected'. (Wood, Fasti, ii. 105.) The list of delegates is in Burrows, p. 4, where his name appears as Haughton, but in p. 543 Burrows wrongly calls him Christopher, and identifies him with a gentleman commoner of the College who in 1647 would have been only twenty-three years of age. The latter's name was Horton, and according to Foster (Al. Ox., s. v.) he was buried in the Temple Church in 1642.

⁴ Burrows, p. 75.

⁵ Burrows, p. 90.

⁶ He was elected chaplain 10 February, 1647-8 (Reg. H, p. 102), and was appointed vicar of Newbold Pacy 24 December, 1653 (ib., p. 150). The Entrance Book gives the date of his death as 23 July, 1689.

⁷ His answer is:—'Accordinge to that knowledge which God hath bestowed on mee, soe farre as I understand, in the authoritie of a Parliament, I adheare, and submitt to this Visitation, which I ever desire as for a Reformation in many things, soe especially in poynt of Church Government and Doctrine: And doe submit to the Government of the Universitie.' (Burrows, p. 124.)

⁸ He petitioned the Visitors along with Thomas Collinson to be elected to fellowships then vacant or afterwards to be vacated in the College on 18 November,

Christopher Harrison, who was elected Fellow in 1655 and continued till 1666,¹ had refused to submit in 1648,² and was expelled on the 15th of May;³ whilst John Beeby, who was elected Fellow in the same year⁴ and promoted in 1670,⁵ had submitted to the Visitors only so far as he lawfully might.⁶

Of the Taberdars appointed by the Visitors,⁷ Avery Thompson, who on the 29th of December 1648 replied: 'In all humility I reverence the authority of the two houses of Parliament, or whomever shalbe the advancers of the glory of God,' had been a bateller of the College since Michaelmas Term 1646.⁸ He was elected in October 1648, and was created B.A., owing it is said to the favour of Fairfax and Cromwell, in 1649.⁹ Thomas

1651 (Reg. H, p. 137), and on the 4th December the Visitors resolved that Robinson should be fellow of the College (ib., p. 141). He was Camerarius 1655-6, and the same year magister puerorum, and died early in 1658. He must not be confounded with another of the same names who was elected 'pauper puer' 19 June, 1656, and fellow 1 March, 1659, who also died while fellow, but not till 1673. He was Camerarius in 1661-2, and Treasurer in 1664-5.

¹ Harrison was elected Fellow in October, 1654 (Reg. H, p. 151). He vacated his fellowship on his presentation to the vicarage of Brough under Stainmore, where he died 28 January, 1694.

² His answer to the Visitors was:—'What authority you have from the Parliament or what authority they can give you for the Visitation of this Universitie exceeds my capacity: soe that I cannot submitt thereto till I be further informed therein.' (Burrows, p. 77.)

³ Burrows, p. 90.

⁴ And on the same day (Reg. H, p. 151).

⁵ To the rectory of Hedley. He was Camerarius in 1658-9, and Treasurer 1661-2 and 1662-3.

⁶ His answer was:—'I shall very willingly submitt to this Visitation soe far as lawfully I may.'

⁷ The names of such as were chosen into Queen's College is in Burrows, p. 177. It omits Petty and Robinson's name among the Fellows and Cartwright's and Lowcay's among the Taubators as it calls the Taberdars.

⁸ Burrows, p. 77. As he had been a bateller at Queen's for two years and a quarter, and taberdar for three months, it must be owing to a mistake of his or of the University Register that Foster (Al. Ox., s. v.) makes him matriculate from Magdalen College 16 March, 1648-9. His father, of the same names, had been a fellow of the College and rector of Hedley, but was sequestered by the Westminster assembly of divines in 1645. The younger Avery had however probably been born at Hedley, and so was not statutably eligible to a taberdarship.

⁹ For his appointment as taberdar see Burrows, p. 214. For his admission as

Collinson, who on the same day replied, 'In all humilitie I reverence the authoritie of the two Houses of Parliament, and to whomsoever shall be advancers of religion and God's glory I submit,' had similarly been a bateller since the beginning of 1647.¹ William Rawlins, elected by them 16 January 1650-1, had been at Magdalen Hall since the previous nineteenth of November.² He proceeded B.A. and M.A. in due course, but was not elected to a Fellowship.³ Thomas Cartwright seems to have been appointed 26 September 1650, but his name does not appear in the Register of the Visitors.⁴ It appears from

B.A. see Wood, *Fasti*, ed. Bliss, ii. 128. He was never elected Fellow, and became rector of Marton-in-Craven, Yorkshire, in 1672, according to Foster (*Al. Ox.*, s. v.), though his two sons who matriculated from Lincoln College were born there in 1655 and 1668 respectively.

¹ Collinson, who was put in as taberdar, along with Avery Thompson, by the Visitors 26 December, 1648 (Burrows, p. 204), was as a Westmorland man eligible under the Statutes; he (see n. 8, p. 9) petitioned the Visitors for a fellowship along with Robinson. In the list of fellows in the Entrance Book his name is just before Robinson's, though the Visitors had put Robinson in as fellow two years before the College elected Collinson. See more of Collinson below, pp. 22-5 and notes there, especially n. 6, p. 25.

² Burrows (p. 177) dates the election on the 17th, but as entered in the College Register (H, p. 128) the Order is dated 'Jan. 16th 1650. Wee the Visitors of the University of Oxon: sufficiently authorised thereunto, have elected William Rawlins of Magdalin Hall into a Taubators place now voyde in Queenes Colledge in Oxon: And doe hereby desire the Provost of the said Colledge to admitt and settle the said William Rawlins accordingly. That he may actually and presently receive and enioy all and singular the Rights Profitts and Priviledges belonging to the said place. And wee also desire the Provost to cause this our order to be entered into the Register of the said Colledge. By the visitors Ric. Austen Rēg. Cōm.' Rawlins matriculated as pleb. from Magdalen Hall 19 November, 1650. His birthplace is not given. Of the forty-one persons of the name mentioned in Foster (*Al. Ox.*) prior to 1715 none is said to come from Cumberland or Westmorland.

³ He proceeded B.A. 17 February, 1652-3, and M.A. 21 June, 1655.

⁴ Cartwright's name does not occur in Burrows, but the Order of the Committee as entered in the Register (H, p. 126) of the College is as follows:—'September 26th 1650. At the Comittee for Reformacion of the Universities. Whereas the visitors of the vniversity of Oxon among other persons have returned Grigge schollar of Queenes College in the said Vniversity not to have subscribed the Engagement and that upon summons sithence sent from this Committee for the said Grigge to appeare before this Committee to make it appeare that he had taken

the College Register that he was appointed by the Committee in the place of Joseph Grigge or Griggs, a non-subscriber, who neglected to appear before the Committee when summoned, having before (1 June 1648) declined to submit to the Visitation, or to the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Proctors established by the authority of Parliament.¹ Cartwright was originally of Magdalen Hall, though he did not matriculate

the Engagement, as by the late Act of Parliament for that purpose is made and provided, the said Grigge did neglect to make his appearance to answer the premises, whereupon this Committee did declare that by vertue of the said Act the place of the said Grigge was become void; And whereas by order of Parliament this Committee is impowered and required to supply all such places soe voide by the Act, This Committee being informed of the fitness of Thomas Cartwright doe order that the said Cartwright be Schollar of the said Colledge in the place of the said Grigge and the Provost, Vice-Provost or some Fellowe is to admitt him accordingly and the said Cartwright bee henceforth deemed and taken as Schollar of the said Colledge to all intents and purposes, receive all profitts and priviledges of the said Colledge accordingly, and the Provost, Fellowes Schollars and officers of the said Colledge are hereby required to yeild obedience hereunto. Jo. Fieldey.' The Engagement, or Negative Oath as it was sometimes called, was a declaration tendered to all persons holding office that England was a commonwealth and free state, only to be governed by the representatives of the people in parliament and their ministers without any King or house of Lords. It was passed 19 May, 1649. (*Annals of England*, iii. 12.)

¹ 'Joseph Grigge: I cannot for the present feel satisfied how I can without violence to my conscience submit to this Visitation. I cannot till I am further informed submit to the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Proctors established by the authoritie of both Houses of Parliament.' (*Burrows*, p. 123.) Grigge had entered College 4 May, 1643, matriculated 16 December of the same year, aged 16. He was son of Roger, of Bassenthwayt, Cumberland, pleb. He had proceeded B.A. 1 February, 1647-8, having been elected Wilson Exhibitioner 23 January, 1646-7 (*Reg. H.*, p. 98), and pauper puer 28 January, 1647-8 (*ib.*, p. 128). The Commissioners had not been hasty with him as his answer was delivered 1 June, 1648 (*Burrows*, p. 123), and his removal is dated 30 October (*ib.*, p. 199). Richard Fletcher, who was removed at the same time had answered 11 May, 1648 (*ib.*, p. 76):—'Truth it is I have never been active against the Parliament, in all these sad and military tymes, yet I cannot for the present submit to your Visitation *salva conscientia*.' He had entered Queen's in Easter Term, 1641, matriculating 26 March, aged 17, son of Richard, of High Ditchin, Cumberland, pleb. He was elected pauper puer 28 January, 1647-8 (*Reg. H.*, p. 102, where by mistake he is called Thomas), and proceeded B.A. 1 February, 1647-8. A man of these names was vicar of Isell, Cumberland, 1661. (*Foster*, *Al. Ox.*)

thence, and became B.A. 17 February 1652-3, M.A. 21 June 1655, D.D. 12 September 1661.¹ He was grandson of the famous Puritan of Elizabeth's time, became a loyalist at the Restoration, and was Chaplain to the young Duke of Gloucester.² He was Prebendary of Durham 1672, Dean of Ripon 1675, and was made Bishop of Chester in succession to Pearson by James II soon after his accession to the crown. He adhered to James's fortunes, presided over the Commission which expelled the President and Fellows of Magdalen, fled from England after James's abdication, was nominated by him to the see of Salisbury, and followed him to Ireland, where he died in Dublin in 1689. It has been erroneously stated that he became a Romanist.³ His picture by Soest, as Dean of Ripon, is in the Provost's lodgings, and in episcopal robes he appears in the College hall. Grigg's case seems to have been the only one in the College in which resistance to the Visitors was productive of permanent loss to the resister.⁴

On the other hand, some members of the College benefited by the Visitation. Among the Queen's men put by the Visitors into other Colleges were William Huntley, who replied to the questions of the Visitors on the 6th of June, 1648: 'As for this present Visitation I shall willingly suffer all my Actions to be tryed by them, and to their censure I shall submitt';⁵ and again on 14 July, 1648: 'I doe submit to and acknowledge the authority of this present Visitation';⁶ his brother, Henry Huntley, also similarly submitted.⁷ William was chosen into New College, 18 July 1648, and

¹ Wood (*Athenæ*, ed. Bliss, iv. 252) says he was two terms at Magdalen Hall. The date of his entrance at Queen's College is Ter. Mich. 1650, and of his matriculation 18 November in that year.

² His life is in D. N. B. His Diary was published by the Camden Society.

³ Wood, l. c., 254, gives an account of his death-bed with his refusal to become a Romanist.

⁴ Unless Fletcher's, who suffered with him, can be regarded as another case. See n. 1, p. 12. Pearson's also may be a third case (p. 5, n. 5).

⁵ Burrows, p. 130.

⁶ *Ib.*, p. 157.

⁷ His answer is 'I willingly submitt to the authority of this present Visitation'. (*Ib.*)

admitted Fellow without probation, 29 March 1649.¹ Thomas Thornton also, who replied, 11 May 1648: 'Accordinge to that light which God hath given mee I can see no reason why I may not lawfully submitt to the authority of Parliament and this visitation, And therefore my Prayers shalbe to prosper in your hands this worke,'² was recommended on October 6, 1648, to the next voyd scholarship in Corpus Christi College, and ordered, 14 June 1649, to be reputed as of Devonshire, though born in Yorkshire.³

¹ 'March 29th 1649. Upon consideration of the case of Mr William Huntly, beinge formerly chosen Fellow of New Colledge, and now desiring to be admitted Fellow without undergoinge his yeares of Probationershipp: Forasmuch as he alledges that for those two years and upwards he hath beene of Queenes Colledge and five yeares of Winchester, and upon the Roll to have been admitted into New Colledge: but by reason of these warrs hee hath lost three yeares tyme, which was most part spent in the service of the Parliament: It is thought fitt upon these spetiall allegations, prooffe thereof beinge first made: That hee be forthwith admitted Fellow without undergoinge any Probationershipp.' (Burrows, p. 226.) William Huntley, son of Matthew, was born at Boxwell, co. Gloucester, was elected Scholar of Winchester College 1640, aged 13. He entered Queen's College with his brother Henry in Easter Term, 1647, matriculating 9 April, 1647, aged 19, Henry matriculating 3 June, aged 16. William proceeded B.C.L. from New College 16 May, 1653, and died in Spain. Henry proceeded B.A. from St. Alban Hall 15 May, 1651.

² Burrows, p. 77.

³ 'Oct. 6, 1648. Ordered that Thomas Thornton of Queenes Colledge be recommended to the next voyd scholarship in Corpus Christi College.' (Burrows, p. 201.) 'June 14th, 1649. Corpus Christi Colledge Oxon: Att a meetinge of the President and Seniors it was thought fitt and agreed upon That the Fellowes and Scholars of the said Colledge shall be designed and reputed to be of such severall Counties respectively as are herein expressed; and that to all intents and purposes mentioned in the Statutes of the said Colledge as if they had been borne in the Counties whereof they are now reputed.' Among the Scholars is 'Devonshire, Thornton, Rep.' (Ib., pp. 255, 256.) The Visitors approved of this order 29 July, 1649. (Ib.) Thomas Thornton entered Queen's College as commoner 29 May, and matriculated 3 June, 1647, aged 18; son of George, and born at Linbourne, Yorkshire. He proceeded B.A. from Corpus Christi College 16 January, 1650-1, and M.A. from University College, where he was fellow (put in by the Visitors 29 May, 1651) and bursar (Burrows, p. 368) 22 June, 1653. He was elected Master by the Fellows of University, but deprived 'by power then in being' and consoled by Cromwell with the rectory of Wheathampstead. (Carr, University College, p. 118.)

Under Langbaine's prudent guidance a 'modus vivendi' with the Visitors seems to have been arranged. On the 30th October 1648, George Phillipps, Master of Arts, James Bedford, Bachelor in Arts, William Barksdale, Bachelor in Arts, and Moses Foxcroft, Bachelor in Arts, were elected by the Visitors to be Fellows of Queen's College.¹ On the 16th of the following January,

¹ The four are the subjects of three different orders made by the Visitors on the same day. They are in Reg. H, pp. 111, 112, as follows:—'At a meeting of the Visitors this 30th October 1648. Wee the Visitors of the University of Oxon, sufficiently authorised thereunto, Have elected George Phillipps M^r of Arts to be Fellow & James Bedford Bac. in Arts in Queenes Colledge in Oxon. And wee hereby desire the Provost to admitt & settle the said George Phillipps and James Bedford accordingly, that they may actually & presently receive and enjoy all and singuler the rights profitts & preveledges of a Fellow and of a Bac. in Arts in the said Colledges And wee hereby enioyne the members of the said Colledge to take notice hereof. And desire the Provost to cause this or order to be entred into the Register of the said Colledge. By order of the Visitors Ra: Austen Reg. Com.' 'At a meeting of the Visitors this 30th of Octob. 1648. Wee the Visitors of this vniversity of Oxon sufficiently authorized thereunto; Have chosen and elected William Barksdale Bac. in Arts into a voyde Fellowship in Queenes Colledge, And we hereby desire the Provost or Provosts place to admitt & settle the said Willm Barksdale accordingly that he may actually and presently enjoy all & singuler the rights profitts and priuiledges of a Fellow according to his seniority in the said Colledge And wee hereby require the members of the said Colledge, to take notice hereof, And desire the Provost or Provosts place to cause this or order to be entred into the Register of the said Coll: By order of the Visitors Guill: Newhouse Reg: Com:.' 'At a meeting of the Visitors this 30th of Octob 1648. Wee the Visitors of the University of Oxon sufficiently authorized thereunto, Have chosen Moses Foxcroft Bac. in Arts into a void Fellowship in Queenes Colledge, and wee hereby desire the Provost or Provosts place to admitt and settle the said Moses Foxcroft accordingly that he may actually and presently enjoy all & singuler the rights profitts & priuiledges of a Fellow according to his seniority in the said Colledge: And wee hereby require the members of the said Colledge to take notice hereof, And desire the Provost or Provosts place to cause this or order to be entred into the Register of the said Colledge. By order of the Visitors Guil: Newhouse Reg: Com:.' The Provosts place is his Locum tenens, the senior fellow resident and present. These orders are not in Burrows, but he has (p. 214) an order of 28 December, 1648, 'that these names be entred into the Buttery Booke of Queenes College to-morrow nexte, beinge the 29th Decemb:.' The names are those of the four Fellows and of Avery Tompson and Tho: Collinson as 'Taubators'. The phrase 'according to his seniority in the said College' may have been taken to justify putting Fayer and Braithwaite above them in the list of Fellows. For details of the four see below, pp. 40-3.

James Fayrer and Thomas Braithwaite, who had been elected with three others as Fellows by the College, to be admitted as soon as possible, were informed that the College would admit them, if they could obtain the goodwill and consent of the Visitors for their admission;¹ and on the 29th of the same month the Visitors elected them.² They received a smaller salary than

¹ Reg. H, p. 112:—‘Upon Thursday the 16th of this Instant January 1648 at a meeting of us the Provost and Fellowes of Queenes Colledge; the request of Mr Fayrer and Mr Braithwait Maisters of Arts of the said Colledge was proposed by the Provost to the rest of the Company; viz. That the company would be willing to receive the said Mr Fayrer and Mr Braithwait into their society in case they could obtaine the good wills and consent of the Visitors for their admission which was assented to by me Gerard Langbaine Provost And the rest of the Company then present. This was certified to the Visitors who thereupon sent their Order on the 29th of January 1648. Ita testor Gerard Langbaine.’ Fayrer’s reply to the queries of the Visitors 11 May, 1648, had been:—‘James Fayre: The Question as I humbly conceive is very abstruse, ambiguous and difficult: for my part therefore I acknowledge that I am not able at present to satisfie my selfe how farre the authoritie of the honourable Houses of Parliament may extend, but as concerninge this Visitation I shall submitt soe farre to the same that I shall be ready to give accompt of my actions, or to Answer to any objections, or crymes exhibited against mee, whensoever you shall be pleased to call upon mee.’ (Burrows, p. 75.) He is in the list of non-submitted and expelled on p. 90. ‘The Answer of Tho: Brathwayt, of Queenes Colledge:’ (p. 147) 13 July, 1648, is:—‘What the authoritie of Parliament is, or how farre it extends, I professe seriously I am ignorant: for this Visitation, as it is beyond my power, soe likewise it is beyond my will to oppose it in relation to my selfe, seeinge I hope I am able to give a good accompt of my actions before an impartiall authoritie.’ He is described as ‘Neg’ in the ‘Summary of foregoing’ (p. 160). He is in the list of ‘persons reported to the Committee of Lords and Commons’ (p. 166), and in ‘The Names of such as are chosen into Colledges’ on p. 177. Fayrer was of Crosby Ravensworth in Westmorland, B.A. 28 November, 1644, M.A. 8 July, 1647, and became rector of Sulhamstead, Berks., in 1652. Brathwayt was of Windermere, Westmorland, took his degrees on the same days as Fayrer, and became rector of Farnham 1650. His son Thomas was Warden of New College 1703, and Vice-Chancellor 1709–11.

² Reg. H, p. 113:—‘Jan. 29th 1648. Wee the Visitors of this University of Oxon, sufficiently authorized thereunto, Have elected James Fayrer and Thomas Braithwait to be Fellowes in Queenes Colledge in Oxon, And wee doe hereby desire the Provost of the said Colledge, to readmitt and settle the said James Fayrer and Thomas Braithwaite accordingly that they may actually and presently receive and enioy all and singular the rights profitts and priveledges of Fellowes in the aforesaid Colledge, And wee alsoe desire the Provost to cause this our

the four 'intrusi' for the first year of their tenure; but were from the first reckoned as senior on the foundation.¹ Before the year was out the Committee for the Reformation of the University had resolved not to recommend any more persons to Fellowships in any of the Colleges where there is a competent number of Fellows to chuse according to Statute.²

In February 1650-1 a petition was presented to the Committee

order to be entred into the Register of the said Colledge. By Order of the Visitors Ra: Austen Reg. Com.' This order is not in Burrows, but in his list of 'The Names of such as are chosen into Colledges' he has (p. 177) under 'Queenes Colledge' 'James Farrars' and 'Tho: Brathwayt'.

¹ In the Long Roll of Messrs. Ranulph Sanderson and Thomas Smith from 5 August, 1648, to 3 August, 1649, Fayrer and Brathwaite are credited with 40s., i. e. 20s. apiece or a quarter's salary, while Philip, Bedford, Barksdaile, and Foxcroft, who follow them in the list, are credited with £4 10s., i. e. 22s. 6d. each or an eighth of a quarter's salary in excess of the payments to the other two. The record of the earlier election of Fayrer and Brathwaite is in Reg. H, p. 122:— 'Febr. 10^{mo} 1647. Electi sunt in Socios unanimi consensu Præpositi et Sociorum magistri Edwardus Wilkinson, Thomas Tarne, Jacobus Fayrer, Thomas Braithwait et Johannes Pierson, quam cito possibilitas se obtulerit admittendi.' On the same page:— '18^o Martii 1647. In Socios admissi sunt Magistri Edwardus Wilkinson et Thomas Tarne.' Pierson's admission is not recorded, and his name does not appear in the list of Fellows in the Entrance Book nor in any Long Roll, but he appears (Burrows, p. 199) as Fellow in a list of Persons removed from their places, the cause in his case being given as 'Non-submission'. Mr. Peirson also appears in a similar list (Burrows, p. 145) and again (ib., p. 90). His answer to the Visitors is given (ib., p. 76) as follows:— 'I am not sufficiently informed what your power of Parliament is, or how farre it extends, and hope that my ignorance (in a businesse of soe high a nature) may be my excuse: For this Visitation, I shall willingly submitt unto it, when it is made evident to my understandinge that such submission is noe violation of any oathes by mee formerly taken.' For further particulars of Peirson see n. 5, p. 5. He was elected exhibitor on the foundation of Henry Wilson 23 January, 1646-7. (Reg. H, p. 98.) He became vicar of Brigham, Cumberland, 1661, and was rector of Orton 1665-91. He had two sons at Queen's, William, who became archdeacon of Nottingham, canon of Southwell, and subdean of York, and Thomas, who became fellow in 1697, and principal of St. Edmund Hall in 1707.

² Reg. H, p. 115:— 'Aug. 8th 1649. At the Committee for Reformation of the Universities. Resolved: That this Committee will not recommend any more persons to Fellowships in any of the Colledges in the University of Oxon respectively where there is a competent number of Fellows to chuse according to Statute.'

by twenty-two junior members of the Foundation setting forth its history and the claim they had to promotion by statute and prescription, and praying 'that in all elections or nominations to any fellowships or schollers place in the College such as are natives of those two poore Northerne Counties Cumb. and Westm. & have borne the burthen in the Colledge may be made theyreof before strangers, soe as they be in other respects for godlyness and Learning & affections to the present Government able to approve themselves beyond exception'.¹ In answer to this petition the College was referred to by the Committee, and

¹ Reg. H, p. 130 :—'To the Right Honorable the Committee for Regulatinge the Universities The humble petition of severall Graduates and other schollars of Queenes Colledge in Oxon borne in Cumberland or Westmorland Sheweth That whereas the Founder of that Colledge being himselfe a native of Cumberland in regard of the frequent desolations of those Northerne parts, the generall poverty of the Inhabitants and great Scarcity of Learning there did more particularly designe this House for the releife of those two poor Counties in the mainteynance of such Schollars as should be sent upp from thence to the University. And whereas the most of the Benefactors to that place have likewise beene of those Counties And whereas by the Locall Statutes of other Colledges in both Universities the natives of those Counties are generally excluded from preferment, so as this place being in a manner onely open to them your petitioners have by their parents been sent upp hither, hoping that by gods blessing upon their Studies they might meet with Encouragements some waies answerable to the intention of the Founder, the practise of all former ages and their own industry, wherein to their great sadness of heart their hopes have been hither-towards much delayed and are like to bee utterly frustrate by reason of the conferring of such places as at any time fall to be voyde in the Colledge upon meere strangers without any regard had of your petitioners, who therefore humbly pray that it would please this honorable Committee to ordeyne that in all elections or nominacions to any fellowships or schollers place in that Colledge such as are natives of those two poor northerne Counties Cumberland and Westmorland and have borne the burthen in the Colledge may be made choyce of before strangers soe as they be in other respects for godlyness and Learning and affections to the present Goverment able to approve themselves beyond exception the examinacion whereof they desier may be referred to the Visitors of this University. And your petitioners, etc. John Dobson, M.A., Andrew Whelpdale, B.A., Thomas Collinson, B.A., John Robinson, B.A., Christo. Harison, John Beebie, Thos. Nanson, Hen. Lowcay, Hen. Walker, John Bell, Tim. Halton, Tho. Lamplugh, Willm. Wilson, Rob. Hever, Pearce Burton, Lan. Wharton, Clem. Ellis, Joseph Williamson, John Osmotherley, George Lamplugh, Rich. Garth, Lan. Addison.'

recommended John Dobson and Andrew Whelpdall, the two senior of the petitioners, to two vacant Fellowships.¹ On the 27th of February, 1650-1, the Committee elected these two Fellows, adding at the same time John Petty of 'Baly' College as a third Fellow.² Petty did not hold his Fellowship very long,

¹ The reference by the Committee and answer by the College are in Reg. H, pp. 131 and 132 :—'(1) Febr. 20th 1650. At the Committee for Reformation of the Universities. Upon consideracion of the humble petition of severall Graduates and other Schollars of Queenes Colledge in Oxon borne in Cumberland and Westmorland : It is ordered by this Committee that the Provost and Fellowes of the said Colledge doe Certify to this Committee how many Fellowships in the said Colledge are actually voyd ; and also what number of Fellowes the said Colledge according to the present state thereof is in a capacity to maintaine ; and that they Certify the names of such Schollers of that Foundation that are most eminent for Piety Learning and good affection to the Parliament and present goverment, that may succeed in such void places it being alledged that there are two Fellowships now actually voyd, and that they returne the same to this Committee with all convenient speede. James Chaloner. (2) To the Right Hon^{ble} the Committee for Reformation of the Universities. In obedience to an order of this Hon^{ble} Committee of the 20th instant (the copy whereof is hereto annexed) wee the Provost and Fellowes of Queenes Colledge in Oxon whose names are subscribed doe humbly certify that as well in regard of the debts contracted by our predecessors in the troublous times when their rents did not come in which in a great measure are yet unsatisfyed by reason the arriers cannot be recovered. As also in regard of the generall inabilityes of our Tenants to pay their yearely rents without large and formerly vnusuall deductions ; besides many other incident charges which wee forbear to mention in particular, though the present state of the Colledge be such as wee conceive wee cannot iustly say it is in a capacity to maynteyne any greater number of Fellowes then now it does ; which are at present as many as they were ordinarily heretofore in peaceable times when the Colledge was better able ; yet it is true two of our late Fellowes have not long since been preferred from the Colledge ; and if it shall please this hon^{ble} Committee according to their intentions declared in their late order to make choise out of such schollars as are of this Foundation to succeed in those places ; then wee humbly conceive that John Dobson M^r of Arts and Andrew Whelpdall Bac. of Arts are in our opinions according to the qualifications required in the order of this Hon^{ble} Committee and otherwise in respect of their seniority most fitt to be preferred. In witness whereof we have hereto subscribed our names.' But the document in the Register is not signed.

² Reg. H, p. 133 :—'Feb. 27th 1650. At the Committee for Reformation of the vniversities. Whereas it appeared to this Committee that there are severall Fellowships void in Queenes Colledge in the Vniversity of Oxon and whereas the said Colledge is not at present in a capacity to make Eleccions in a statutable

dying before the end of 1653. His will was proved 21 December, 1655.¹ He seems, however, to have become attached to the College, for as a result of his dying bequest the College procured from William Burroughes in 1662 the magnificent brass eagle, '*Aquila Regina Avium et Avis Reginensium*,' which serves as a lectern in the College chapel.² Similarly, in

way this Committee being satisfied of the fitness of John Dobson M^r of Arts, Andrew Whelpdall Bac. of Arts of Queenes Colledge And Mr John Petty Bac. of Arts of Baly Colledge; for the supplying of the said void Fellowships doe order that they & every of them bee Fellowes of the said Colledge, and hereby they are constituted and appointed Fellowes of the said Colledge to all intents and purposes, and that from henceforth they be deemed and taken as fellowes of the s^d College and enioy all profitts and priviledges thereof accordingly, and that they take their seniority in the s^d Colledge respectively according to their admittance and standing in the Vniversity, and the Provost, vice Provost or senior Fellow resident is forthwith to admitt them and every of them thereunto. And it is ordered that the Provost or such Fellow of the s^d Colledge as shall admit the s^d persons respectively doe take notice of an Order of this Committee of the 7th of March 1649, and thereof give an account to this Committee if there be cause within fourteen dayes of the receipte hereof. James Chaloner.' The order of 7 March, 1649, is not in Burrows. It is in Reg. H, p. 120:—'That if any person or persons nominated by this Committee may be justly excepted against as to their piety and learning that the Head or Fellowes of such houses wherever the said person or persons are nominated knowing such exception doe certify the same forthwith to this Committee before the settlement of any such person or persons.' Petty had matriculated from Balliol 20 February, 1648–9, but had entered that College (as servitor 7 December, 1646), and on 18 May, 1648, had answered the Visitors (Burrows, p. 102):—'I referre myselfe to the Answere presented unto you by the Delegates in the name of the Universitie.' He was regarded by the Committee as having 'not as yet submitted' (ib., p. 106), but was notwithstanding 'put in' as Scholar at Balliol 1647, as is recorded 18 November, 1651 (ib., p. 177). He proceeded B.A. from Balliol 31 May, 1649, and M.A. from Queen's 15 May, 1652.

¹ He seems to have received the whole of his salary as fellow down to 2 August, 1653. See Long Roll of Richard Rawlinson and Thomas Tarne from 2 August, 1652, to 2 August, 1653. Mores has a note on his name in the L. R. of that year (Gough MS. Oxon. 12) '*vide testamentum ejus probatum 21 Dec. 1655 4 Aylett qu. 207*'.

² The lectern in Canterbury Cathedral is a duplicate of that in the College chapel. Dr. Moore tells me it was brought by water to Faversham, and the payment of its carriage by the chapter in 1663 is recorded. In the Long Roll of Messrs. John Beeby and John Robinson from 13 August, 1661, to 13 August, 1662, there is paid '*Gulielmo Burroughes aquilam aeneam in usum capellæ collegio*

VISITORS APPOINT A SCOTCH FELLOW 21

May 1651, Thomas Nanson, one of the petitioners, was elected 'Taberdar'.¹

In the following November, however, the Visitors resolved, upon the recommendation of the Lord Chancellor and some other urgent and pressing reasons, to elect James Rich, a 'Scotish' man, to a vacant Fellowship.² The College, alleging poverty, got Rich's election suspended by the Visitors and the Fellowship ordered to be kept voyd.³ A simultaneous application to the

adferenti £4:05:07'. Besides the inscription in the text there is also on the eagle 'Johan: Pettie socius Cofl moriens legauit Anno Dom 1653. Gullielmus Borroghes Londini me fecit Año Dñj 1662'.

¹ In Reg. H, p. 135:—'May 29th 1651. At the Committee for Reformation of the Universities. Whereas this Committee is informed that there is a Schollership in Queenes Colledge in the University is at this present actually void: and whereas the said Colledge is not at present in a capacity to make these elections in a Statutable way, This Committee being certiyed of the piety and ability in Learning of Thomas Nanson and of his fitnessse for the said place in regard of County; doe order that the said Nanson bee scholler of the said Colledge in the said vacated schollership, and shall from henceforth receive all profitts and priveledges to the same belonging to all intents and purposes, And the Provost or Senior Fellow in the said Colledge resident is forthwith to admitt him accordingly. James Chaloner, Will. Say, Gilbert Millington, Ro. Walter, Ric. Dadley.' Thomas Nanson had entered the College 29 November, 1647, as batler, and 11 May, 1648, had answered the Visitors, 'I acknowledge the power of Parliament in this present Visitation and submitt thereunto'. (Burrows, p. 76.) He does not seem to have matriculated till 18 November, 1650. He proceeded B.A. 21 June, 1651, and M.A. 13 April, 1654. He was elected Fellow with Harrison and Beeby in October, 1654, was magister puerorum 1658-9, and Camerarius 1659-60, but died in that year while still a fellow, being succeeded as Camerarius by Timothy Halton.

² Edward Wilkinson, whose death caused the vacancy, had been elected fellow with Tarne in 1648. The Visitors sent the following order to the College (Reg. H, p. 138):—'Novemb. 18th 1651. Wee the Visitors of the University of Oxon sufficiently authorised thereunto upon the recommendation of the Lord Chancellor and some other urgent and pressing reasons have elected James Rich into a Fellowship in Queenes College lately voyd by the death of M^r Edward Wilkinson M^r of Arts That he may actually and presently receive all the rights profitts and priveledges of a Fellow in the said Colledge; And doe hereby desire the Provost of the said Colledge to admitt and setle the said James Rich accordingly. Ra. Austen, Reg. Com.'

³ The College on the same day drew up (Reg. H, p. 136):—'Reasons humbly presented by the Fellowes of Queenes Colledge Oxon unto the hon^{ble} Visitors of the University why they humbly crave that Fellowship of M^r Wilkinson lately

Committee further resulted in the College being required to suggest the names of two schollers for one of them to be elected by the Committee.¹ A petition against the election was also presented by Collinson and Robinson, the two Taberdars next in turn

deceased may for some considerable time remaine vacant. 1. First the number of Fellowes is still as great (nay rather greater) than formerly it used to be, the number rairely exceeding 14, and wee being at this present 16. 2. The lately deceased Fellow Mr Wilkinson dyed poore and was buried wholly at the expence of the Colledge, so that we humbly conceive that one halfe yeares profitts of a Fellowship will hardly discharge the cost of his funerall. 3. Our Colledge has sustained of late a very considerable dammage by the pulling downe of our walls, which will scarcely be made good againe with the annual profitts of a double Fellowship. 4. If yet it shall be thought fitt (by the) Board to keepe up our former number, wee humbly represent that wee have some of our owen Countrymen in the House Batchelors of Arts of almost 2 yeeres standing, everyway beyond exception either for their Learning, piety or good affection to the present goverment and besides as indigent as any who are or may be recommended to you and we humbly crave they may be looked upon as to this particular before others, according to the mind of our founder, especially in regard the hon^{ble} Committee for regulating the University was lately pleased upon our humble petition and remonstrance in the like case to allow us the nomination of such as were to be put into some vacant Fellowships.' 'The Copy of these reasons', the entry in the Register continues, 'were presented by Mr Thomas Tully and Mr James Fayrer, two of the Fellowes of Queenes Colledge, in the name of the Society, to the Visitors then sitting at the ViceChancellor's Lodgings in Brasennose Colledge on tuesday in the forenoone. Novemb. 18th 1651.' The Visitors on the receipt of this seem to have framed the following order (Reg. H, p. 139):—'Novemb. 20th 1651. Upon consideration of the debts of Queenes Colledge in Oxon it is ordered by the Visitors of the said University That the next Fellowship that shall fall voyd in the said Colledge if the same happen within the compasse of a yeare from the date hereof shall be kept voyd for one yeare next after the vacancy: And the full profitts thereof shall be payed to the Bursars towards the discharg of the debts of the Colledge accordingly. Ra. Austen Reg. Com.'

¹ The Committee in London issued the following order (Reg. H, p. 139):—'Novemb. 20th 1651. At the Committee for Reformacion of the Universityes. Whereas information is now given to this Committee that Mr Edward Wilkinson Fellowship in Queenes Colledge in the University of Oxford is voyd by the death of the said Wilkinson: It is ordered by this Committee that the Provost and Fellowes of the said Colledge doe in pursuance of the order of this Committee of the 10th of October 1650 certify this Committee under their hands the names of two godly able and well affected Schollers of that Foundation that one of the said Schollers so certified being approved by this Committee may be appointed by this Committee to succcede the said Wilkinson. James Chaloner, Gilbt Millington, John Moyle, John Trenshard.'

for election,¹ but the Committee ignored Collinson and elected Robinson, the junior of the two petitioners, and Henry Lowcay to be Taberdar in his place.² Rich does not seem to be mentioned

¹ The petition is in Reg. H, p. 140 :—‘To the Right hon^{ble} the Committee for the Reformation of the Universities. The humble petition of Thomas Collison and John Robinson Bac. of Arts in Queenes Coll. in Oxon Sheweth to your honours that upon the decease of Edward Wilkinson M^r of Arts and one of the Fellowes of Queenes Colledge in Oxon his Fellowship became vacant the 16th of Novemb last past, that upon informacion thereof to your honours you were pleased to grant your order of the 20th of Novemb that the Provost and Fellowes of the said Colledge should certify under their hands the names of two godly able and well affected Schollers of that Foundation to the intent that one of them so certified being approved by this hon^{ble} Committee might succede the said Wilkinson, But so it was that in the meane time presently upon the decease of the said M^r Wilkinson The Visitors of the University of Oxon were pleased to give their Order of the 18th of Novemb to M^r Rich a Scotch man to succede in the place of the said deceased Fellow he being commended to some of them by Letters from the Right hon^{ble} Chancelor of that University notwithstanding the Provost and Fellowes of the said Colledge did intreate by representing the present low condition of the said College That the Fellowship might for some time be kept voyd; and also your petitioners made their humble addresse to the said Visitors by petition that according to a former order of your honours made in their behalfe; if it should seeme good unto them to admitt any to the said Fellowship their petition might in the first place be looked upon considering that for piety learning and affection to the present goverment they had a sufficient testimony of the Provost and Fellowes then present and were redy to submitt themselves to any further test; which it should please the visitors to put them to. Your petitioners therefore humbly desire your honours to take the premises into your pious and charitable considerations and in reliance upon your orders formerly granted unto them crave to know your honours further pleasur therein hoping to receive thereby some releife in their extreame necessitie the raither because in a comfortable expectation thereof they have undergone so great a toile and burthen for so long a time and your petitioners shall ever pray etc.

‘I have perused this petition and doe hereby declare the narrative thereof to be true. Decemb. 1, 1651. Gerard Langbaine Provost of Queenes Colledge.’

² There are separate orders for the two elections :—(1) ‘Decemb 4th 1651. At the Committee for Reformation of the vniversityes Upon Consideration of the petition of John Robinson Bac. of Arts and Scholler of Queenes Colledge in Oxon, and likewise of the former Order of this Committee of the 20th of Novemb last, grounded on an Order of this Committee of the 10th of Octob 1650. It is resolued and declared by this Committee that the Act of the Visitors of the said University in electing M^r Rich into the place of M^r Edward Wilkinson voyd by death is voyd to all intents and purposes. And whereas this Committee have

elsewhere. There is no one of the name in the matriculation book of the University or the Entrance Book of the College between 1597 and 1714.¹

Of the Fellows elected during the usurpation, exclusive of those intruded, it appears that though Fairer's reply was not regarded as satisfactory by the Commissioners, and he is in the list of those expelled on the 15th of May 1648, he apparently made his peace with them, as he is in the list of those chosen into College on the 29th of October in the same year, and continued a Fellow from his election in 1649 till his promotion in 1652.² Thomas Brathwaite's reply was also registered as negative and he was reported to the Committee in London, yet his name occurs in the list of those chosen into College under the same date as Fairer, and he continued a Fellow from his election in 1649 till his promotion in 1651.³ John Dobson gave a negative reply⁴ and is in the list of expelled, 15 May 1648,⁵ but was elected Fellow in 1651 and continued a Fellow till 1655.⁶

received good testimony concerning the piety and fitness of the said Robinson Scholler of the said Foundation for the said place; It is further ordered by this Committee that the said Robinson be Fellow of the said Colledge in the room and place of the said Wilkinson and hereby he is constituted Fellow thereof to all intents and purposes and the Provost of the said Colledge or Senior Fellow resident is hereby authorised and required to admitt the said Robinson thereunto accordingly. M. Oldisworth, John Burrcher, Abraham Burrell, Walt. Strickland.' (Reg. H, p. 141.) (2) 'Decemb 4th 1651 At the Committee for Reformacions of the Universities. Whereas this Committee have this day made and constituted Mr John Robinson scholler of Queenes Colledge in the University of Oxon Fellow of the said Colledge in the place of Mr Wilkinson deceased, and whereas the said Colledge is not yet declared by this Committee to be in a statutable way of making their own elections; It is ordered by this Committee that Henry Lowcay doe succede the said Robinson as Scholler of the said Colledge and the Provost or Senior Fellow is forthwith to admitt the said Lowcay accordingly. M. Oldisworth, Jo. Burcher, Abraham Burrell, Walt. Strickland.' (Reg. H, p. 142.)

¹ The Order of the Visitors for the election of Rich, above set out, is not in Burrows; but on p. 177 in a list of 'The Names of such as are chosen into Colledges' under 'Queenes Colledge' appears 'Nov. 13. 1651 James Rich, Fell.'

² Burrows, p. 90. See also n. 1, p. 16.

³ See same note.

⁴ For Dobson's answer see above, p. 6.

⁵ Burrows, p. 94.

⁶ See n. 2, p. 19. He was of Wethermealock in Cumberland, entered

Andrew Whelpdale also gave a negative reply¹ and was expelled on the same day as Dobson ;² he was elected in 1651, and remained a Fellow till his promotion in 1659.³

On the 1st of April, 1652, the Committee ordered 'that it be from henceforth left to the Provost and Fellowes of Queens College in the University of Oxon to nominate and elect Fellowes, Schollers and Officers as places become voyd, according to the Statutes of the sayd College : and likewise to doe all other Acts that may tend to the good Government of the sayd College'.⁴ We may imagine with what satisfaction Langbaine in his good bold hand wrote out this order in the College Register, with the signatures of five of the 'Committee for Reformation of the Universityes'.⁵ One of the College's earliest acts was to elect the ignored Collinson to a Fellowship, and in the list of Fellows in the Entrance Book he is put before Robinson.⁶

College in Christmas Term, 1640-1, matriculating 19 February, aged 19. He was one of forty B.A.s actually in the King's military service admitted by request of the Chancellor 21 May, 1645, having served ten months with the regiment of the Earl of Dover. He proceeded M.A. 16 March, 1648-9, and vacated his fellowship on institution to the vicarage of Monk Sherborne.

¹ His reply (Burrows, p. 76) is :—'My judgement beinge at present unconvinced of the lawfulnessse of this Visitation, I hope it wilbe candidely interpreted if I decline a peremptory submission till cleare and satisfactory convictions, which when I shall once have, none shalbe more ready to submitt then Andrew Whelpdall.'

² *Ib.*, p. 89.

³ See p. 18, n. 1, and p. 19, notes 1 and 2. Whelpdale was of Penrith in Cumberland, entered Queen's as batler in the long vacation of 1643, matriculating, as son of William, 16 December, 1643, aged 15. He proceeded B.A. 1 February, 1647-8, M.A. 10 July, 1651, and vacated his fellowship on promotion to the vicarage of Newnham, Hants ; he also became rector of Dogmersfield in 1671.

⁴ Reg. H, p. 143.

⁵ The members of the Committee who signed were 'M. Oldisworth, Gilbt Millington, W^m Masham, Ri Brewster, Nath. Hallowes'.

⁶ Collinson was elected Fellow 7 December and admitted 23 December, 1653. Robinson was one of the Fellows who elected him, but appears after him in the list of Fellows in the Entrance Book ; but Robinson is before him in the Long Rolls from 1653-4 to 1657-8. Collinson was of Staveley in Westmorland. He entered College in Christmas Term, 1646-7, matriculating on 6 April, 1647, son of Peter, aged 17. He was elected Wilson Exhibitioner 7 August, 1652, as from Kendal

With the exceptions above mentioned, the succession of the members of the foundation does not seem to have been interrupted during the Protectorate. Ten of the twenty-two petitioners mentioned above became Fellows.¹ They appear to have been elected according to their seniority in College without reference to the question whether they had submitted or no.²

The activity of the Visitors is from time to time reflected in the College Accounts. In 1653-4 nine shillings is paid '*Johanni Langley bedello pro sex decretis collegio transmissis ex auctoritate Visitorum*',³ and in 1657 twenty shillings '*registrario visitorum academiae priore anno non solutum*'.⁴

Nor was Langbaine of service only to the College. On the 1st of June, 1647, he and Thomas Barlow were among the delegates appointed 'to answer and act in all things pertaining to the public good of the University' with reference to the Parliamentary Visitors.⁵ He was among those summoned before the Visitors on the 4th of November in the same year, and in consequence of their answers summoned to appear before the Universities Committee on the 11th.⁶ A record of this is found in the College Accounts, where '8 Nov. 1647, £5 : 01 : 04' is paid '*Magistro Preposito pro expensis in itinere Londinensi in causa*

School. He proceeded B.A. 7 February, 1650-1, M.A. 30 June, 1653. He vacated his fellowship in 1659 on his presentation to the rectory of Niton, Isle of Wight, which he held for fifty-eight years.

¹ See p. 18, note 1. The ten were John Dobson, Andrew Whelpdale, Thomas Collinson, John Robinson, Christopher Harrison, John Beebie, Thomas Nanson, Timothy Halton, Clement Ellis, and Joseph Williamson.

² Dobson's answer is on p. 6; Whelpdale's n. 1, p. 25; Collinson's p. 11; Robinson's n. 7, p. 9; Harrison's n. 2, p. 10; Beeby's n. 6, p. 10; Nanson's n. 1, p. 21; Halton did not enter the College till March, 1648-9, Ellis not till 8 July, and Williamson not till September, 1650; if any questions were put to them the answers are not recorded.

³ In the Long Roll of Thomas Lamplugh and John Dobson from 2 August, 1653, to 1 August, 1654.

⁴ On the 16th October in the L. R. of Thomas Lamplugh and Christopher Harrison from 1 August, 1657, to 1 August, 1658.

⁵ Wood, *Annals*, ed. Gutch, II. ii, pp. 507, 508.

⁶ *Ib.*, p. 530; the answers and consequent summons are on p. 531.

visitationis'.¹ He was one of those who appeared at Westminster on the appointed day and, after two adjournments, on the 15th was shown the answer he had given to the Visitors at Oxford, acknowledged it, and was commanded to withdraw.² On the same day he was requested, together with Morley and Waring the Senior Proctor, to remain in London and instruct Counsel and solicit the cause in behalf of the University.³ He went back to Oxford on the 19th to bring up such books and records as might be useful for them, and returned to London on the 25th with some originals with the consent (23 November) of Convocation.⁴ Langbaine was one of the Heads of Houses who went with Pro-Vice-Chancellor Rogers to call on Fairfax and Cromwell at All Souls on the 18th of May, 1649.⁵ On the 12th of June, 1650, he and others were appointed Sub-delegates to consider of a Cambridge paper for the reformation and better ordering of the University in manners and discipline. The paper was advisedly read and perused, divers collections were taken out by Dr. Langbaine, who was desired to alter and fit the same for our present Government with what convenient speed he could.⁶ He had before this been employed to answer on behalf of the University the Citizens' Petition to Parliament against (1) St. Scholastica's Day, (2) Discommoning, (3) the Oath to the University, (4) the University's trading in the City, (5) the prohibition to sue privileged persons in the City Court.⁷ On the 2nd of February, 1654-5, he is included in the Sub-delegacy moved by Thankful Owen of St. John's in the interest of John Owen of Christ Church

¹ In the Long Roll of Messrs. Thomas Barlow and Ranulph Sanderson from the last of July, 1648, to the last of July, 1649 (so dated, but more probably from 31 July, 1647, to 31 July, 1648).

² Wood, *Annals*, ed. Gutch, II. ii, pp. 521, 522, 523.

³ *Ib.*, pp. 537, 538. Morley had been canon of Christ Church and deprived. After the Restoration he was bishop successively of Worcester and Winchester.

⁴ *Ib.*, pp. 538, 539.

⁵ *Ib.*, p. 619.

⁶ *Ib.*, p. 636.

⁷ *Ib.*, pp. 631, 632. The result is a quarto volume 'Answer of the Chancellor, Master and Scholars of the University of Oxford to the Petition, Articles of Grievance and Reasons of the City of Oxon; presented to the Committee for regulating the University of Oxford 24 July 1649. Oxford, 1649'.

as against the Visitors appointed 2 September, 1654, by Oliver Cromwell at the instigation of Goodwyn, President of Magdalen.¹ The Sub-delegacy met at Langbaine's lodgings on the 5th of February and adopted certain proposals for limiting and modifying the powers and tenure of the Visitors.² The matter was opened in the discussion between the Sub-delegates and Visitors by Dr. Palmer, Warden of All Souls, also a Queen's man. The conference came to nothing formally, but sufficed to put into abeyance any considerable action by the new Visitors.³

But the relations subsisting between the Visitors and the College and his services to the University are not the only matters that come into view during Langbaine's Provostship. Oxford is from time to time unhealthy. In 1646-7 a tent has to be bought during the prevalence of a pestilence at a cost of £1 10s., and £3 11s. 04d. is expended at the same time in providing necessaries for the sick.⁴ The effects of the College have also to be looked to. In 1652 sixpence is paid to a man who returns to the Senior Bursar '*cornu nostri operculi appendiculam*' which he had found,⁵ and in 1658-9 the wooden effigy of Queen Philippa was fastened up again in its place in the Common Hall, from which it had shown symptoms of falling.⁶ Even the interests of literature are not forgotten during the time of stress. In 1650-1 a pound is paid to Mr. Bythner '*lyram*

¹ Wood, *Annals*, ed. Gutch, II. ii, p. 663.

² *Ib.*, pp. 663, 664.

³ *Ib.*, pp. 664, 665, 666. For Palmer see i. 269 and n. 7 there.

⁴ In the Long Roll of Messrs. William Dobson and Thomas Lamplugh from 24 August, 1646, to 5 August, 1647, is paid '*pro tentorio tempore æstuantis pestis £1:10*'; '*expensa in procurandis ægris tempore pestis £3:11:04*'. '4 June 1646 were issued "orders for preventing the spread of the plague in Oxford"; this paper is now found in Wood 276 A, no. 372.' (A. Clark, *Wood's Life and Times*, i, p. 127.)

⁵ In the Long Roll of Messrs. Thomas Tullie and James Nicholson from 1 August, 1651, to 1 August, 1652, there is paid:—'*7 Jul. cornu nostri cerevisialis repertam forte operculi appendiculam in thesaurarii manus reddenti 6d.*' *Cerevisialis* is for holding beer, not a musical instrument.

⁶ In the Long Roll of Messrs. Thomas Lamplugh and John Beeby from 1 August, 1658, to 1 August, 1659, there is an entry:—'*Effigies reginæ lignea in aula communi nutans refigitur.*' For a reproduction of the image see Plate IV, opposite i. 21. See i. 21 and n. 4 there.

suam Davidicam donanti'.¹ Even duties external to Oxford are performed. The school at Northleach is visited on the 9th of May, 1653,² and six or seven years later the visitation gives rise to litigation.³ College livings are vacated. On 14 November, 1649, letters are received of the death of Mr. Sewell, Rector of Enham,⁴ and four years later five shillings are given to his widow for returning to the College '*cartas quasdam jura et privilegia ejusdem rectoriae concernentes*'.⁵ In 1651-2 two shillings are paid to the person who signifies to the College the death of Thomas Morland, Rector of Sulhamstead.⁶ In the next year the Com-

¹ In the Long Roll of Messrs. Thomas Lamplugh and George Phillip from 1 August, 1650, to 1 August, 1651. The copy now in the College Library can hardly be the one given by Bythner to the College as it is inscribed on the title-page '*Lib. Thom. Barlow e Coll. Reginae Oxon. ex dono Authoris*'.

² In the Long Roll of Messrs. Richard Rawlinson and Thomas Tarne from 2 August, 1652, to 2 August, 1653, is mentioned:—'*9 Maij. Visitacio scholæ Northleche.*'

³ In the Long Roll of Messrs. Richard Rawlinson and Messrs. Thomas Nanson and Timothy Halton from 1 August, 1659, to 2 August, 1660, there is mentioned:—'*Lis de schola Northleache.*' In the archives of the College there is a bundle of papers relating to the visitation of the school 1653 and 1693. There was also a visitation by Provost Barlow and Mr. John Robinson, Fellow, in 1666, of which an account is entered by Barlow in Reg. H, pp. 169-73.

⁴ In the Long Roll of Messrs. Thomas Smith and Thomas Tully from 3 August, 1649, to 1 August, 1650, mention is made of:—'*14 Nov. litteræ receptæ de obitu magistri Sewell rectoris de Enham.*' This was John Sewell, who entered College in Christmas Term, 1592-3, matriculating 2 March (Foster, *Al. Ox.*, s. v., says by mistake 1590-1). He was elected '*pauper puer*' 10 June, 1598; he proceeded B.A. 24 April, 1599, M.A. 30 June, 1602, B.D. 3 June, 1611. He was elected fellow 1 March, 1603-4. He was Treasurer for the years 1604-5, 1605-6.

⁵ In the Long Roll of Messrs. Thomas Lamplugh and John Dobson from 12 August, 1653, to 1 August, 1654, there is paid '*relictæ domini Sewell nuper rectoris de Enham cartas quasdam jura et privilegia ejusdem rectoriae concernentes reddenti 5s.*' The College had at the time of Sewell's institution to Enham been in some litigation about the rights of the rectory. The documents are now in the College archives, and are described by Mores (p. 322) as '*A large bundle of papers both curious and valuable relating to the manor and church of Enham collected by Mr. Sewell rector of Enham*'.

⁶ In the L. R. of 1651-2 is paid:—'*Nuntio domini Morland obitum collegio significanti 2s.*' Thomas Morland entered the College in Christmas Term, 1590-1, matriculating 22 January, aged 15. He was of Westmorland. He proceeded B.A. 8 July, 1596, M.A. 28 June, 1605, became rector of Bright Waltham 1615, and of Sulhamsted Abbots in 1625. The living of Sulhamsted Banaster came to the College with Sherborne Priory in Edward IV's time. The living of Sulhamsted

mittee for plundered Ministers directed that the two parishes of Sulhamstead Abbots and Sulhamstead Banister be held together, and the College presented James Fayrer, one of the Fellows, to the united benefices.¹ On the 8th of March, 1653-4, news arrives of the death of the Alexander Rosse whose works the philosopher in Hudibras 'had read over', and who was the College's first presentee to the vicarage of Carisbrook after the advowson had been given to the College by King Charles I.² In 1658 the intelligence of Abbots was bought by the College of Sir Francis Noreys in 1611. The two livings were consolidated in 1782.

¹ The Order of the Committee is in Reg. H, p. 145 :—' By y^e Committee for plundered Ministers. March 31. 1652. Whereas the parish Churches of Sullamstead Abbots and Sullamstead Banister in the County of Berkes are neare adjoyning each to other, and the maintenance belonging to either of the said Churches not competent for a godly Minister to officiate : It is therefore ordered vpon the desire of the Inhabitants of both Parishes and by the Consent of the Patron that the said Churches be vnited, and the maintenance of both Parishes allowed for one godly and well affected Minister to be settled there unless good cause can be showd to the contrary before this Committee on the 29th day of April next. Signed Gilbert Millington, William Say, John Fielder, James Nelthorpe.' Mr. James Fairer's Presentation is on the same page as follows :— 'To the Keepers of the Liberties of England by Authority of Parliament or to any other whosoever hath power to admitt this our Presentation. We the Provost and Schollars of Queens Colledge Oxon, the true and undoubted Patrons of Sullamstead Banister and Sullamstead Abbots in the County of Berks, heretofore and of late two distinct Rectories and Parish Churches, but now made one by authority of Parliament as appeares by an Order of the Committee for plundered Ministers, dated March 31, 1652, wherein by Authority aforesaid, these two Churches are vnited, and the maintenance of both Parishes allowed for one godly and well affected Minister to be settled there, Doe hereby present our beloved in Christ James Fairer Clerke, M^r of Arts and Fellow of the said Colledge to the said (of late distinct but now) vnited Rectories and Parish Churches of Sullamstead Bannister and Sullamstead Abbots, beeing now become void by the naturall death of Thomas Morland the late Incumbent there. Desireing that the said James may be admitted to and settled in the said Rectories (vnited by Authority of Parliament as aforesaid) with all the Tythes, rights, members and appurtenances thereto belonging whatsoever In witnesse whereof we have putt to our Common Seal. Dated May 1, 1652.'

² In the Long Roll of Messrs. Thomas Lamplugh and John Dobson from 12 August, 1653, to 1 August, 1654, is paid :—' 8 Mart. obitum domini Alexandri Rosse significanti 13^s : 04^d.' Canto II of Part I of Hudibras begins :

' There was an ancient sage philosopher
That had read Alexander Ross over.'

His life is in D. N. B.

the death of Dr. Langhorne, Rector of Niton in the Isle of Wight, reaches the College.¹

It was while Langbaine was Provost that Daniel Fleming, whose family papers throw so much light on the period of College history covered by the next chapter, entered the College on the 20th of July, 1650. The papers in question do not give us so much information about the Queen's he lived in as of the Queen's of his sons' days. His residence extended over the two years from July 1650 to July 1652, and he visited Oxford to resume his caution money in the following January.² He had a chamber-fellow, he paid at matriculation 13s.;³ his batles, probably for the six months during which he was non-resident, were £11 0s.0d., and he had contracted debts at Oxford to his Taylor of 9s. and to his Mercer of £3 1s. 0d. The amount of the caution money was £5.⁴ The relations with his College friends kept up during his subsequent life seem to show that his College life was a happy one, and so far as his subsequent tastes were the product of his pursuits at College, they seem to show that these would have become a young country squire who desired to fit himself for his future life by availing himself of such opportunities of improving himself as presented themselves in the Oxford of that time.⁵

The Rydal papers give us some further information as to the expenses of a Commoner at Queen's during this period. Henry Brougham, a young Cumberland squire, High Sheriff of Cumberland in 1694, paid in 1656: Fees on admission 10s. 6d., 7s. on matriculation, £5 caution money, £1 a quarter for tuition, 6s. 8d. for his chamber, 5s. to his servitor, 4s. a quarter to the barber, 2s. and 2s. 6d. to his bedmaker.⁶ His batells during the three

¹ In the Long Roll of Messrs. Thomas Lamplugh and Christopher Harrison from 1 August, 1657, to 1 August, 1658:—'16 Jul. obitus domini Langhorne Collegio nunciatus.'

² The Flemings in Oxford, vol. i (O. H. S. xlv), pp. 3-5.

³ *Ib.*, p. 3 and n. 10 there.

⁴ *Ib.*, p. 38.

⁵ *Ib.*, p. xvi.

⁶ *Ib.*, p. 107. The servitor got 7s. as his first payment, perhaps for more than a quarter. He got 5s. afterwards; see pp. 108, 111, 113, 115, 120, 122, 123, 126.

years he resided varied for the quarter between £5 1s. 11*d.* and £7 11s. 0*d.*, rather increasing with his seniority; ¹ the charge for laundress varied from 4*s.* to 5*s.* 6*d.* ² In the last quarter of each year there is a variable charge for wood to burn of 2*s.* 6*d.* in 1656, 13*s.* in 1657, 10*s.* in 1658, with in the last case a charge of 9*d.* for cutting it. ³ He left Oxford without taking his Degree, so we have no information as to the College expenses attending that process.

Langbaine died 10 February, 1657–8, and was buried in the College chapel. The upper part of his gravestone with his arms, Gules, a fess between three mascles argent, now lies beside that of Christopher Potter on the south side of the ante-chapel. ⁴ The inscription on the mural tablet which hung in the old chapel is given by Wood in his account of the College. ⁵ He is said by Mores to have been Vicar of Crosthwaite in the diocese of Carlisle 15 January, 1643–4, ⁶ and he married Elizabeth Sunnibanke, widow of his predecessor in the Provostship. She survived her second husband. ⁷

On the death of Langbaine, Barlow, the Senior Fellow, was

The first charge for the barber is on p. 108. The charge to the bedmaker began at 2*s.* 6*d.*, was 2*s.* 0*d.* after the first two quarters, except in the sixth quarter, when it was 4*s.* 0*d.*

¹ He entered on 17 November, 1656, and his battles up to St. Thomas's (Archbishop) Day (29 December) were for the six weeks £1 16*s.* 3*d.* Exceptionally for the quarter ending Midsummer, 1657, his batells were 2. 18. 0, but during a portion of this he was away in London. (Flemings in Oxford, vol. i, p. 108.)

² *Ib.*

³ *Ib.*, pp. 107, 112, 122.

⁴ In the old chapel it was in the centre of the chapel immediately to the east of Hyenson's brass, which was at the entrance from the ante-chapel. It is marked I in Burghers's *Ichnographia*, Plate XV, opposite i. 165.

⁵ *Colleges and Halls*, ed. Gutch, pp. 162, 163.

⁶ This statement is quoted from Mores by Gutch in his edition of Wood's *Colleges and Halls*, p. 149, n. 79.

⁷ 'Elizabeth, daughter of Dr Charles Sonibanke sometimes a canon of Windsor.' (Wood, *Athenæ*, ed. Bliss, iii. 182.) She ruined by her 'fondness' a son of the same names as his father, of University College, author of 'A catalogue of English playes' and 'Account of the Dramatick Poets', successively inferior beadle of arts, and superior beadle of law in the University. (Wood, *Athenæ*, ed. Bliss, iv. 364.)

in London. He was hastily recalled to Oxford, and on the 15th of February 1657–8, the fifth day after Langbaine's death and the second after his funeral, was unanimously elected Provost in his place. As there had been no Archbishop of York since John Williams had died in 1650, there was no possibility at the time of getting the Provost confirmed. It was not till the 16th of November 1660 that he was confirmed by Accepted Frewen, who had only been installed as Archbishop on the previous 11th of September.¹ The confirmation cost the College £1 12s., and another £1 12s. was expended on gloves as a present to the Archbishop on the occasion.²

Barlow was, like Langbaine, a Westmorland man, born in the parish of Orton and educated at Appleby School. He had entered the College at the end of 1624, a few months before Langbaine, in conjunction with whom, as we have seen,³ he ran his course through College. The most learned of the Provosts of the College, he was also a great favourer of learned men, the tutor of John Owen, the patron of Antony Wood, of Horneck, of Fuller, and, though a Calvinist and a champion of orthodox Protestantism, of Henrietta Maria's Chaplain Davenport, better known as à Sancta Clara.⁴ He adhered to the Royalist cause and published anonymously a violent attack on the Oxford Visitors, 'Pegasus, or the Flying Horse from Oxford, bringing the Proceedings of the Visitors and other Bedlamites';⁵ but he had friends among the successful party and, though in intimate

¹ A full account of Barlow's election is in Reg. H, pp. 155–8. The record of his confirmation is on pp. 161–3.

² In the Long Roll of Messrs. Christopher Harrison and Timothy Halton from 2 August, 1660, to 2 August, 1661, occurs :—'Confirmacio Prepositi £1. 12s. pro chirothecis archiepiscopi Eboracensis in confirmatione prepositi £1. 12s.'

³ See p. 2.

⁴ His life is in D. N. B.

⁵ 'By the command of the Earl of Montgomery—printed at Montgomery, heretofore called Oxford, in one sheet in quarto. 'Tis written by way of letter, dated at Oxon. 18 Apr. 1648.' (Wood, *Athenæ*, ed. Bliss, iv. 336.) In the *Annals*, ed. Gutch, II. ii, p. 579, Wood adds, 'The beginning is, "Tuesday, April 11, the long-legged piece of Impertinency (which they miscall chancellor) was to be brought with state into Oxford &c."'

relations with Sheldon and other leaders of the Royalist party in Oxford, he was not disturbed in any of the offices which he held.¹ He was made Bodleian Librarian in 1652, 'a library in himself and the keeper of another', and in this capacity objected to 'the lax habit of lending books'.² He resigned this office on becoming Margaret Professor of Divinity after the Restoration,³ and resigned the Professorship on becoming Bishop of Lincoln.⁴ He had been employed early in the parliamentary days in carrying on the business of the University,⁵ and, with Lamplugh and Nicholas, was among the Commissioners to inquire and report to the new Chancellor Hyde, afterwards Earl of Clarendon, 'what persons have been unjustly put out of their Headships, Fellowships and other offices in the University or any of the Colleges', and generally 'what he ought to do for the good government of the Universitie and Colleges'.⁶ He was Archdeacon of Oxford, and became Bishop of Lincoln in 1675, but it was 1677 before he vacated the Provostship.⁷ Owing to the

¹ Wood, who admires his learning, but disapproves of his versatility, says (*Athenæ*, iv. 334) that he kept his fellowship 'through the favour of Tho. Kelsey deputy governor' of Oxford, to whose wife in conjunction with some other graduates he 'had presented certain gifts'.

² Wood quotes (*Athenæ*, iv. 335) from Arthur, Earl of Anglesey:—'I never think of this bishop and of his incomparable knowledge, both in theology and church history, and in the ecclesiastical law, without applying to him in my thoughts the character that Cicero gave Crassus, viz. *Non unus e multis, sed unus inter omnes prope singularis*.' There is an account of his paper on lending books in Macray's *Annals of the Bodleian*, 2nd ed., pp. 113–18.

³ Barlow resigned the librarianship 26 September, 1660. (Macray, p. 127.)

⁴ He was nominated bishop of Lincoln by the King 1 May and elected 14 May; he was confirmed 17 June and consecrated in the chapel of Ely House, Holborn, 27 June, 1675.

⁵ See p. 26 and n. 5 there.

⁶ Barlow and Lamplugh were among those originally appointed 14 June (Wood, *Annals*, ed. Gutch, II. ii. 699), and Nicholas among those added 23 July, 1660.

⁷ 'These are to acquaint you that what I then intimated to you concerning the Bishops Resignacion before Easter is since come to pass: for on Friday last (being the 6th of this instant Aprill) Dr Halton brought his resignacion down with him to the College.' (Dixon to Fleming, Aprill 7 (77)), *Flemings in Oxford*, vol. i (O. H. S. xliv), p. 222.

rarity of his visits to Lincoln he was called the Bishop of Buckden, the episcopal palace near Huntingdon.¹ His Calvinism did not prevent his compliance with the ecclesiastical policy of James II.² His devotion to learning may be taken to excuse his defects as a bishop. He died on the 8th of October 1691, and was buried in the chancel of the church of Buckden, in the grave of his namesake and predecessor William Barlow (1608–13).³

He caused pictures on glass of Henry V and Cardinal Beaufort to be set up in the room over the porter's lodge where the king was traditionally said to have lived ;⁴ the pictures on glass, formerly in the College hall, of Charles II and his wife also probably date from his Provostship.⁵ The figures of St. Peter and St. Paul now in a lunette in the east window of the chapel are stated to have been procured in 1661–2 for the chapel.⁶

¹ 'Diocesis quidem amplissimam ita administravit, ut per sedecim annos nunquam praesens visitationem celebraret, aut Ecclesiam Lincolnensem unquam conspiceret; unde Episcopi Buckdeniensis potius quam Lincolnensis nomine decantabatur.' (Richardson's edition of Godwyn de Præsulibus Angliæ, Cambridge, folio, 1743.) This must be Richardson's judgement, as Godwyn's book was published in 1616.

² 'When the plot called by some Oates's plot, and by others the popish plot, broke out in September, 1678, he the said bishop Barlow, who had before been a seeming friend to the papists, became then a bitter enemy to them and to the duke of York. But when the duke was proclaimed king after the decease of King Charles II, he took all opportunities to express his affection towards him, among others writ, as was said, reasons for reading his majesty's declaration for liberty of conscience.' (Wood, *Athenæ*, ed. Bliss, iv. 335.)

³ Even Wood (*ib.*) says:—'He was esteemed by those that knew him well to have been a thorough paced Calvinist, tho' some of his writings shew him to have been a great scholar, profoundly learn'd both in divinity and the civil and canon law.' For his death and burial see *ib.*, 340.

⁴ They are now in the north window of the College library. The king's head was reported by an expert from Messrs. Powell's Whitefriars factory to be earlier than Barlow's date.

⁵ They are now in the heads of the windows of the upper library second and third from the south end on the west side. It is perhaps to these that the entry refers in the Long Roll of Messrs. Timothy Halton and William Sympton from 1 August, 1672, to 1 August, 1673, 'afferenti regis et reginæ effigies 3s.', though we have a picture of Charles II ascribed to Sir Godfrey Kneller.

⁶ In the Long Roll of Messrs. John Beeby and John Robinson from 13 August,

Other benefactions are recorded as falling in this Provostship, besides those of Sir Joseph Williamson, of which more anon. Two cups stated to have been given by Gentlemen Commoners, but probably purchased from fees paid by them,¹ preserve records of interest. The one dated 1658 is ascribed to John Lee, a native of Virginia, connected with the family settled at Coton in Shropshire.² The other is recorded in the Album of Benefactors to have been given by William Wicherley the dramatist in 1667.³

1661, to 13 August, 1662, is paid 'pro picturis Sanctorum Petri et Pauli in vitro ductis et in fenestra capellæ orientali collocatis £3'. These figures are now in the east window of the present chapel at the top on each side of a representation of the Shechinah.

¹ What Dr. Shadwell writes of the Commensales at Oriel (*Registrum Oriense*, i, p. xi) is doubtless true of the Gentlemen Commoners at Queen's:—'They enjoyed special privileges which distinguished them from the ordinary Commoners: they wore a handsomer dress and they paid higher fees. Part of these fees was applied to the purchase of College plate; and the earliest notice of their names is in the form of a Register recording the several articles of which they were the accredited donors: though it is tolerably clear that they had little choice in the matter, and that the pieces of plate to which their names were affixed were paid for out of the tax to which they were required to contribute.'

² The entry in the *liber albus benefactorum*, p. 41, is:—'Johannes Lee de Virginia &c. D.D. Poculum Argenteum 18 oz. A.D. 1658.' The cup which now exists among the College plate weighs 14 oz. 3 dwts. The inscription on it is 'Coll. Regi. Oxon. D.D. Johānes Lee Natus in Capohowasick Wickacomoco in Virginia Americæ, Filius Primogenitus Richardi Lee Chiliarchæ Oriundi de Morton Regis in Agro Salopiensi 1658'. It has on it the College arms and those of the donor, a fess chequy between eight billets. According to McCabe's *Life of General R. E. Lee*, p. 10:—'John was educated at Oxford, and was so accomplished that he was offered a fine opening in the Church, with the prospect of an advancement: but the offer was declined, as it was his father's wish that he should settle in Virginia. He died before his father.' He entered Queen's as an Upper Commoner 2 July, matriculating 31 July, 1658, and proceeded B.A. 30 April, 1662. 'Morton' in the inscription on the cup is perhaps a mistaken re-engraving of a partly obliterated 'Coton'.

³ The entry in the *liber albus benefactorum* is:—'Gulielmus Wicherley Socio Commensalis Cantharum Argenteum DD. Jan. 4 A° D. 1667—24 oz.' Wood (*Athenæ*, ed. Bliss, iv. 527) records that the poet 'became a fellow com. of Qu. coll. a little before the restoration of King Charles II, but wore not a gown, only lived in the provost's lodgings, was entred in the public library under the title of philosophiæ studiosus in Jul. 1660 being then about 20 years of age, departed without being matriculated, or a degree confer'd on him, having been by Dr Barlow reconcil'd to the protestant religion, which he had a little before

Henry Compton, Bishop of London, is said to have sent by his servants an 'organum musicum', for which the servants received £1 12s.¹ The arts were also encouraged in other ways. Pictures of the King and Queen were procured, for the carriage of which three shillings were paid.² Loggan, presenting his 'Scenographia' of the Colleges, was given five pounds.³ An effigy of the founder was placed in the Bodleian,⁴ and Mr. Hide, now Bodleian Librarian, was paid three shillings for a wooden board to which it was attached.⁵ Two entries in the Accounts have a traditional interest. The painter Hawkins was paid thirty shillings for adorning the boar's head on the feast of the Nativity,⁶ and five

left in his travels beyond the sea'. If the cup is from him and the date is right, he must have given it long after he left Oxford, perhaps when a younger brother George came up who entered Queen's as commoner 1 January, and matriculated 6 March, 1667-8, aged 17, who proceeded B.A. 1671 and M.A. 1674, and was rector of Wem, Salop, 1672. See also below, p. 59, n. 1.

¹ In the Long Roll of Messrs. Gilbert Wharton and Thomas Machell from 7 July, 1676, to 7 July, 1677, is paid 'Famulis domini episcopi Londinensis organum musicum afferentibus £1. 12s.' For Compton see p. 55, n. 2.

² See n. 5, p. 35.

³ In the Long Roll of Messrs. Lancelot Bland and John Mill from 31 July, 1675, to 31 July, 1676, is paid 'Domino Loggan sculptori collegiorum scenographiam presentanti £5'. His view of the College is Plate XXXI, opposite ii. 64; and an enlarged reproduction of that part of his plan of Oxford which includes the site of the College is Plate XXIII, opposite i. 264.

⁴ 'On the walls also of the south and east Galleries [of the Bodleian Picture Gallery] are hanging the Pictures of many others: as the Pictures of every Founder of each College, depicted and hung up an. 1670.' (Wood, *Annals*, ed. Gutch, II. ii, p. 955.) In a note on the same page is given the Inscription under Eglesfield's portrait:—'Robertus Eglesfeld, Reginæ Philippæ (Edvardi III Regis Angliæ Conjugi) à sacris Confessionibus, *Collegium Reginense* fundavit, Anno Dom. mcccxl.' The painter is William Sunman or Sonmans (d. 1708), who followed Sir Peter Lely into England and resided in Oxford. It, like the other portraits of founders, was probably provided by the University, though the payment for them is not to be found in the accounts. Sunman's life is in D. N. B. See also Mrs. Poole's *Catalogue of Portraits* (O. H. S. lvii), vol. i, pp. xiv, xxviii, 4.

⁵ In the Long Roll of Messrs. Henry Denton and Peter Dalton from 31 July, 1670, to 31 July, 1671, is paid 'magistro Hide protobibliothecario pro lignea tabula cui fundatoris nostri effigies in bibliotheca Bodleiana affigitur 3s.' For Hyde see p. 55, n. 4.

⁶ In the Long Roll of Messrs. Christopher Harrison and Timothy Halton from

shillings and three pence was paid for making a cover to shut up the Provost's eagle.¹ With regard to the former there is some evidence that about this time a wooden effigy of a head was served up at Christmas in lieu of the actual head of a boar.² The latter probably refers to the occasional practice of keeping a captive eagle somewhere about the College in connexion with the founder's name and the blazon of the College.¹

It was during Barlow's Provostship that John Lowther, who was to become the first Viscount Lonsdale, entered the College.³ The correspondence between his grandfather, who sent him up, and the Provost, which is preserved at Lowther, contains some information as to the condition of the College at the time.⁴ The

2 August, 1660, to 2 August, 1661, is paid '24 Dec. pictori Hawkins caput apri in festo nativitatis adornanti £1. 10s.'

¹ In the same Long Roll is paid 'operculum fabricanti ad concludendam aquilam domini prepositi 5s. 03d.' This may have been a real eagle. There was a tradition when I joined the College of one having been kept some years before in a cage in the College garden. It is possible, on the other hand, that this may be the eagle mentioned in two accounts paid by Provost Smith in 1746: In the first Jeremiah Franklin claims 2s. 6d. for a day $\frac{1}{4}$ to the mending of the Queen & Eagle; In the second John Townesend (the designer and builder of the cupola over the front gate) claims 2-9-6 For 11 days of Carvers time in repairing a figure of Queen Philippa & making new wings & head etc. to an Eagle (by y^e Provost order) at 4s. 6d. per day. The Eagle may have been connected with the effigy of the Queen (for which see i. 21 and n. 4 there) and have perished in the various accidents which befel the effigy, though there is an eagle of wood gilt still preserved in the buttery which may be the eagle in question. For the accounts see MS. Smith, fo. 226.

² Among the Rydal papers, No. 6051, is a Memorandum by Sir George Fleming (who resided at St. Edmund Hall from 1688 to 1697) as to the Boar's Head at Queen's College in which he speaks of 'an artificial Boares Head' as 'brought every Xtnas day into y^e Hall as y^e First Dish at Dinner'. So Thomas Baskerville in his Account of Oxford 1670-1700, printed in O. H. S. xlvii, Collectanea IV, p. 221, writes:—'In Queens Colledge on Christmas Day at y^e beginning of dinner is kept an ancient Custome of singing up the Boar's head, wch perhaps formerly might be a real Head, but now is a wooden head dress'd with Bayes and Rosemary, and before y^e mouth is put a little burning pitch which flameth, and a little white froath to represent the foaming of the Boar.'

³ He entered the College as Upper Commoner 23 June, matriculating 12 July, 1670.

⁴ Through the courtesy of the Earl of Lonsdale I was permitted to print this

distinction among the undergraduates who derived no pecuniary benefit from the foundation was into Commoners and Upper-Commoners, the latter being usually sons of Baronets or Knights or Gentlemen of greater fortunes.¹ A man's Tutor was appointed by the Provost, who followed, if there was any preference on the part of parent or guardian, the indication of such preference. Private servants were allowed but not recommended. A gown-man and a scholar was assigned by the College Tutor to act as servitor and 'doe all his little businesses for him', and such a servitor might, if a good scholar and sober student, be helpful to him in his studies.² Young Lowther, as was not unusual, brought up such a servitor with him; and the servitor, William Lancaster, became in due course Provost of the College.³

Under the Restoration the Laudian Cycle of Proctors, as amended by the addition of members of the subsequently founded Colleges, seems to have been regularly observed;⁴ and in accordance with it Thomas Crosthwaite was Junior Proctor in 1672.⁵ Two vacancies at Edmund Hall were filled also during this Provostship. On the 22nd of December 1658 Thomas Tully, B.D., Fellow of Queen's College, was unanimously elected Principal of

correspondence in *The Flemings in Oxford*, vol. i (O. H. S. xlv), Appendix K, pp. 535-8.

¹ See *The Flemings in Oxford* (ut sup.), p. 535.

² *Ib.*, p. 536.

³ He matriculated as batler, the same day as John Lowther.

⁴ The Caroline Statutes concerning the Proctorial Cycle had been passed by Royal Authority and confirmed in Convocation in 1628 before the Laudian Code was promulgated. It was placed in an Appendix to the Code (Griffiths and Shadwell, p. 264). It does not contain the Cycle itself, but refers to it as placed among the other Muniments of the University in the Archives, and orders that each College should have a copy that it may know its own turns. The Cycle was not included in Crosfield's first Selections from the Statutes (see i. 265 and n. 5 there), but it eventually found its way into the 'Parecbolæ', where it was placed after the *επινομις* and before the Proctorial Statute. Queen's had two turns in the cycle of twenty-three years with intervals of fourteen and nine years respectively between them, the Proctorship falling to the College, for instance, in the years 1635, 1649, 1658, and 1672. St. John's furnished the colleague in the first and third of these years, Exeter in the second and fourth.

⁵ For Crosthwaite see ii. 51 and nn. 4 and 5 there.

Edmund Hall by the Provost and Fellows and admitted the same day by Dr. John Conant, Rector of Exeter College and Vice-Chancellor of the University.¹ And on the 15th of February 1675-6, on the death of Thomas Tully, D.D., Dean of Ripon and Chaplain to the King, Stephen Penton, M.A., lately Fellow of New College, was unanimously elected Principal of Edmund Hall by the Provost and Fellows of Queen's College and admitted on the 17th by Ralph Bathurst, D.M., President of Trinity and Vice-Chancellor of the University.²

Among the forty Fellows elected while Langbaine and Barlow were Provosts, apart from those who afterwards reached the Provostship, the most important were the following: George Phillipps, James Bedford, William Barksdale, and Moses Foxcroft, grouped together in the list of Fellows in the Entrance Book as '*Intrusi tempore usurpationis—exclusi ad Restaurationem Car. 2*'. They seem to have been appointed to Fellowships vacated in the ordinary way, and not by the expulsion of their predecessors.³ Phillip or Philipps became Senior Proctor

¹ Reg. H, p. 827, says he was nominated on the 22nd December and admitted on the 18th, but the 'Authentic Instrument' set out on the same page dates the admission '*vicesimo secundo die Decembris*'. For Tully see i. 267 and n. 2 there.

² Reg. H, p. 829. How Penton came to be elected appears in Wood (Colleges and Halls, ed. Gutch, p. 665), 'conditionally, that he resign the Rectory of Tingewicke in com. Bucks, and that the Society of New College present a Fellow of Queen's College thereunto'. The agreement was carried out and Lancelot Bland, fellow of Queen's, presented to Tingewick 1676. Penton had been a Scholar of Winchester and Fellow of New College, matriculating thence 28 June, 1659, proceeding B.A. 7 May, 1663, and M.A. 17 January, 1666-7, 'a truly Honest good Man and an excellent Scholar' as Hearne (i. 293 (O. H. S. ii)) testifies, high praise from him especially as in one of Penton's sermons (ib., 48) 'he shew'd himself a Whigg'. With assistance from Queen's College and others, and the produce of the sale of some Hall plate, he built the chapel and library there. He resigned the Hall in 1683 owing to health, and became successively rector of Glympton and of Wath, which he held with a prebend of Ripon. He was an author. His life is in Athenæ, iv. 550, and in D. N. B. His epitaph, 'made by himself', is in Hearne (ii. 61), who also records (i. 263) a present of twelve silver-handled knives and forks which he made to the Hall at the time of his resignation.

³ Their names first appear in the Long Roll of Messrs. Ranulph Sanderson and Thomas Smith from 5 August, 1648, to 3 August, 1649. Dobson's is the

1659, and was admitted 13 April.¹ His election as Proctor was irregular, he being over the statutable standing.² No objection, however, was made in Convocation. His junior, Wyatt of St. John's, was opposed as being under statutable standing, but after a discussion in Convocation he also was admitted.³ Phillipps, who is wrongly identified by Burrows with a Batler of the College who entered in 1634,⁴ seems to have been originally of Cambridge, where he proceeded B.A. from Sidney Sussex College in 1645, was incorporated as M.A. into New Inn Hall 1648, and was in the same year appointed Fellow by the Visitors.⁵ He succeeded Thomas Smith

only name of those in the previous Long Roll which has disappeared in this. Dobson had been presented to the Vicarage of Monk Sherborne 11 May, 1647. On the 10th February following Edward Wilkinson, Thomas Tarne, James Fayrer, Thomas Braithwait, and John Pierson were elected fellows to be admitted as soon as possible (i.e. as vacancies occurred). Wilkinson and Tarne were admitted 18 March. Fayrer and Brathwayte though non-submitters seem to have been approved as Fellows by the Visitors, as they appear in Burrows (p. 177) in a list of 'such as are chosen into Colledges'. Pierson was less lucky, and appears in two lists (Burrows, 145, 199) as removed, in the latter list as Fellow, though he does not appear ever to have received any emolument as such.

¹ Wood, *Fasti*, ed. Bliss, ii. 218. The turn of the College according to the Laudian Cycle came in the previous year, two proctors having been elected from Colleges not in turn to have the proctorship. This postponement of turns for a year continued till 1662, when the prescription of the Laudian Cycle was restored; see Wood, *Fasti*, ed. Bliss, ii. 160, 260, 261.

² The Proctor should have completed his fourth year from his M.A. degree and not have exceeded his tenth. Phillips, who had been incorporated (1648) from Cambridge, where he had proceeded M.A. from Sidney Sussex College 22 March, 1644-5, was in his fifteenth year from M.A.

³ See Wood, *Annals*, ed. Gutch, II. ii, pp. 686, 687. The opposition came from the Halls who were to get the nomination on failure of a qualified candidate from the College whose turn it was to appoint. (*Laudian Statutes*, ed. Griffiths and Shadwell, p. 266.) Compare the case of Alan Carr, ii. 58, n. 3.

⁴ The Batler was George Phillippes, born at Faules Greene, Salop, who entered Term Michaelmas, and matriculated 24 October, 1634, aged 18, son of Robert. He proceeded B.A. 26 June, 1638. The confusion may have been due to information I gave to Professor Burrows, when I knew less than I do now.

⁵ See Foster, *Al. Ox.*, s.v. Phillipps was also one of seventeen persons who, 13 August, 1649, were 'desired to be assistant to the number of Delegates formerly chosen by the Visitors'. (Burrows, p. 260.) Wilkins of Wadham and

as Magister puerorum in 1652, but held office for only one year.¹ In spite of the entry in the list of Fellows he seems to have continued Fellow till 1662, and then to have received the usual present of ten pounds on his promotion.² Bedford was a B.A. of two years' standing of Emmanuel College in Cambridge, when he was incorporated in 1649 after his election by the Visitors on the same day as Phillips.³ He proceeded B.D. in 1657, became Pastor of Blunsham and Erith in Huntingdonshire before 1657, and wrote and published a funeral sermon on a niece aged twelve years who died 18 January, 1656-7.⁴ He does not appear as a Fellow after 1652.⁵ In 1649, according to Wood, Bedford and Phillips, two of the intruded Fellows, as he describes them, 'being juniors and wanting good chambers made a motion to the society that for as much as the younger Fellows had bad chambers they would allow that the outward chappel (which they said was useless) might be converted into chambers for them to lodge in. Which motion being looked upon by the seniors there (men of the old stamp) as a horrid and villanous thing, they did not dare to express it so, for fear of danger that might ensue, but passed it over as a slight matter'.⁶ Barksdale had incorporated from Queen's College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B.A. in the year that he was elected Fellow by the Visitors.⁷ He continued a Fellow of the College till 1657, when the usual ten pounds at

Conant of Exeter were among the seventeen, who were therefore probably leading men among the younger Parliamentarians in the University.

¹ The year 1652-3. See the L. R. of Richard Rawlinson and Thomas Tarne for that year.

² In the L. R. of the year 1661-2 there is paid 'Magistro Phillips promoto £10'.

³ See Foster, *Al. Ox.*, s.v. For his election as fellow see p. 15 and n. 1 there.

⁴ See Wood, *Fasti*, ed. Bliss, ii. 201.

⁵ In the L. R. of Thomas Tullie and James Nicholson from 1 August, 1651, to 1 August, 1652. He was a benefactor to the Library; see ii. 268.

⁶ Wood, *Fasti*, ed. Bliss, ii. 201.

⁷ See Foster, *Al. Ox.*, s.v. Under this year Wood (*Fasti*, ed. Bliss, ii. 109) records:—'The incorporations this year did mostly consist of Cantabrigians who had lately come to this University for preferment from the visitors, when the great rout of royalists were by them made in this university.'

parting was given to him, but the unusual word 'amoto' is substituted for the word 'promoto' in the entry in the Long Roll.¹ Foxcroft had been a scholar of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and was incorporated after his election as Fellow.² He only continued on the foundation till 1653, when the usual ten pounds was given to him 'promoto'.³ Dobson, the only Fellow who disappears from the list in which they first appear, had been promoted to the vicarage of Monk Sherburn, as appears in the next Long Roll where he gets the usual going away present.⁴ Of none of the four does it seem true to say that he was 'exclusus' at the Restoration.

Of those elected Fellows after this date John Beeby proceeded B.D. in 1662, and was 'afterwards doctorated in divinity at Cambridge, died 19 Oct. 1672, and was buried in Queen Coll. chap.'⁵ Clement Ellis proceeded B.A. 1654, and M.A. 1656. He was son of Captain Philip Elis mentioned in the previous chapter,⁶ and had some reputation as a theological writer.⁷

With Ellis was elected Joseph Williamson, B.A. 1654; M.A. by diploma, then in France, 1657; created D.C.L. 1674; one of

¹ In the Long Roll of Thomas Lamplugh and Christopher Harrison from 1 August, 1657, to 1 August, 1658, occurs the payment '16 Oct. domino Barksdale amoto £10'. Burrows says (p. 545) that he was expelled 1660, but this cannot be correct. The use of 'domino' in the Long Roll is also strange, as Barksdale proceeded M.A. 29 July, 1652. 'Amoto' perhaps implies that he did not get College preferment.

² He was incorporated 12 December, 1648, and proceeded M.A. 8 July, 1650.

³ In the Long Roll of Messrs. Thomas Lamplugh and John Dobson from 12 August, 1653, to 1 August, 1654, there is paid 'Magistro Foxcroft promotio 10 li'.

⁴ See above, n. 3, p. 40. In the Long Roll of Messrs. Thomas Smith and Thomas Tully from 3 August, 1649, to 1 August, 1650, there is paid '31 Dec. Magistro Gulielmo Dobson presentato ad vicariam Shirburn, 10 li'.

⁵ Wood, *Fasti*, ed. Bliss, ii. 262.

⁶ i. 270.

⁷ He proceeded B.A. 2 February, 1653-4, M.A. 9 July, 1656 (Wood, *Fasti*, ed. Bliss, ii. 175, 193). His father was 'steward to Dr Barnab. Potter bishop of Carlisle' (Wood, *Athenæ*, iv. 516, in the life of the son). Clement's life is also in D. N. B. Ellis and Williamson were elected 'in pauperes pueros' 23 December, 1653 (Reg. H, p. 150), and 'in perpetuos scholares seu socios' November, 1657 (Ib., p. 153).

the most notable members of the College and one of its greatest benefactors.¹ The son of a poor country parson, he rose to be Secretary of State.² Educated at St. Bees School, after a short period in London first as clerk to Richard Tolson, afterwards M.P. for Cockermouth, and then as town boy at Westminster, he entered with a recommendation from Dr. Busby to Provost Langbaine as Bateller in 1650, was elected Taberdar in December 1653 and Fellow in November 1657.³ He had been in the interval tutor in France and the Low Countries to some young person, perhaps a Lowther or a Tufton of the Earl of Thanet's family.⁴ After a short residence in College, where he had evinced a taste for music, he entered upon political life in the service of Sir Edward Nicholas, who had been at Queen's before him, and within two months of the Restoration was dispensed from further residence in College in obedience to a letter to the College from the King.⁵ From this time onward his course was

¹ He was in France when he was elected fellow 'admittendus quàm citò è Galliâ ad collegium redierit'. Foster (Al. Ox., s.v.) says 'he studied 18 months in Salmuria', i.e. Saumur.

² His father was vicar of Bridekirk, near Cockermouth. He was Secretary of State from 1674 to 1679.

³ For the education of Williamson at St. Bees see W. Jackson, Archbishop Grindal and his Grammar School of St. Bees, in *Papers and Pedigrees*, ii. 203. Richard Tolson became M.P. for Cockermouth in 1660. The Tolsons were Bridekirk squires. Their place was called Woodhall. He entered in September and matriculated 18 November, 1650. He was elected 'in pauperem puerum' 1 December, and admitted 23 December, 1653. He had in the previous June been nominated 'ut pensionem Domini Wilson per annos septem percipiat'. His payments as fellow seem to begin in August, 1658, he receives no payment from August, 1663, to August, 1665, then resumes his place in the list of fellows in the following Long Rolls. He appears as Ds., i.e. Sir, Jos. Williamson (twice as Ds. Joh. W.) till 1679, when as a result of his marriage he ceases to be a fellow.

⁴ Mr. Seccombe (D. N. B., s.v.) from the existence in the Ormonde correspondence (Hist. MSS. Commission, Appendix to Fourth Report, pp. 546, 547) of two letters from a Joseph Williamson to the Duke, one of 3 August, 1651, from Antwerp, and one of 1 November, 1651, from the Hague, conjectures that the pupil may have been a son of the Duke of Ormonde, but see Additional Note. The list of the Ormonde correspondence in which the mention of these letters occurs gives no indication of the contents of the letters.

⁵ His taste for music appears in a letter from Henry Denton, who succeeded him in his rooms at College :—'Your couple of viols still hang in their place as

one of rapid promotion. He was secretary to Bennett afterwards Lord Arlington, did most of his work, and in less than twelve years succeeded him as Secretary of State.¹ Meanwhile he had established a service of news-letters, and had developed the 'London Gazette' out of a short-lived 'Oxford Gazette' started by Henry Muddiman, while the Court was at Oxford in 1665 because of the plague;² he had managed the post office,³ and after several failures had got into Parliament as member for Thetford,⁴

a monument that a genuine son of Jubal has been here.' (Cal. State Papers, Dom., Charles II, 1660, 15 October, p. 312.) Evelyn also certifies (Diary, under date 22 July, 1674) that 'Sir Joseph was a musitian, and could play at *Jeu de Gobelets*'. He gave Evelyn 'a consort of music' on 23 January, 1672. For Sir Edward Nicholas see i. 236 and notes 3 and 4 there. The letter from the King is in Reg. H, p. 159:—'To our Trusty and welbeloved y^e Provost & Fellows of Queens Coll in our Vniversity of Oxford. Charles R. Trusty & welbeloved Wee greet you well. Whereas o^r Affairs doe necessarily require the Immediate attendance of Joseph Williamson M^r of Arts & Fellow of your Colledge, and for that it is very requisite that he should procure a regular Dispensation from you for his absence in & upon o^r Service: We have thought good by these O^r letters to recommend it effectually unto you, to dispense with those Dueties w^{ch} are incumbent on him as a member of your Society. And that this Favour & Grace from you may be continued to him for so long time as the Exigence of O^r Affairs may require w^{thout} Prjudice to him, any Statute, Orders Custome or Constitution of yo^r Colledge to the Contrary notwthstanding: w^{ch} we doe hereby dispense with. In this we expect your ready Conformity, and shall assure you, that yo^r observance to these O^r Commands shall not be drawn into Precedent for the future Prjudice of o^r Colledge: And soe we bid you farewell. Given at our Court at Whitehall the 24th of July, 1660. By his Maties Command. Edw. Nicholas.'

¹ Bennett succeeded Nicholas as Secretary in October, 1662. Evelyn, Diary, under date 22 July, 1674, writes that the Secretary 'loving his ease more than businesse (tho' sufficiently able had he applied himselfe to it) remitted all to his man Williamson'. Williamson succeeded Arlington as Secretary of State in June, 1674. With the sanction of the King he paid Arlington £6,000.

² It was as Keeper of the Paper Office, a post to which he was appointed by Sir Edward Nicholas, that he started the news-letter service, for which see Appendix to Christie's Letters to Sir Joseph Williamson (Camden Society), and Mrs. Everett Green's Preface to State Papers, Domestic, Charles II, 1665-6. Williamson ousted Muddiman from the editorship of the Gazette before it left Oxford.

³ Arlington was head of the post office, and Williamson took an active part in its management. (D. N. B., s.v.)

⁴ He failed at Morpeth 1666, Preston 1667, and Dartmouth. A fruitless design at Appleby has been made notorious by a probably apocryphal letter in which

and had been clerk to the Privy Council¹ and one of the plenipotentiaries at the futile congress at Cologne in 1673.² He had also made a good deal of money and had begun the series of benefactions to the College which he continued till the day of his death. In 1666 he presented a massive silver trumpet to be used in accordance with the founder's Statute to summon the members of the College to dinner, with two banners wrought with the arms of the College, perhaps to be fastened to the trumpet when it was used.³ On the trumpet he calls the College *Optima mater* and himself *pientissimus filius*.⁴ In 1668 he gave a large silver bason and ewer weighing together 233 ounces, the former now generally used to contain the boar's head festally served in the College Hall on Christmas Day.⁵ In the inscriptions

Anne, Countess of Dorset, Pembroke, and Montgomery is said to have refused him, a letter to which Horace Walpole has given currency. 'I have been bullied by an usurper, I have been neglected by a court, but I will not be dictated to by a subject; your man shan't stand.' The whole episode has been fully investigated by Dr. G. C. Williamson in his *Anne Clifford*, chapter xvi. Williamson sat for Thetford in five parliaments between 1669 and 1685, and for Rochester in four between 1690 and 1701.

¹ He was made clerk of the council in ordinary and knighted January, 1671-2.

² Williamson was at Cologne from May, 1673, till April, 1674. The peace between England and Holland (April, 1674) was made in London, not at Cologne. Among the Registers of the College is a book bound in parchment subsequently used for accounts of College meetings between 3 November, 1705, and 2 August, 1731. Its original use was as an account book of the expenses of Sir Leoline Jenkins and Sir Joseph Williamson during their stay at Cologne, kept by Timothy Halton, in whose handwriting are most of the entries. The accounts run from May, 1673, to April, 1674. Halton was by this time archdeacon of Brecknock, so he may have acted also as chaplain to the mission. For the account book see Appendix A, Halton's Register, i. 280.

³ On this occasion Dr. Barlow, the Provost, wrote to him that 'the gift of the trumpet is most welcome, not only for its cost and curiosity, but for its congruity to them, who by statute are to be called to dinner by a trumpet; though better for him to give than a poor college to receive to call them to a mess of pottage and twopenny commons.' He adds that 'it shall be used on all solemn days; but at other times their old brass trumpet shall serve their turn'. (Lonsdale's *Worthies of Cumberland*, vi. 228.) The trumpet given by Williamson is represented in Plate VII, opposite i. 54. For the statute see i. 54 and n. 6 there.

⁴ The inscription runs:—*Immortali Reginensium famæ sacrum. Optimæ Matri Pientissimus Filius Josephus Williamson cultus et obsequii ergo d. d. q. MDCLXVI.*

⁵ For this custom see Appendix F, ii. 240.



THE NORTH-EAST CORNER OF THE COLLEGE

on them he is still *pietissimus filius* and *alumnus ultra meritum charus*, the College is *Mater Alma* and *charissima*.¹ In the same year he gave twelve silver-handled knives.² In 1670 he gave 'post alia ejusdem materiae multa' a most beautiful silver porringer with a cover 'in usum Praepositi in mensa principali'. The *filius* was still *pietissimus*, the *mater* was now *grandaeva* and keeping the three hundred and thirtieth year from her foundation.³ In 1672 he spent over seventeen hundred pounds in erecting at the north-eastern corner of the College the building which now survives alone of all the buildings of the College represented in Loggan's picture.⁴ The eastern front of the building has been modified, and the rest of it externally and internally adapted to its position as a part of the new College, but the evidences of modification and adaptation are still manifest in more than one place, and the new crest which in compliment to his Alma Mater he had recently adopted, and which appears on the east front in Loggan's picture, is still conspicuous on the existing building on the north face looking towards New College.⁵

¹ The inscription on the bason is:—'*Charissimæ Matri pietissimus filius Josephus Williamson D.D. Anno Dom. MDCLXVIII.*' That on the ewer is:—'*Almæ Matri Collegio Reg. Oxon. æternæ pietatis et amoris ergò D. D. D. Josephus Williamson alumnus ultra meritum Charus, MDCLXVIII.*'

² The inscription on the knives is:—'*Coll. Reg. Oxon. D.D. I. Williamson socius. MDCLXVIII.*'

³ The inscription on the porringer is:—'*Hunc catillum in usum Præpositi in mensâ principali (post alia ejusdem materiae multa,) Coll. Reg. D.D. Ios. Williamson Armiger, Collegii Socius et grandævæ matris (annum à fundatione cccxxx agentis) filius pietissimus MDCLXX.*' On the cover is:—'*Esse sui voluit monumentum et pignus amoris. Jos. Williamson, MDCLXX.*'

⁴ In the liber albus Benefactorum, given to the College by Williamson, after the inscriptions on the plate presented by him which are given in the preceding notes comes:—'*Anno 1672 erexit Fabricam spectabilem pro singulari erga Matrem Pietate et Bonas Literas Amore, juxta Boreale latus Fabricæ antiquæ: quâ extruendâ Mille septingentas libras et ultra insumpsit. Quod quidem opus licet in se planè consummatum in ulterioris tamen Doni Arrham certis. posuit.*' This may be regarded as Williamson's own statement. It corroborates Wood's judgement sub anno 1674 (*Fasti*, ed. Bliss, ii. 346) 'hath been a great benefactor to his coll. and may be greater hereafter, if he think fit'. For Loggan's picture see Plate XXXI, opposite p. 64.

⁵ See the view of the north face of the north-east corner of the College on

When Williamson was knighted in January 1671-2 he altered his arms from 'Argent, on a chevron engrailed azure three crescents or, between three trefoils slipped sable' to 'Or, a chevron engrailed, between three trefoils slipped sable', and his crest from a 'stag's head erased', which appears on the ewer he gave in 1668, to 'Out of a ducal crown or a demi-eagle gules winged sable, holding in his beak a trefoil slipped azure'.¹ The motto which he seems also to have assumed at the same time, *Sub umbra alarum tuarum*, seems fragrant of his *singularis erga Matrem pietas*.² At his death he bequeathed his library, which was particularly rich in heraldic manuscripts, and six thousand pounds towards the enlargement or reconstruction of the College.³ This formed the nucleus of the fund out of which the substitution of the present building for the old College, which Loggan represents for us, was effected. Even so careful a courtier as Williamson was unable to suit his course to the varied influences of Charles II's later days, and he lost his post of Secretary of State after he had held it about four years and a half.⁴ In 1676 he had been Master of the

Plate XXVIII, opposite p. 47; and an enlarged view of the architectural detail, including Williamson's crest, Plate XXIX, opposite p. 48.

¹ See Le Neve's *Knights*, p. 273, whence it seems that later he was granted a third coat of arms. All the plate (ewer, salt, cup, and rosewater dish) given by Williamson to the Clothworkers' Company have the second arms; the rosewater dish does not show the trefoil in the beak of the eagle.

² Either from Psalm xvii. 8, 'Hide me under the shadow of thy wings', or, more likely, from Psalm lvii. 1, 'Under the shadow of thy wings shall be my refuge'.

³ In the *liber albus Benefactorum*, inserted after Williamson's death, occurs on p. 56:—'D^s Josephus Williamson sæpius in hoc Benefactorum Albo memoratus, et nunquam satis memorandus, Museum quod habuit præstantissimorum Librorum copia instructum moriens legavit'; and on p. 57:—'Nova Ædificia. Jos. Williamson Eq. Aurat. Ut tantæ molis Opus susciperent Reginenses effecit prædicti Williamsoni Amplissima Munificentia, qui ad Collegium amplificandum et ad antiquas ædes ornandas, seu de novo extruendas (ultra quæ vivus posuit mœnia) Sex Mille Libras Legavit.'

⁴ So Wood, *Life and Times*, ed. Clark, ii (O. H. S. xxi), p. 438:—'1678-9 Feb. 9 Su. Wee had news in privat letters that Sir Joshep Williamson was removed from his secretaryship of state. . . . So Queen's Coll. men will lose a great freind and benefactor in building of Coll. and promotion of fellows. Barlow got his bishoprick of Lyncoln by him; Dr Halton got the archdeaconry by him and was

PLATE XXIX



ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS FROM SIR JOSEPH
WILLIAMSON'S BUILDING

Clothworkers' Company, and in 1677 President of the Royal Society, of which he had in 1663 become an early member.¹ He had also in 1678 married Catherine, widow of Henry O'Brien, Lord Ibrackan, and daughter of George Stuart, Lord d'Aubigny, who brought him a large fortune to add to his already considerable savings.² In 1682 he became Recorder of Thetford, and in 1674 a Privy Councillor. In 1697 he was a plenipotentiary at Nimeguen and signed the Peace of Ryswick,³ and in the following year he signed with Portland the first partition treaty at Loo.⁴ After some further diplomatic service in Holland he returned home and died at Cobham in 1701.⁵ He was buried in Henry VII's Chapel in Westminster Abbey, and his widow

the chief means of his election to the provostship of Queen's Coll. He surrendered up his place the 8 day and had of the earl of Sunderland 6000 li (some say 6000 and 500 li). He had been in the Tower for a few hours on 18 November, having been committed thereto by the House of Commons for 'subsigning commissions for officers and money for papists', but promptly released by the King's order.

¹ Evelyn mentions Williamson's election as President of the Royal Society in his Diary under date 30 November, 1677; and under date 29 January, 1683, a supper at Williamson's with 'a select companie of our Society', whereat the conversation was 'on divers considerable questions proposed; as of the hereditary succession of the Roman Emperors; the Pica mentioned in the Preface to our Common Prayer, w^{ch} signifies onely the Greek Kalendarium. These were mixed with lighter subjects'. He had on 4 December, 1677, 'being the first day of his taking the chaire', given them 'a magnificent supper'. He was succeeded as President by Sir Christopher Wren, 30 November, 1680. He had been a member since 20 May, 1663.

² Lady Ibrackan's fortune came to her from her brother Charles Stuart, last Duke of Richmond and Lennox of that creation, who died 12 December, 1672. In 1675 the two titles were successively conferred by Charles II on one of his bastard sons. Under date 22 July, 1674, in his Diary, Evelyn writes:—'Twas thought they liv'd not so kindly after marriage as they did before. She was much censur'd for marrying so meanly, being herself allied to the Royal family.' G. E. C. (Peerage, s.v. Lennox) does not settle whether Lady Ibrackan's title became extinct or merged in the crown at her death.

³ By this treaty Louis XIV relinquished most of his conquests, and acknowledged William III as king of England; and William abandoned the cause of the French Protestants.

⁴ This was a treaty for the eventual partition of the Spanish Monarchy.

⁵ Williamson had bought in the Cobham estates on their sale at the death of the duke of Richmond for £45,000.

was laid by his side in the following year.¹ He was, as Wood says, 'a great freind to Queen's Coll. men, and benefactor in building of Coll. and promotion of fellows'.² Lancaster and Nicolson were both sent abroad by him to be trained for diplomatic work, and it was generally supposed that it was mainly to him that Barlow, Smith, Lamplugh, Halton, and Lancelot Addison owed their ecclesiastical preferment.³

Other Fellows of the period were: John Skelton, M.A. 1659, afterwards Chaplain to Dr. Thomas Barlow, Bishop of Lincoln, who collated him to the Archdeaconry of Bedford 1678, and to the Prebend of Biggleswade in the Church of Lincoln 1684.⁴ Henry Denton, M.A. 1659, son of Thomas Denton of Warnell-Denton in Cumberland, Chaplain to the English Ambassador at Constantinople, who translated from Greek into English 'A Description of the present state of Samos, Nicaria, Patmos and Mount Athos, Lond. 1678, 8°, by Archbishop Joseph Georgirinos of Samos'. Denton was Rector of Blechingdon, where he was buried 19 August 1681.⁵ Lancelot Addison, entered as batler 24 January 1650-1, proceeded B.A. 25 January 1654-5, M.A. 4 July 1657, B.D. and D.D. 6 July 1675. He was one of the *Terræ Filii* in 1657 or 1658. His speech gave great offence and he was forced to recant in the Convocation on his knees.⁶ He was British Chaplain at Dunkirk 1660 and at Tangier 1662, Chaplain to the King, Author of Books on Barbary and Moham-

¹ They were buried in the duke of Richmond's vault in Henry VII's chapel.

² See n. 4, p. 48.

³ See for Lancaster p. 77; for Nicolson p. 116; for Lancelot Addison below.

⁴ For Skelton see Flemings in Oxford, i (O. H. S. xlv), pp. 119 and 223, and notes there.

⁵ He succeeded Joseph Williamson in his rooms in College; see n. 5, p. 44. See also Wood, *Fasti*, ed. Bliss, ii. 219, and Flemings in Oxford, i (O. H. S. xlv), p. 563. He was John Lowther's tutor (*ib.*, p. 537). His life is in D. N. B. His translation of Georgirenes is in the College Library. It does not give his name, but describes him as one who knew the author in Constantinople.

⁶ Wood (*Life and Times*, ed. Clark, i. 256) gives 'the words of his submission'. 'Thomas Pittys of Linc. Coll. the other *Terræ filius* was expelled from the University.'



THE SECOND ARMS OF SIR JOSEPH WILLIAMSON

medanism; he was Dean of Lichfield 1683.¹ He owed some of his promotion to Sir Joseph Williamson, after whom was named his more famous son Joseph, who like a younger brother Lancelot was first Commoner of Queen's and then Demy and Fellow of Magdalen.² The Dean died in 1703. Thomas Musgrave, son of Sir Philip Musgrave of Hartley Castle, Westmorland, Bart., Archdeacon of Carlisle 1669, Prebendary of Durham 1675, Prebendary of Chichester 1681, Dean of Carlisle 1684, created D.D. 10 October 1685, died 1686.³ Thomas Crosthwaite, Junior Proctor 1672, admitted 19 April, the third day of Easter term, the first being a public fast for a prosperous war against our enemies the Dutch, and the second being given up to a Latin sermon and other preparations for the beginning of term.⁴ He proceeded D.D. 1684, having been elected Principal of St. Edmund Hall 15 March 1683-4, and admitted 4 April 1684. He was outed for several reasons, re-elected, but Dr. Mill admitted in his place 5 May 1685. He was a non-juror, and this probably lost him both the Principalship of St. Edmund Hall and in 1691 his Fellowship.⁵ John Milne or Mill, B.A. 1666, D.D. 1681, Principal of St. Edmund Hall, Editor of the Greek Testament. He retained Stephens's text of 1650, but added a collation of the principal manuscripts in England and on the Continent, and his edition was for nearly two hundred years the standard edition in England.⁶ He delivered the 'oratio panegyrica' at the opening of the Sheldonian Theatre, and appears with various estimates of

¹ His life is in D. N. B. He is inserted here as a Fellow by mistake. His election as Dean was confirmed 27 June, and he was installed 3 July, 1683. He died 20 April, 1703, aged 71, and lies buried in the west part of the yard belonging to the cathedral. Le Neve, i. 564.

² See p. 119.

³ For more about him see Flemings in Oxford, i (O. H. S. xliv), p. 231 n.

⁴ Wood, Fasti, ed. Bliss, ii. 331.

⁵ See p. 114 and notes 2 and 3 there, and Flemings in Oxford, i (O. H. S. xliv), p. 223 n.

⁶ His life is in D. N. B. See also Flemings in Oxford, i (O. H. S. xliv), p. 232 n.; Scrivener's Introduction to N. T., ed. 2, pp. 395-9, 'Of the criticism of the N. T. in the hands of Dr John Mill, it may be said, that he found the edifice of wood and left it marble.'

him in Hearne's Collections.¹ He was successively Prebendary of Exeter and of Canterbury.² Thomas Dixon, D.D. 1685, Rector of Weyhill. His letters, printed in the 'Flemings in Oxford', give many details as to College and University life under Charles II.³

An unusual number of distinguished persons entered the College during the two Provostships not on the foundation. Such, in addition to Daniel Fleming already mentioned, were Henry Glover, who according to Wood was born at Mere in Wilts., servitor of Queen's College 1646, and amanuensis to Dr. Langbaine, elected scholar of Corpus 1648, and ejected by the Parliamentary Visitors in the same year, afterwards Rector of Shroton in Dorsetshire, published 'Cain and Abel parallel'd

¹ Hearne (O. H. S. ii, &c.) accuses him (i. 189) 'of very wavering unsettled principles', (i. 289) he allows that 'he is a person not only of great learning, but a great patron of it when the humour takes'. When the Greek Testament was published in 1707 he writes (ii. 20) it 'is a noble work, and his deserts for this undertaking will in some measure make amends for his failings in other respects. The Dedication however is nothing but a Libell and Piece of Flattery'. On his death just a fortnight after the publication of the Testament Hearne writes (ii. 22) 'He has left y^e Character behind him of a learned Divine, a charitable man to y^e Poor, and in several respects of a Publick Spirit . . . by his death the Writer of these matters has lost a great Friend'.

² John Mill was collated prebendary of Exeter 29 October, 1677, and Humphrey Smith was collated vice John Mill, 7 August, 1705. John Mill was collated canon in the Fourth Prebend of Canterbury 12 August, 1704. He died 23 June, 1707. (Le Neve, i. 51, 425, 426.) Over the two doorways at the north end of the Common Room gallery, framed and glazed, hang two grants of arms made to Mill; in the earlier, dated 1 July, 1678, Dugdale, Garter, and St. George, Norroy, grant him Sable a Millstone Or with a Fer-du-molin thereon in fess of the first; on a chief Argent three Eaglets displayed Gules, with Crest A Dexter Arm habited with a Bachelor in Divinity's sleeve Sable, the hand proper holding an Open Book Argent covered Gules; the motto is Indefessus agendo; in the later, dated 3 July, 1684, Dugdale, Garter, and St. George, Clarenceux, at Mill's request, grant unto him Argent a cheveron Azure between three Crosses Moline Sable, with Crest An Eagle's head erased Gules beaked Or holding a Cross Moline erect Sable. The motto is Nisi in cruce. Perhaps canting arms had gone out of fashion.

³ For particulars of him see Flemings in Oxford, i (O. H. S. xlv), 215 n. and passim, and ii (O. H. S., lxii) passim, and R. H. Clutterbuck's Notes on the parishes of Fyfield, &c., chap. iii, Weyhill, esp. pp. 122-50.

with K. Charles and his Murderers', a sermon preached at St. Thomas's Church in Salisbury 30 January 1663, on Gen. iv. 10-11, and other sermons, with a 'Discourse of Vengeance and an Exhortation to Prayer for Jerusalem's Peace', in a sermon preached at Dorchester at the Assizes 19 March 1662, on Ps. cxxii. 6.¹ George Smith, Doctor of Physics of Padua, incorporated 21 May 1661, lately of Queen's College, whence he was expelled by the Visitors 1648, took the said degree at Padua in March 1657-8, afterwards of the College of Physicians.² Christopher Musgrave, in the list of Queen's men put out by the Visitors, active in the Royal cause, B.A. 1651, the only Queen's man ever M.P. for the University of Oxford, 4th baronet of Edenhall.³ Richard Franklin, created D.M. 29 November 1660, put in among the rest, Wood says, though no sufferer for the Royal cause.⁴ Edward Norryes, afterwards knighted, M.P. successively for the county and city of Oxford and one of the first in Oxford to declare for the Prince of Orange.⁵ William Lenthall, the second son of the Speaker. Anthony Chester, who succeeded his father as third baronet of Chicheley while still at College. He did not matriculate, but the note of his entrance on 24 July 1650 is corroborated by a silver cup inscribed with his name and paternity.⁶ Gabriel Towerson, entered 1650-1, B.A. 1654,

¹ Wood, *Fasti*, ed. Bliss, ii. 282.

² *Ib.*, ii. 250; Burrows, 78, 89. He replied, 'Sirs, I cannot without further satisfaction submit to the power of the Parliament in this present Visitation.'

³ His life is in D. N. B. He was M.P. for the University 1698-1700. See all about him in *Flemings in Oxford*, esp. i. 28, n. 5.

⁴ *Fasti*, ii. 235.

⁵ For all about him see *Flemings in Oxford*, i (O. H. S. xlv), 260 n. Wood (*Life and Times*, ed. Clark, iii (O. H. S. xxvi), p. 283, has under date 22 November, 1688:—'The mayor and his brethren went to view reparations of their houses in the city and had a noble dinner afterwards whereunto was invited Sir Edward Norrys and captain Henry Bertie his son-in-law, younger brother to the earl of Abendon. Then it was that the bargain was struck up to attend him the next Sunday (Nov. 25) to go to the prince of Orange.'

⁶ He is commemorated in the *Benefactors' Album*, p. 10, as 'Antonius Chester filius et hæres Antonii Chester de Chichelie in agro Bucks Equ: et Baronetti Aº. D. 1651 D.D. Cyathum Argenteum 18oz. 4.' There is an

M.A. 1657, afterwards a Fellow of All Souls College and Rector of Welwyn, a writer and authority in dogmatic theology.¹ Richard Lucy, originally of Trinity College, proceeded B.A. from Queen's in 1653, and M.A. from St. Alban Hall 1662-3. He was Treasurer of Brecon and Chancellor of St. David's; a son of the bishop.² John Bridall or Brydall, entered 1652, proceeded B.A. 28 June 1655, afterwards a common lawyer, secretary to Sir Harbottle Grimston, Master of the Rolls, published several things of his profession, thirty-six treatises in all, besides thirty left in manuscript.³ William Walter, afterwards second baronet of Sarsden and Sheriff of Oxfordshire.⁴ Thomas Bispham, described by Wood as a gentleman commoner though his name is not in the Entrance Book, author of '*Iter Australe a Reginensibus Oxon Anno 1658 expeditum*', a poem in Latin hexameters in which he gives as an eyewitness an account of a College progress made by Provost Barlow, to whom it is dedicated. They went by Abingdon, where it was market-day, and Newbury, where the battle was described by one who had been present, thence after dinner to Andover, where they slept. Next day they saw the sights at Salisbury, where they lunched, the art treasures at Wilton, and a brock- or badger-hunt on the way to Gussage (Gissingia)—(there, as Lord of the Manor, the College holds a Court Leet); and so on to Southampton and Godshouse. By Winchester they go to Monk Sherborne, where a country life is praised and whence they return home.⁵ Robert Southwell, entered as Upper Commoner 1652, B.A. 1655, created D.C.L.

exhaustive biography of him in R. E. E. Waters's *Genealogical Memoirs of Chester of Chicheley*, i, chap. xvi, pp. 343-66.

¹ His life is in D. N. B.

² Wood, *Fasti*, ed. Bliss, ii. 175. Brother of Spencer, for whom see p. 58 and n. 4 there.

³ *Ib.*, ii. 186. His life is in D. N. B. as Brydall.

⁴ His son and successor in the baronetcy, John, was also a member of the College.

⁵ *Fasti*, ed. Bliss, ii. 35. Wood says he was son of Dr. Sam. Bispham of London (D. Med. of Leyden, incorporated at Oxford October, 1633, *Fasti*, i. 472). Though his name is omitted from the Entrance Book, the University Register shows that he was matriculated from Queen's 23 July, 1656.

1677, son of Robert Southwell, Esq., of Kingsale, co. Cork, Ireland, born in Kingsale, barrister of Lincoln's Inn, Privy Councillor 27 September 1664, knighted 20 November 1665, Envoy Extraordinary to King of Portugal, and 1671 to the Viceroy of the Netherlands, candidate for Penryn 1673, resigned clerkship of Council 1679, Envoy to Elector of Brandenburg 1680, Commissioner of Customs, Secretary of State for Ireland, five times President of the Royal Society.¹ Henry Compton, entered as Fellow Commoner 1654, then became a soldier, proceeded to Cambridge, where M.A. 1661, incorporated at Oxford M.A. 1666, B.D. (being then Canon of Christ Church) 1669, and D.D. in the same year, youngest son of Spencer Earl of Northampton, afterwards through several preferments Bishop of London; tutor to the daughters of James II, whom he made good Protestants; suspended by James II, took an active part in the Revolution of 1688, and crowned William and Mary.² Henry Foulis, entered 1654, B.A. 1656, M.A. 1659, B.D. (being then Fellow of Lincoln College) 1667, a controversial writer; his book against the Presbyterians was so popular that it was chained in public places and in some churches.³ Thomas Hyde 'stupor mundi', the orientalist, migrated from King's College, Cambridge, to Queen's in 1658, where he was made Reader in Hebrew, was created M.A. on the recommendation of Richard Cromwell, and under-keeper of the Bodleian 1658, librarian 1663, Prebendary of Salisbury 1666, Archdeacon of Gloucester 1673, D.D. 1682, Laudian Professor of Arabic 1691, Regius Professor of Hebrew and Canon of Christ Church 1697, author of 'History of Religion of Old Persians' and other books.⁴

¹ His life is in D. N. B.

² His life is in D. N. B. He presented in 1677 an 'organum musicum' to the College. See p. 37 and n. 1 there. His portrait by Riley is in the Provost's dining-room. He is also in the list of benefactors to the library (ii. 270).

³ His life is in D. N. B., and in *Athenæ*, iii. 881. Wood approved of him.

⁴ His life is in D. N. B., and Wood, *Athenæ*, ed. Bliss, iv. 522-7. Hearne, ed. Doble, i (O. H. S. ii), 295, records that when Mr. Chishull was in Holland he was asked by 'a certain Professor of those Parts' what news from England. Chishull replied 'he has not heard any of late; upon w^{ch} says the Professor,

Hon. George Brereton, entered Fellow Commoner 1654, created M.A. among the sufferers, though no sufferer nor expelled, 1660, a younger son of William, Lord Brereton, soon after made a Fellow of All Souls College, which place he being in a manner forced to leave was by the favour of Dr. Cosin made Rector of Elwick in the diocese of Durham, afterwards Canon of St. David's.¹ Richard Lowther, third son of the first Baronet and M.P. for Appleby 1688 to 1690.² Charles Bridgman, entered 1655, B.A. 1659, M.A. 1662, one of Anthony Wood's musical cronies, nephew to Sir Orlando Bridgman, Keeper of the Great Seal; Archdeacon of Richmond, bred in grammar and trivial learning at Harlem, where under his name was published in 1653 'Carmen contra praecipua hujus saeculi vitia', printed on one side of a broad sheet of paper. He died 26 November 1678, aged 40 or thereabouts, and was buried in the outer chapel of Queen's College, where was a memorial to him.³ John Aglionby, afterwards Recorder of Carlisle.⁴ James Tirryll, or Tyrrell, entered as Upper Commoner 1657, created M.A. 1663, of Okely near Brill, Bucks., grandson of Archbishop Usher, gave the Bodleian some manuscripts of the Archbishop's and other books 1707. He controverted Filmer's doctrine of the divine right of kings under the pseudonym of Philalethes, and was author of a controversial history of England. He was a friend of Locke and an acquaintance of Hearne, and was in ill favour with James II.⁵

Decessit Hydius stupor mundi, Dr Hyde being dead a little before'. A list of thirty-one books by Dr. Hyde designed (1694) for the press, 'if he lives to publish them', given by Wood, would almost justify the Dutch professor. See also Flemings in Oxford, i. 220 n.

¹ Wood, *Fasti*, ed. Bliss, ii. 229 and n. 5 there.

² See Flemings in Oxford, i (O. H. S. xlv), 488, n. 9.

³ Wood, *Fasti*, ed. Bliss, ii. 261. He is eleventh in a list of sixteen (Wood's *Life and Times*, ed. Clark, i. 274) who 'were new performers, and with whome A. W. frequently playd'. The position of his monument in the chapel is shown in Burghers's *Ichnography*, Plate XVI, opposite i. 165. It was a diamond-shaped marble slab.

⁴ See Flemings in Oxford, i (O. H. S. xlv), 498, n. 1.

⁵ His life is in D. N. B. See Hearne, ed. Dobie, ii (O. H. S. vii), 339. In recording his death in 1719, Hearne, who of course abhorred his views, writes,

John March, the celebrated Vicar of Newcastle 1679 to 1692, entered as Commoner 1657, followed Tully to St. Edmund Hall, where he became Vice-Principal 1664, presented to Embleton by Merton College 1672, whence he moved to Newcastle; he was a strong Churchman, defended passive resistance, and opposed the Revolution of 1688.¹ Capell Wiseman of Canfield in Essex, son of Sir William Wiseman, Bart., educated at Winchester under Mr. Pottinger for four years, admitted to St. John's College, Cambridge, 10 November 1654, migrated to Queen's and proceeded B.A. 1657, M.A. 1659, Fellow of All Souls 1661, Dean of Raphoe 1676, and Bishop of Dromore 1683 to 1694.² Thomas Smith, entered as Batler 1657, and proceeded B.A. 1660, he was dispensed with for two terms by the Chancellor, to whom he was recommended by Provost Barlow for his progressive learning far beyond his age and standing; M.A. 1663, B.D. 1674, D.D. 1683. He was appointed Schoolmaster of Magdalen College 1664, elected Fellow 1666. He was chaplain to Sir Daniel Harvey, ambassador at Constantinople, 1668 to 1671, and to Sir Joseph Williamson 1677 to 1679. His oriental learning earned for him the names of Rabbi Smith and Tograi Smith. He was Vice-President of Magdalen 1682, and made interest to succeed Clarke as President in 1687. He submitted to James II's visitation of the College, but was expelled in 1688 by President Giffard for refusing to live among the popish Fellows. He was restored in the same year with the other Fellows, but vacated his Fellowship as a nonjuror in 1692. He was librarian to Sir John Cotton and his son, and died at the house of Hilkiah Bedford in 1710. Hearne had the highest opinion of him.³ Thomas Carter, entered 1658, treasurer of Gray's Inn and Chairman for many years of the Quarter Sessions for the County of Oxford. Joseph Haines or Haynes, 'Count Haynes', entered

ib. vii (O. H. S. xlviii), 19, 'He was a good Scholar and well versed in our History, but tied to a Party, & writ to serve a turn'.

¹ His life is in D. N. B. and in Wood, *Athenæ*, ed. Bliss, iv. 373.

² His life is in Wood, *Athenæ*, ed. Bliss, iv. 892.

³ His life is in D. N. B. Hearne is full of him.

as Batler 1659, Latin secretary to Sir Joseph Williamson and afterwards actor. Pepys calls him an incomparable dancer. Dryden and Wycherley wrote parts for him, and he had especial reputation as writer and speaker of prologues and epilogues.¹ Jonas Proast, entered Commoner 1659, B.A. 1663, M.A. 1666 (from Gloucester Hall), son of the minister of the Dutch congregation at Colchester, Chaplain of All Souls, turned out by Warden Finch and reinstated by Archbishop Tenison; Archdeacon of Berks., a controversial writer.² Alan Carr, entered Commoner 1660, B.A. 1663, Fellow of All Souls, M.A. 1667, Junior Proctor 1671, buried in All Souls College Chapel 1676.³ Spencer Lucy, entered Commoner 1661, M.A. 1665, son of the Bishop of St. David's, who made him canon and treasurer of his cathedral.⁴ George Constable, proceeded Bachelor of Medicine 1660, had been a tutor at 'Harwarden' College at Cambridge in New England.⁵ William Wycherley, the dramatist, is said by Anthony Wood to have become 'a fellow commoner of Qu. Coll. a little before the restoration of King Charles II, but wore not a gown, only lived in the provost's lodgings, was entred in the public library under the title of philosophiae studiosus in Jul. 1660 being then about 20 years of age, departed without being matriculated, or a degree confer'd on him, having been by Dr. Barlow reconcil'd to the

¹ His life is in D. N. B.

² Wood, *Fasti*, ed. Bliss, ii. 290; *Life and Times*, ed. Clark, iii. 263, 403-4, 447.

³ 'Being found incapable, as to standing in the degree of master, according to Caroline Cycle or Statutes, the aularians put in a protestation against his admission, to the vice-chancellor, to be registred, to the end that they might know that they were not backward in vindicating their right.' (Wood, *Fasti*, ed. Bliss, ii. 327.) He made a speech at All Souls to William Henry, prince of Orange, 1670. (Wood, *Life and Times*, ed. Clark, ii. 208.) He died of small-pox 5 September, 1676, and was buried the same night, under 'an ancient marble laying on the ground' 'near to the door as you go out the chapel into the cloister' 'having thereon a French inscription in Saxon character laid at first over the grave of one Lespicer'. (Wood, *Colleges and Halls*, 295, 296.) Cf. *Life and Times*, ed. Clark, ii. 355.

⁴ Wood, *Fasti*, ed. Bliss, ii. 281. Brother of Richard, for whom see p. 54 and n. 2 there.

⁵ Wood, *Fasti*, ii. 221.

protestant religion which he had a little before left in his travels beyond the sea'.¹ His younger brother George entered in the ordinary way 1 January 1667-8, and proceeded B.A. 1671, M.A. 1674. Edward Scawen, entered 1660, B.A. 1664, Fellow of All Souls, M.A. 1668. Robert Eden, entered 1661, of West Auckland, co. Durham, created baronet 1672, M.P. for co. Durham in seven Parliaments between 1679 and 1713. John Hawles, entered 1661, treasurer of Lincoln's Inn and Solicitor-General 1695, one of the managers of the impeachment of Sacheverell, and a writer on law.² Richard Pine, entered 1662, Lord Chief Justice in Ireland. William Johnson, entered 1662, B.A. 1666, M.A. 1668, B. and D.D. 1685, Chaplain to Dr. Croft, Bishop of Hereford; Canon residentiary and Archdeacon of Hereford.³ William Wall, entered 1663, B.A. 1667, M.A. 1670, Vicar of Shoreham in Kent, and author of 'The History of Infant Baptism'.⁴ Anthony Horneck, Master of Arts of Wittenberg or more probably Heidelberg, entered Queen's College 21 December 1663, incorporated 15 March 1663-4, a German, an eminent minister in London, published several books of divinity and sermons, made Chaplain of the College by Provost Barlow, and Prebendary of Wells by Bishop Kidder, who wrote his life.⁵ Fisher Littleton, entered 1664, Fellow of All Souls and Admiralty advocate. Anthony Woolrich, entered 1664, Fellow of All Souls and Rector of Elmley, Kent. John Floyer, entered 1664, B.A. 1668, M.A. 1670-1, B.M. 1674, D.M. 1680, 'afterwards a knight and a publisher of certain matters of his faculty', practised at Lichfield, a great advocate of the use of cold bathing and inventor of a pulse watch, sent Dr. Johnson to be touched by Queen

¹ Wood, *Athenæ*, iv. 527. His life is in D. N. B. See also above, p. 36 and n. 3 there.

² His life is in D. N. B., and Wood, *Athenæ*, iv. 528.

³ Wood, *Fasti*, ed. Bliss, ii. 397. He was installed canon of Hereford 14 January, 1668-9, and archdeacon 11 December, 1690. He died 2 February, 1697-8. (Le Neve, i. 481, 518.)

⁴ His life is in D. N. B.

⁵ Wood, *Athenæ*, ed. Bliss, iv. 529-32. His life is in D. N. B.

Anne and afterwards commended by him for his learning and piety. He bequeathed his library to the College.¹ Sir John Huband, created a baronet when in his twelfth year, 1660–1, entered as a Fellow Commoner 1664, and was created M.A. 28 March 1667.² Richard Leigh, entered 1665, B.A. 1669, younger son of Edward Leigh the author of ‘*Critica Sacra*’, became a play-actor, wrote a ‘*Censor of the Rota*’, the ‘*Transproser Rehearsed*’, an answer to Andrew Marvell’s ‘*Rehearsal Transposed*’, and ‘*Poems upon several occasions*’.³ Edward Palmer, entered 1665, B.A. 1668–9, a younger son of Sir William Palmer of Werdon in Bedfordshire, wrote an Elegy on the death of Mr. James Bristow, late Fellow of All Souls College, Oxon., 1667.⁴ Richard Musgrave, entered 1666, afterwards second baronet of Hayton Castle, Sheriff of Cumberland, and in the reign of Queen Anne Vice-Admiral of Cumberland and Westmorland.⁵ Sir Edward Acton, Bart., entered 1666, and was created M.A. 1667, Sheriff of Shropshire, Recorder of and M.P. in seven Parliaments (1698 to 1705) for Bridgnorth, ancestor of Lord Acton; he and his six brothers averaged 6 feet 2 inches each in height.⁶ John Ollyffe, entered 1668, author of ‘*England’s call for Thankfulness for her great deliverance from Popery 1688*’.⁷ Edward Northey, entered 1668, knighted 1702, Attorney-General 1701–7 and 1710–18.⁸ Robert Burscough, entered 1668, B.A. 1672, M.A. 1682, Canon of Exeter and Archdeacon of Barnstaple, wrote on Church Government, ‘of repute in Devonshire for learning and zeal for the church of England’.⁹ Edmund Fettiplace, entered 1668, second baronet of Childrey, Sheriff of

¹ Wood, *Fasti*, ed. Bliss, ii. 374; also *Athenæ*, iv. 532, 533. His life is in D. N. B.

² G. E. C., *Complete Baronetage*, iii. 157.

³ His life is in D. N. B.

⁴ Wood, *Fasti*, ed. Bliss, ii. 301.

⁵ G. E. C., *Complete Baronetage*, ii. 435.

⁶ *Ib.*, ii. 218.

⁷ Wood, *Athenæ*, iv. 533. He afterwards ‘translated’ himself to New Inn Hall. His life is in D. N. B.

⁸ His life is in D. N. B.

⁹ Wood, *Fasti*, ed. Bliss, ii. 383. Cf. also *Athenæ*, iv. 533. His life is in D. N. B.

Oxfordshire.¹ John Hutton, entered 1670, B.A. 1674, M.A. 1677, Archdeacon of Stow and Canon of Lincoln.² Charles Crow, entered 1671, Bishop of Cloyne. Humphrey Smith, entered 1671, B.A. 1674-5, M.A. 1682, Canon of Exeter, 'vicar of Dartmouth, an author of good repute in Devonshire for learning and zeal for the church of England'.³ Hugh Todd, entered 1671-2, B.A. 1677, Fellow of University College 1678, Canon of Carlisle 1685, excommunicated by Bishop Nicolson for opposing him as to the visitation of the Chapter, author of 'Collections for a history of Cumberland' and other topographical treatises which have been printed within the last few years.⁴ Francis Digby, entered 1672, B.A. 1677, 'A Gloucestershire man, usher to Dr. Busby at Westminster, translated the first four books of the Cyropaedia, the other four being translated by John Norris M.A. Fellow of All. S. Coll. There is extant Poemation Latinum Authore Franc. Digby'. 'He was reckoned an excellent poet.'⁵ Edmund Halley, entered 1673, created M.A. 1678 and D.C.L. 1710. He was Fellow and Secretary of the Royal Society, Savilian Professor of Geometry and Astronomer Royal. 'His suggestions originated' Newton's 'Principia', and he bore the charges of printing the book.⁶ Lalande calls him the greatest of English astronomers.⁷ John Michell, entered 1676, M.P. for Sandwich in five Parliaments between 1698 and 1715. The account of his benefactions belongs to a later chapter.⁸ Thomas Ludford, entered 1676, Demy of Magdalen College 1678, Fellow 1682, had to take a prominent part in opposing

¹ G. E. C., *Complete Baronetage*, iii. 182.

² 'Installed archdeacon of Stow 21 Feb. 1684.' Wood, *Fasti*, ed. Bliss, 361.

³ Wood, *Fasti*, ed. Bliss, iii. 383. Cf. also *Athenæ*, iv. 534.

⁴ His life is in D. N. B. See also *Flemings in Oxford*, i (O. H. S. xlv), p. 260 n.; and *Athenæ*, ed. Bliss, iv. 535.

⁵ Wood, *Fasti*, ed. Bliss, ii. 360.

⁶ His life is in D. N. B. See also Wood, *Athenæ*, iv. 536-9. His portrait is in the Common Room Gallery. A lecture in the University in his honour and memory was founded in 1910 by Dr. Henry Wilde, F.R.S.

⁷ So Miss A. M. Clerke in D. N. B., s. v., probably from Lalande's *Préface Historique aux Tables de Halley* (1759).

⁸ See pp. 104-8.

Farmer's admission as President ; he was deprived with the other Fellows and died before they were restored.¹ Philip Musgrave, entered 1676, M.P. for Appleby, Clerk of the Council under James II.² Thomas Sandes or Sandys, entered 1676-7, B.A. and Chaplain 1680, M.A. 1683, Prebendary of York 1690, and perhaps of Llandaff 1699. John Hudson, entered 1676-7, B.A. 1681, M.A. 1684-5, Fellow of University College 1686, Bodley's Librarian 1701, Principal of St. Mary Hall 1712. A complete life could be written of him from Hearne's complimentary and uncomplimentary remarks.³

It was during Barlow's provostship that on Michaelmas Day, 1663, the College was visited by Charles II and his Queen accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of York. A speech was spoken by 'Mr John Skelton, Fellow of that house'. 'After that they went and saw the Chapple, then the Library, to see the divell's hand,⁴ and as they returned they were meet with at the Chaple dore with the College horne full of College bere and there they dranke.'⁵

Under the will of Margaret, Lady Hungerford,⁶ dated 1672, there came to the College a bequest of £1,000, for the foundation of four exhibitions for natives of Wiltshire and Gloucestershire. This foundation was united with those of Eglesfield and Michel in the ordinance of the first University Commission ; see below, p. 183.

¹ Bloxam, vi. 19-23.

² See Flemings in Oxford, i (O. H. S. xlv), p. 244, n. 4.

³ His life is in D. N. B.

⁴ See Appendix H, ii. 278.

⁵ Wood's Life and Times, ed. A. Clark, i (O. H. S. xix), pp. 498, 499.

⁶ She was Margaret, dau. and coheiress of William Holyday, esq., alderman and sheriff of the City of London, by Susan his wife, afterwards Countess of Warwick. She married Sir Edward Hungerford, who entered College Easter term, 1608, aged 12, proceeded B.A. 3 June, 1611, was made K.B. at Charles I's coronation 1625, was M.P. for a variety of seats in Wiltshire from 1614 till his death in 1648. He was a general on the Parliamentary side. His life is in D. N. B. An extract from her will is in Reg. H, p. 916 ; see also Collinson's Somerset, iii. 353-5.

CHAPTER X

THE REBUILDING OF THE COLLEGE

PROVOSTS

1677 Timothy Halton.	1717 John Gibson.
1704 William Lancaster.	1730 Joseph Smith.

Number of Entrances.

1678, 18.	1756, 17.	Total 1678-1756, 1602.
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BARLOW had been nominated by the King to the Bishopric of Lincoln on the 1st of May 1675, and had been consecrated on the 27th of June following, but he did not resign the Provostship till the 4th of April 1677 by a letter to Halton, and it was on the 6th of April that the Society accepted the resignation. On the following day Halton was unanimously elected Provost.¹

Timothy Halton came of a good family in Cumberland, which had earlier given a bishop to the diocese of Carlisle.² He was son of Miles Halton of Greenthwaite Hall in the parish of Greystock, who had been High Sheriff of Cumberland, and younger brother of Immanuel Halton the astronomer.³ A sister married a Lowther of Ingleton, and after her husband's death kept house for her brother Timothy in Oxford;⁴ a younger brother John was Junior Fellow at the time of Timothy's election as Provost.⁵ Timothy was now forty-four years of age, had been a member of the College since 1649, when he entered as batler, and a Fellow for twenty years. He had held all the offices in the College in succession, and had been Senior Fellow

¹ The letter is printed in *Flemings in Oxford*, i (O. H. S. xlv), p. 523. Dixon's narrative of what followed is *ib.*, p. 222, and the official documents from the College Register are printed *ib.*, Appendix G, pp. 522-6.

² John Halton was bishop of Carlisle from 1292 to 1324. His life is in *D. N. B.*

³ Immanuel's life is in *D. N. B.*

⁴ See *Flemings in Oxford*, i (O. H. S. xlv), p. 398, n. 6.

⁵ For him see *Flemings in Oxford*, i (O. H. S. xlv), p. 280, n. 14.

since 1670.¹ He had been Archdeacon of Brecknock since 1672, owing this preferment probably to William Lucy, Bishop of St. David's, whose son Spencer had been a pupil of Halton's at Queen's and who had offered to make him his chaplain in 1661;² and he had in 1675 succeeded Barlow in the Archdeaconry of Oxford.³ He held first the College living of Weyhill, and then that of Charlton-on-Otmoor with the Provostship,⁴ and dying in 1704 was the last person buried in the old chapel. His remains with those of the founder were transferred some years later to the vault under the apse of the new chapel, and his coffin having decayed, his relics were placed in a new oak casket when the vault was opened in 1903. He held the office of Vice-Chancellor four times, having been admitted 5 August 1679, 2 October 1680, 2 October 1681, and 6 October 1685.⁵ The College archives contain some documents connected with his Vice-Chancellorships, among others a letter praying that the stay of His Majesty's players in Oxford might be terminated, as very prejudicial to the morals and interests of the students.⁶ He was a vigorous Pro-

¹ His life is in D. N. B. See also Flemings in Oxford, i (O. H. S. xliv), p. 104, n. 1. He was Camerarius in 1660 and for 1660-1, and Treasurer 1663-4 and again 1672-3.

² For Spencer Lucy see p. 58 and n. 4 there. The offer of the chaplaincy is mentioned in a letter to Williamson (Cal. State Papers, Dom., 1660-1, p. 535).

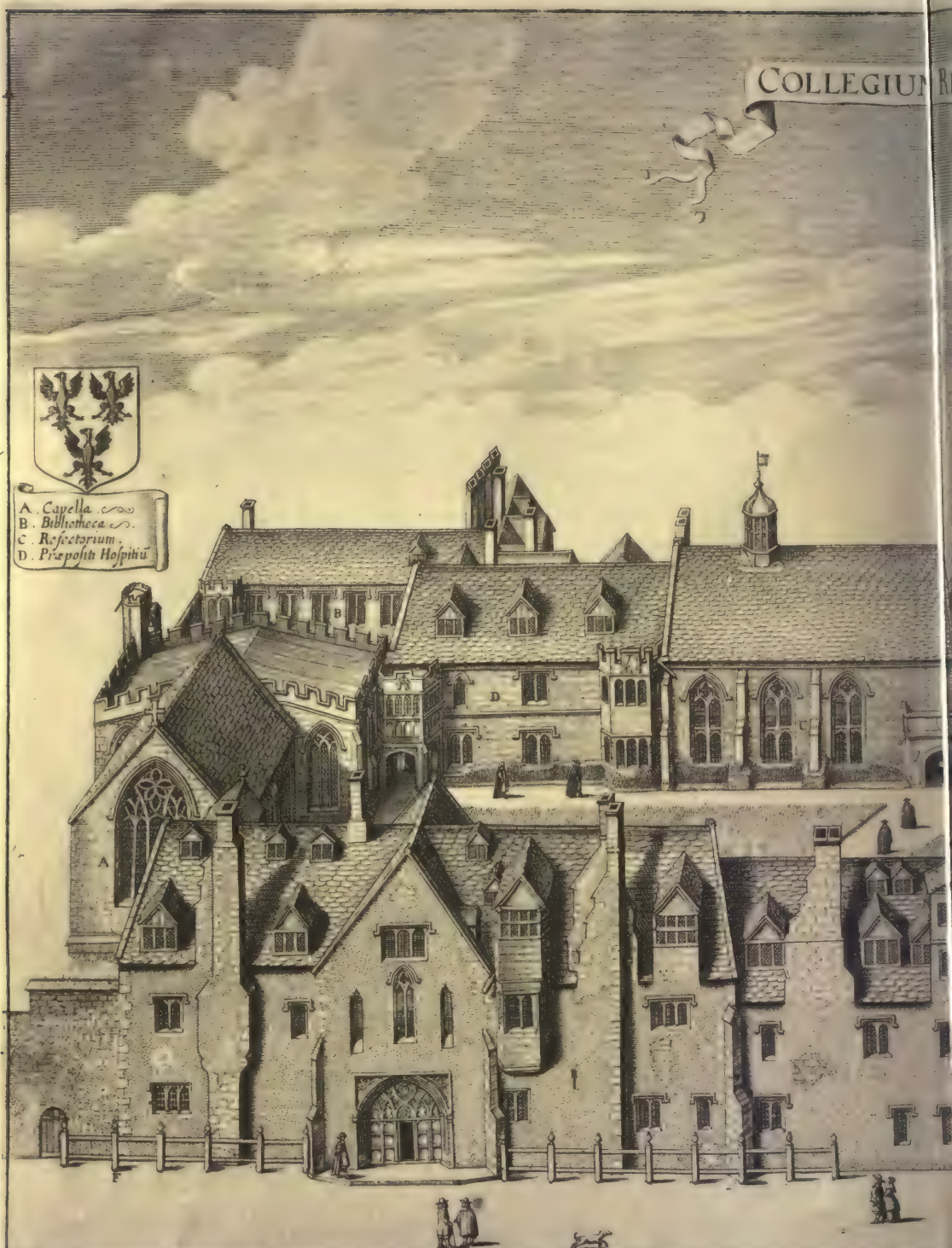
³ Le Neve, ii. 516.

⁴ See Flemings in Oxford, i (O. H. S. xliv), p. 307, and ii (O. H. S. lxii), pp. 11, 12.

⁵ Wood, Fasti, ed. Bliss, ii. 369, 371, 379, 395.

⁶ The letter in question is described by Mores, p. 434, as Copy of a letter from Dr Halton to the lord . . . touching his majestys comedians acting at Oxford from whence they usually carried away £500 or £600. It is really a draft without date or address. On the back is 'Rob. Butcher neare the Anchor at high bridge', but this probably has nothing to do with the draft which runs:— 'My Lord I rec'd yesterday a letter from yr Lords^p in favour of his Maty^s Comedians, who desire first to erect their stage in the place we^h formerly they used, & then to haue a much longer time allowed them then is already allotted to them. My Lord, as to the Place we^h is now assigned them, they confesse this to be much more convenient then that we^h formerly they made use of, & they have it on easier termes, & so yr Lords^p will not for the future be troubled with any complaint upon this score. As for the time we^h is assigned them to Act their Plays, that is the same y^t formerly was granted to y^m before y^e warrs. And the





Robertus Eglefeld (Gimbrii originis, et R. Philippæ, Eduard. 3. Conjugi a sacris Confessionibus) Collegiū Reginenſe Anno
 ſuæ et Regniſ Angliæ poſtmodū futuris, caruſq; poſt Deū patrocinio, Collegiū ſuū moricis commendat dedicatq; aſſi-
 buit. Statim a fundacione ſauore Principū, ſula Regine (hoc illi nomen primitus impoſitum) floruit. In hoc enim coll. l.
 ſui et Gallie Henricus Beaufort, Henric. 4. frater et ſ. Petrus, Oxoniæ Cancellarius, Wintonie Epicoſus, et tandem S.
 et tandem Card. Tit. S. Præcedis a Rom. Pontifice reuinciſus, Hen. Robiſon, Rog. Whelpdale, Barn. Potter Præpoſiti et
 Lingham nota doctis nomina) alijsq; qui non ad Uniuſ Tabellæ marginem oramre reducendi juſti Volumen po-
 ſophus munus, ex piâ Fundatorū et Benefactorū manificentia, ſtendys nō amplis illis quidem, honeſtis tamen h.

EGINENSE



1340 condidit, sed post annos paucos in ardu receptus, promptissime institutum opus non absolvit. Reginae Domine
momenta ipse superstes posuit, sed a Reginae munificentia et pietate seu redditus seu redificia spectes complementum ha-
operam dedit. duo submissa Belli Edwardus Wallthe Princeps, Edwardus 3. Primo genitus, et Henricus 5. Victor
by, Presbyter Cardinalis, Christophorus Bainbridge Coll. Praepositus, Dunelmensis primo, deum Eboracensis Episcopus
colenses Episcopi, la Wickiffe qui in hoc Coll. literam fecit tyrocinium, Iohann Trevisu, Rich. Crakanthorp, Gerard
ut. In hoc Collegio praeter Commensales, quas vocant, aliosque qui proprijs sumptibus victitant, Praepositus aliqua
habitu.



vost and Vice-Chancellor, once at least in person entering an Alehouse and visiting with condign punishment some of his Scholars whom he found there.¹ But his Provostship owes its chief interest in the history of the College to the beginning which was made in it of the reconstruction of its buildings.

The College buildings at present existing have a very different appearance from those which may be seen in Loggan's picture.² For a confused collection of small edifices arranged without relation to one another have been substituted two stately and symmetrical quadrangles occupying a much larger space than their predecessors, which have almost entirely disappeared. Only in the north-eastern corner of the College does anything remain of what Loggan drew, and even this small part has been modified to adapt it to its place in the new building. The two quadrangles, if they can be called so, of which the College before consisted extended from north to south a distance of 274 feet. The width of the south quadrangle extended no further than the west side of the path at present leading from the front gate to the chapel passage. The chapel with the large ante-chapel built in 1518 by Robert Langton occupied the whole of the south side, and the Provost's chambers on the south and the Dining Hall on the north occupied the western side. Echelonned behind the Provost's house, with its greater part facing the west end of the chapel, was the library.

University doth beseech y^r Lord^p most humbly to represent to his Ma^{ty} the great inconveniency w^{ch} would befall the University if any longer time should be granted to them. Severall young Gentlemen of good Estates & fortune are vndone by them, and the poorer sort of scholars spend that money on these Plays w^{ch} should support y^m for a considerable space time in this place & when y^t small stock fails y^m they sell their books to procure more. They usually carry hence 500^l or 600^l to the vtter vndoing of severall respectable persons who might otherwise haue been very serviceable to his Ma^{ty} the church and kingdome. Upon all occasions the University hath found y^r L^d^{sh} very ready to shew y^m all y^e good offices w^{ch} lay in y^r way; and the continuance therof is most humbly begged both by the University as also by y^r most humble servt T. H.' If the last sentence indicates the Chancellor of the University as Halton's correspondent he was at this time James, Duke of Ormond.

¹ Flemings in Oxford, i (O. H. S. xlv), p. 313.

² See Plate XXXI, between pp. 64 and 65.

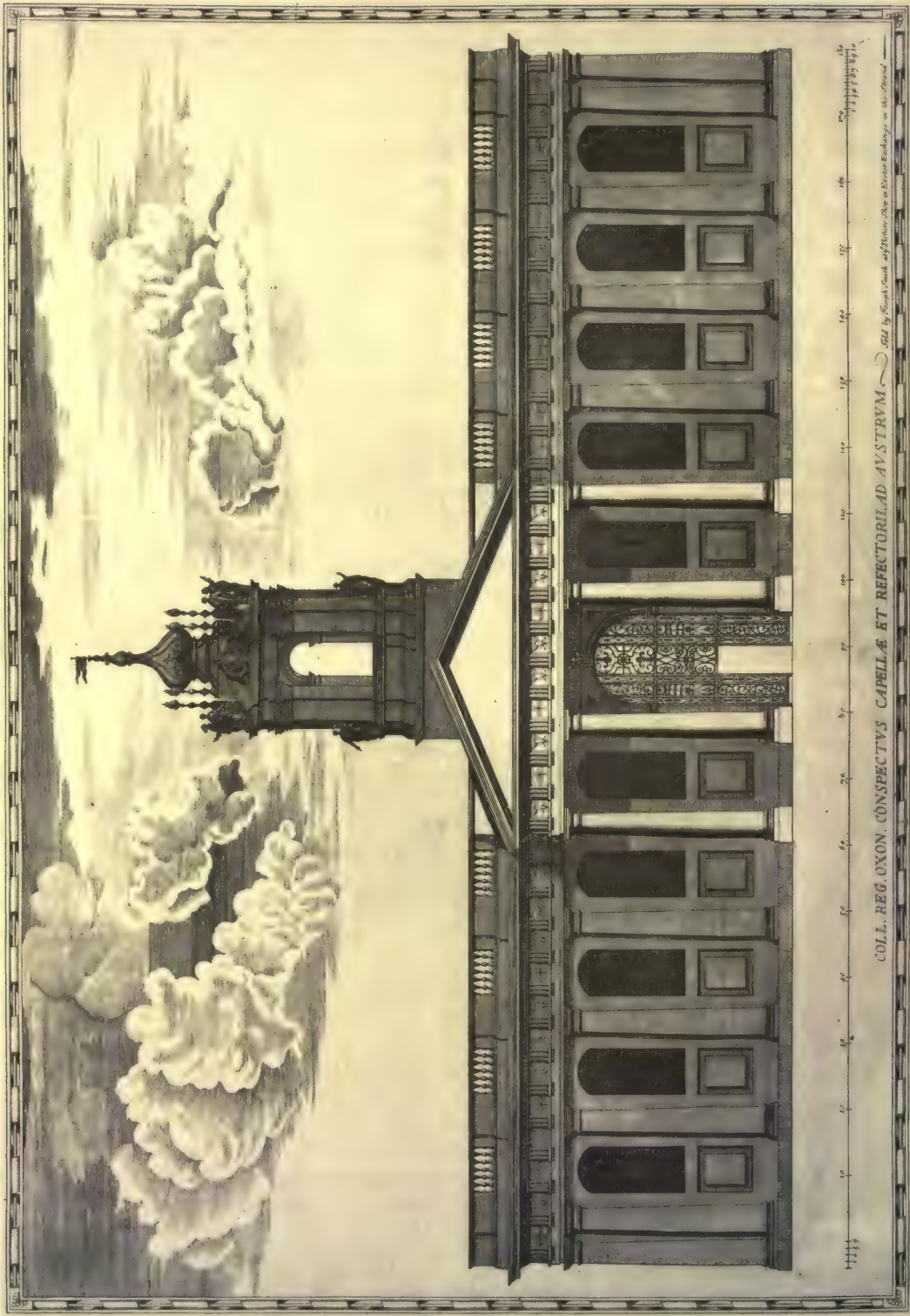
To whom the College is indebted for the original conception of a complete reconstruction of its buildings does not clearly appear. Halton's new library erected between 1693 and 1696 may have been built in its present position north-west of the old College before any general scheme of rebuilding had been determined on, but at any rate its lines were a potent influence in determining the outlines of the new plan. The date of the design which was afterwards carried out is uncertain, but it was probably worked out in detail during the Provostship of William Lancaster, whose arms¹ adorn the eastern end of the Hall, and with those of Eglesfield and Williamson appear on the architrave over the passage between the two quadrangles. Williamson had expended over seventeen hundred pounds on the two staircases he had built in the north-eastern corner of the College, and bequeathed six thousand pounds for further buildings.² To this, as we shall see,³ Lancaster added four thousand pounds of his own, and bequeathed a thousand pounds at his death on the 4th of February 1716-17. He had secured £600 in additional benefactions to the buildings, and nearly £1,000 specially for the chapel.⁴

¹ Argent, two bars and a canton gules, on the last a lion passant guardant or.

² See above, pp. 47 and n. 4 there, and 48 and n. 3 there.

³ See p. 82 and n. 4 there.

⁴ The gifts towards the buildings recorded in the Album Benefactorum are :—
 'Edmund Gibson, bishop of London 50l. Joseph Smith (afterwards provost) 50l. Michael Hutchinson Rector of Newnham, Hants, 50l. Dr Robert Grisdal formerly fellow 50l. Thomas Yates Rector of Charleton upon Otmoor 50l. Joseph Jackson Rector of Bramshot 50l. John Tomson Rector of Nighton 40l. Leonard Smith Vicar of Newbold Pacy 26l. Thomas Tickel fellow 50l. John Hudson Bodley's librarian 20l. Thomas Sandys prebendary of York 50l. James Clitherow Upper Commoner 43l. Richard Miller 100l. Thomas Tanner Chancellor of Norwich 40l. The same when bishop of St. Asaph 60l. Nathanael lord Crewe bishop of Durham 100l. John Hill Rector of Charleton upon Otmore 40l. Joseph Steadman, fellow 50l.' The benefactions towards the chapel entered in the same book are :—'Nathanael Lord Crewe bishop of Durham 100l. Thomas Lewis Esq. of Soberton, Hants 100l. Thomas Dixon Rector of Weyhill 50l. Robert Railton Rector of Hedley (for the marble round the altar) 300l. George Holmes Rector of Hedley the cost of the marble pavement. Sir Wilfrid Lawson Bart. 100l. William Nicholson bishop of Carlisle 100l.'



WREN'S PROPOSED ELEVATION FOR THE NEW CHAPEL AND HALL

In his account of the College, which must have been written between 1672 and 1693, Wood after mentioning the Williamson building adds, 'There is a north and west side to be added to it, so that with the help of the north side of the old quadrangle there will be another quadrangle added to the College'.¹ If Wood is dealing here with anything beyond his own surmise it looks as though Williamson may have suggested to Halton the position for his new library, though the western side of the front quadrangle was completed before the north side of the back quadrangle was dealt with. Williamson's bequest of £6,000 seems to have been applied to the front quadrangle buildings, as the north side of the back quadrangle was built half at the sole charge of Dr. Lancaster, and half at the common expense of the society.²

The earliest date connected with the present buildings is 1682, which appears in a chronological list of the works of Sir Christopher Wren, drawn up in Latin by one of his sons, as the date at which '*Capellam Collegii Regin: apud Oxon extruxit*'.³ Tradition has, however, always assigned the design of the new College to Hawksmoor, who had already by 1682 become Wren's 'scholar and domestic clerk'.⁴ Wren's contribution to the work may be embodied in a print by Burghers representing an approximation to the present façade of the hall and chapel, but with a fine iron gate closing the chapel passage, which has no munitment room over it, with the columns and pediment brought forward so as to form a regular portico, and with a very fine lantern in

¹ *Colleges and Halls*, p. 151.

² Some of Williamson's money was expended, it is recorded in the *Album of Benefactors*, p. 58, in buying the sites which were required for the enlargement of the building towards the south.

³ The list is printed in James Elmes's *Sir Christopher Wren and his Times*, London, 1852, p. 419, from a list in the Lansdowne MSS., Brit. Mus., dated 1720, in the handwriting of Sir Christopher Wren's son, but signed by Sir Christopher:—'*1682, Capellam collegii Regin. apud Oxon extruxit.*' This was, of course, thirty-one years before the actual building of the chapel was begun. See below, p. 82.

⁴ Miss Porter in *D. N. B.*, s. v. Hawksmoor. She puts the quotation between commas, but does not say where she found it.

place of the present clock-tower.¹ Wren was at work in Oxford on the Ashmolean building about this time, and Hawksmoor was closely associated with him from 1679 onwards, so it probably would be difficult for any one but the architects themselves to determine their exact contributions to their united work.² The general plan of the two quadrangles must have been settled early; before 1682, if Burghers's plate really represents Wren's design of that date.³ It was a bold conception, as it involved the removal of nineteen-twentieths of the buildings crowded on a part of the proposed site, and the raising of the whole site to the level of the highest part, that on the north towards New College. The High Street frontage belonged to the College, with the exception of a tenement at the south-west corner which was purchased from Magdalen College in 1709; but the inclusion in the site of the new College of the eleven tenements of which it consisted involved a considerable loss to the revenue from rents.⁴

¹ See Plate XXXII, opposite p. 67.

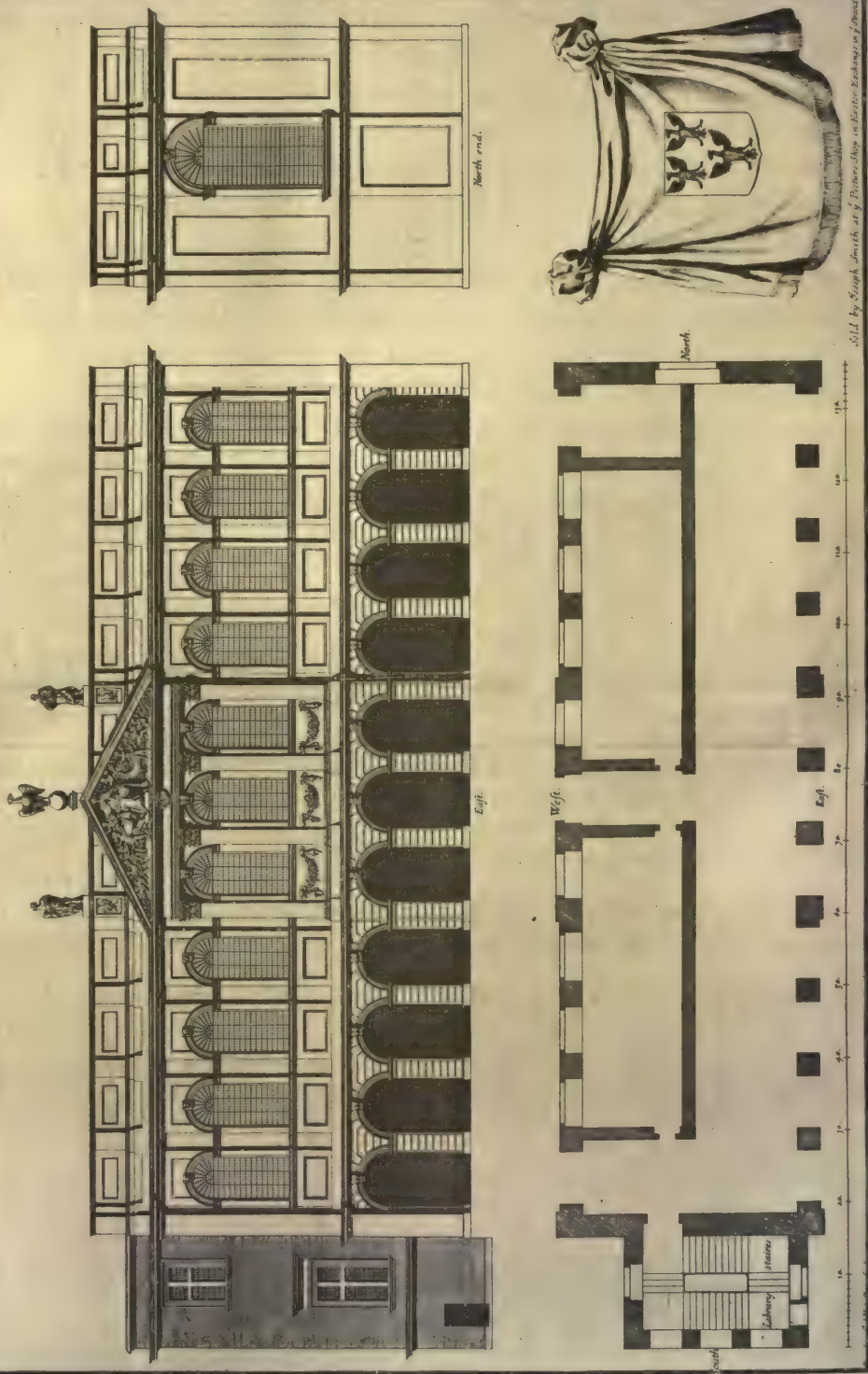
² Chalmers (*History of Oxford*, ii. 466) calls the Ashmolean building 'one of the finest of those which Sir Christopher Wren erected in this University'. Dr. Penrose in *D. N. B.* (s. v. Wren) also describes it as 'another of Wren's best works'. Characteristically the accounts for its building, which are given in Clark's edition of *Wood's Life and Times*, iv. 78, contain no mention of payment to an architect. So in the accounts of the building of the College Library there is no mention of Hawksmoor. The works at the Ashmolean were going on from 1679 to 1683, to judge from the payments for overseeing them made to Henry Davis, bailiff of the University.

³ It is possible, of course, that an old elevation of the hall and chapel south front may have been recurred to after other plans for arranging the buildings on the site had been discussed and abandoned.

⁴ The tenement or tenements (there seem to have been three of them) at the corner had been leased by Magdalen College to Francis Willis, of London, for forty years from 6 December, 1707, and Willis assigned the lease to Provost Lancaster 26 August, 1709. Magdalen on the 6th December, 1733, demised to Provost Gibson the plot of ground whereon these tenements lately stood for forty years at a rent of £4, and granted another lease for forty years of the same premises on the same terms. Mr. Salter informs me from the documents at Magdalen that the rent of Willis's tenement had been from 1568 onwards 30s. and a fine every fourteen years, that in a lease it was granted to Queen's College 6 December, 1709, for forty years, rent £4, with a clause that Queen's could at any time claim a renewal of the lease without fine. Renewals were effected

PLATE XXXIII

The ORTHOGRAPHY and SCENOGRAPHY of QUEENS COLLEGE LIBRARY in OXFORD.



It was the receipt of the books bequeathed by Bishop Barlow at his death in 1691 which rendered the provision of a new library necessary.¹ Halton rose to the occasion, and in May 1692, to the north-west of the then existing College buildings, was laid the foundation of the new library, of which the outside was finished in 1694.² The library itself is a magnificent room, 123 feet long by 30 feet wide, with a splendid stucco ceiling by Roberts, and stands upon a cloister which was open to the east and closed to the west, where it fronts the College garden. On this side on each side of a doorway in the centre of the building are niches in which, beginning from the north, are statues of Sir Joseph Williamson,³ Archbishop Lamplugh, Bishop Barlow, Eglesfield, Edward III, Philippa, Charles I, and Henrietta Maria.⁴ When the new library was built Halton pulled down the old one, which faced the west front of Langton's ante-chapel, which ran

6 December, 1723; 6 December, 1737; 6 December, 1749; and 6 December, 1777; and in 1806 the tenement was sold to Queen's College for £145 2s. 6d. The College had apparently underlet the premises to Mr. George Cooper, registrar of the University, and purchased his lease of him 15 December, 1733, for £65. The lessees of the other houses fronting High Street were probably bought out at the same time; as the College Register of 26 September, 1733, contains a College resolution 'that in order to carry on the Building upon the Queen's Benefaction, the old tenements fronting the High Street and the Lane be purchas'd to make room for it, and that the Provost and the Two Bursars be empower'd to treat with the Tenants about them'.

¹ Barlow's will, a nuncupative one, is set out in the College Register H, pp. 914, 915. Of his books he gave to William Offley and Henry Brougham his chaplains 'all his English, Latin, and Greek Bibles and Testaments, together with one book entituled pestellers Codex canonum Eccleæ Universæ et Africanæ' and 'all his manuscripts y^t is to say w^{ch} he had written and composed himself and were at this day in his possession'. 'To y^e University of Oxford' he gave 'the choyce of such books in his library w^{ch} he had not disposed of before herein mentioned & w^{ch} shall appear to be wanting in y^e Bodleyan library in the said university of Oxford. And for y^e remaining part of his books in y^e said library or any where else within his Palace of Buckden he did then freely give y^m to Queens College in y^e said university of Oxford.'

² Wood, *Colleges and Halls*, p. 157.

³ For Halton's attendance on Jenkins and Williamson at Cologne see above, n. 2, p. 46.

⁴ There is a view of the west front of the library in Plate XLIII, opposite p. 97.

along the middle of the present front quadrangle, and erected a new range of buildings, part of which was appropriated to the Provost and part to chambers for the Chaplains, Clerks, and Famulus. These had to be removed when the new plan was carried out, but the materials inside and outside were made use of in the new building which took their place.¹ To erect the library it was necessary to obtain from the city a portion of Queen's College Lane, and this, for a length of 20 feet or thereabouts, and about 20 inches wide, was granted by the city for 1,000 years on a peppercorn rent (2 September 1692).² This seems to have been the first of the acts of liberality shown by the city authorities towards the building of the new College. Other similar acts followed, as we shall see further on.³

Halton kept elaborate accounts of the building of the library. The cost seems to have been £5,247, including £178 1s. for statuary by Vanderstein and £16 to Burghers for two copper plates of elevations of the building. The ceiling by Roberts cost £148 9s. 8d.⁴ Of the total, £900 seems to have been derived from timber sold at Heckley,⁵ over £1,800 was borrowed from

¹ See Smith MS. 98, fo. 237 v.

² The document is in the College archives (Mores, p. 96):—'2 Sept. 1692. Grant from the city of a piece of wast ground in length from E. to W. 20 feet or thereabouts, at the N. end in breadth 20 inches lying in Qu. coll. lane & on wch part of the library bel. to the s^d Coll. is lately built. habend. 1000 years redd. j peppercorne.'

³ See p. 80 and notes 1, 2 there, and p. 81 and n. 1 there.

⁴ In Smith MS. 98, on fo. 235 v., in the handwriting of Provost Smith's son, is 'An acct of y^e charge of Building Queens College Library taken out of Dr Haltons Book of y^e Chest Money in his time. The new Library. Timber 605 l. 12s. 9d. Carpenter 396 l. 6s. 10d. Masons 1856 l. 1s. 2d. Joiners 729 l. 13s. 6d. Smiths 542 l. 6s. 9d. Lead 409 l. 1s. 6d. plummers 210 l. 12s. Statuary (Vanderstein) 178 l. 1s. plaisterers 16 l. 17s. 7d. Ceiling 148 l. 9s. 8d. Lime 10 l. 9s. 8d. Chains locks &c. 67 l. 11s. 8d. painter 2 l. Wyerdrawer 6 l. 2s. Burghers 2 brass plates 16 l. Statues 4 p^hers their models 8 l. The Statues themselves 40 l. Ground bought of y^e Town 3 l. 11s. 4d. In all 5247 l. (really 5247 l. 0s. 5d.) This writ wth Dr Haltons own hand & confirmd by Dr Smith wth y^e initial letters of his name J. S.' p^hers is philosophers. It perhaps refers to the figures over the doorway, which seem however to represent rather abstractions than persons.

⁵ Heckley is a farm in the parish of South Stoneham near Southampton.

PLATE XXXIV



THE INTERIOR OF THE COLLEGE LIBRARY, 1828

the College chest,¹ £600 came from a legacy and a donation of Bishop Smith of Carlisle,² and about £100 from other benefactors.³ About £2,000 seems to have been contributed by Halton himself, who also gave a good many books to the library, and spent a considerable sum on his parsonage house at Charlton-on-Otmoor, and on his lodgings in the College.⁴ He also bequeathed to the

The produce of sales of timber here were reserved for purposes of the nature of capital expenditure.

¹ To judge from a rough account of receipts and payments of the College chest (contained on pp. 711, 713 to 715 of Register G) running from 1647, when the account seems to have been started, to 1685, it seems to have been a fund made up of the emoluments of vacant fellowships, fines for absence, sums paid by Upper Commoners in lieu of plate and of dinners when they were presented for their degrees, in one instance of College plate melted down by order of the College, in one instance of a legacy left for exhibitioners, and other occasional receipts. It was expended in loans, for the improvement of the College estates, for the purchase of the advowson of Hampton Poyle, and of the reversion of the King's Arms in St. Peter's in the East, towards the expenses of Dr. Dixon's suit about Weyhill Fair, and a small sum, £2 12s. 10d., which was expended beyond what was received for the Library. I have not found the paper books in which the younger Smith says the accounts of the Chest money were kept in Dr. Halton's time.

² For bishop Smith see i. 266 and n. 7 there. Of his legacy of £500 Smith junior records that £250 went to repay a loan that Halton had borrowed from the College Chest. (Smith MS. 98, fo. 238 r.)

³ For the list of these see the next note.

⁴ In the Smith MS. 98, on fo. 236 v. and 237 r. in young Joseph Smith's writing is 'Total charge of y^e Building ye Library as before 5247 l. 0s. 1d. Of this received by him for Timber sold at Heckley Farm An^o 1693-4 900 l. Answered out of y^e Chest money 1695 787 l. 13s. 11d. Item in y^e year 1696 994 l. 6s. 9d. Item in y^e year 1699 062 l. 12s. 3d. vide paper books of y^e Chest money in Dr Haltons time 2644 l. 12s. 11d. (really 2744 l. 12s. 11d.) Rec^d more by Benefactions on y^t acct From Dr Tho. Smith B^p of Carlisle first 100 l. & last 500 l. 600 l. Dr Lamplugh son to y^e ArchB^p 20 l. Sr John Walter Fellow Com^r 36 l. Mr Ramsden, Gent. Com^r 15 l. Mr Smith of Upton Grey 10 l. Dr Todd preb^{ry} of Carlisle 10 l. Mr Grisdale Fellow 10 l. In Benefaction Book Add 701 l. Total rec^d 3345 l. 12s. 11d. (really 3445 l. 12s. 11d.) Ded^t this out of y^e above sum of 5247 l. 0s. 1d. remains 1901 l. 7s. 2d. The true balance is 1801 l. 7s. 6d. This appears to be answered by Dr Halton himself on acct of y^e Library. Besides what he has laid out in his Lodgings, & in his parsonage House at Charleton in Oxfordshire y^e best part of w^{ch} he new built & bought a lease of Eight Acres of Land adjoining to his garden there, w^{ch} he inclosd wth a stone wall & left y^e whole to his successors upon y^e payment of y^e annual Rent of 3 l. to y^e poor of St. peters in y^e East & 2 parishes more in Oxford.' The Album of Benefactors

College a lease he held of the tithes of Llanvais in Brecknockshire, with the proceeds whereof the College bought in 1718 for £540 the advowson of Holwell Rectory in Dorsetshire.¹ He also bought at Charlton-on-Otmoor a lease of eight acres of land adjoining the Rectory garden, which he enclosed with a stone wall, and left to his successors charged with a payment of £3 to the poor of St. Peter's in the East and two other parishes in Oxford.² Access to the library was given by a staircase constructed in a small annexe, which, according to a view of the library taken before the College buildings were completed (probably one of the copper plates by Burghers mentioned above), stood to the south of the library.³ In the plans for the reconstruction of the College the line of the library was taken to determine the position of the west block of the new front quadrangle, the annexe was removed and access to the library provided by a handsome staircase which also led to the Common Room gallery west of the Hall.⁴ Halton may be thus said to have determined by his building the general plan of the reconstructed College.

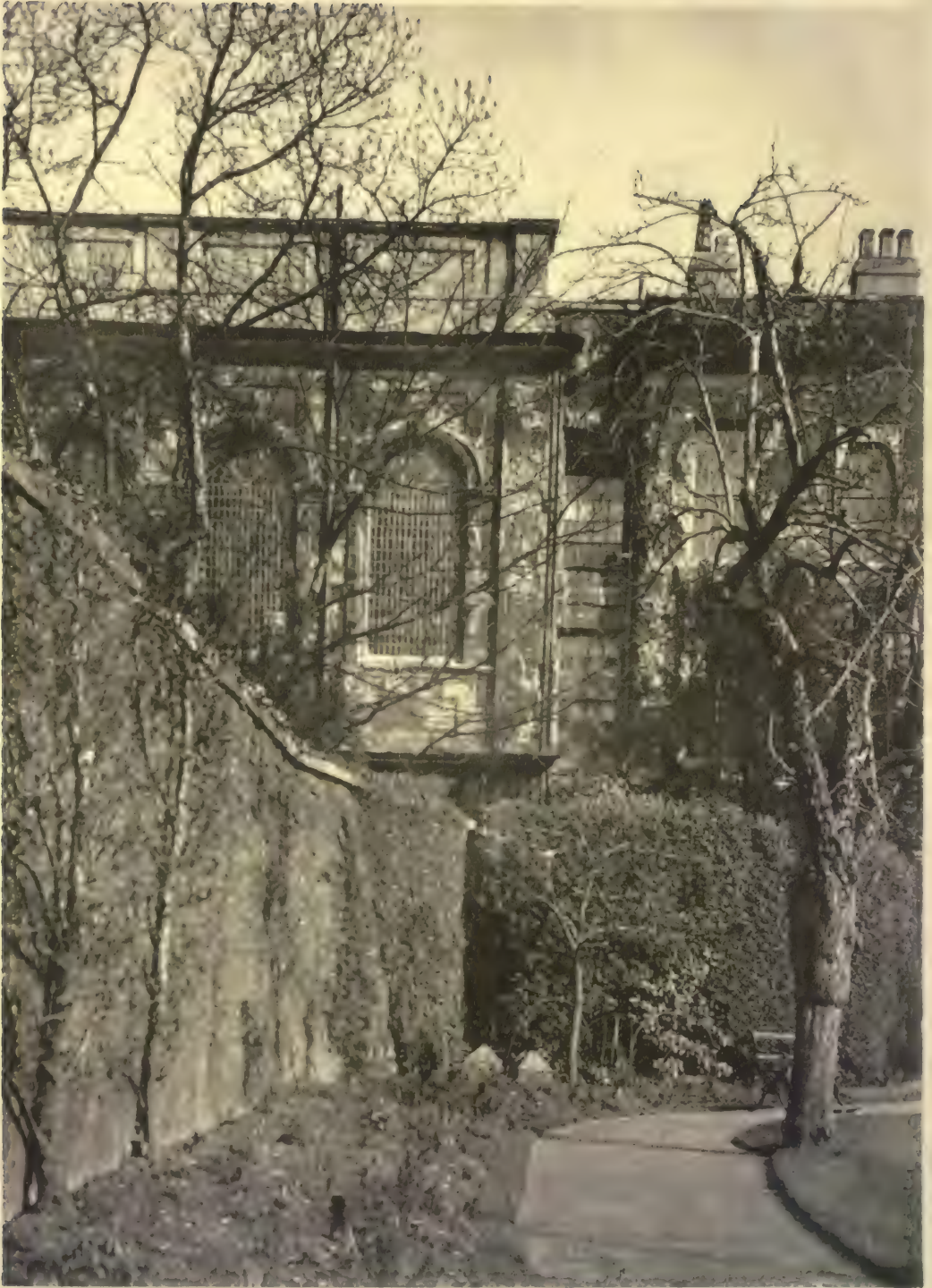
records (p. 56) that Halton gave to the Library '*selectissimos libros ex ampliori suo Museo extractos*' to add to what Barlow and Williamson had given, '*plurimosque alios moriens legavit*'. These last were to be 'Three hundred works in folio and two hundred in quarto or smaller volumes which shall not be in y^e Library of y^e said College at y^e time of my decease'. See the will in Smith MS. 98, fo. 231 v., in which is also contained the bequest of the tithes of Llanvais.

¹ See his will as in preceding note. The rectory of Holwell was purchased of Lady Henley and Robert Henley, Esq., in 1718. The first presentation which fell to the College was in September, 1732, when Thomas Brathwaite, Fellow of the College, was presented. He was granted £120 and nearly two years' Grace (income of his fellowship after presentation) on condition of building a new parsonage house and repairing the 'outhouses which were greatly decayed'. (Smith MS. 98, fo. 234 v.)

² See above, n. 4, p. 71.

³ See Plate XXXIII, opposite p. 69.

⁴ I am not sure that the present staircase to the library and common room is not substantially Halton's original staircase. The building containing the staircase seems to have been moved westward so as to align with the west front of the library, and the attendant's room adjoining the Upper Common Room built over it. If the staircase itself is Halton's it has been turned round, as originally the lowest flight ran up from north to south and it now runs up from east to west. The arch of the original building which gave access to the lowest flight may be seen



VIEW SHOWING THE JUNCTION BETWEEN HALTON'S LIBRARY
AND THE NEW WEST FRONT

The accounts of Henry Fleming preserved in the Rydal papers give us completely detailed accounts of the expenses of a squire's younger son at Queen's in Halton's Provostship.¹ He was matriculated as *generosus*, though his status in College as 'having', to use the language of the day, 'designs on the foundation' was that of a batler, and he paid the lower fees.² At entrance he paid 'to the Butlers in the Colledge for their fees' 5s., 'to the Poore Schollers according to Custom' 5s., and for his matriculation 8s. 6d.³ His room does not seem to have been completely furnished, as John Banks, the faithful retainer of the family who took him up to Oxford, purchased several necessary articles for his use, and more is paid under this head at the first settlement of his College accounts.⁴ He paid caution £5, for tutorage 10s. a quarter, 6s. 8d. for chamber and study, 2s. apiece to Bedmaker and Laundress and 2s. 6d. to the barber; his quarter's batells varied from £1 12s. 9d. to £3 11s. 11d.⁵ As a batler he probably received his commons free.⁶ His studies, as reflected in the books he bought, included Logic, Ethics, Arithmetic, Euclid, the Greek and Latin classics, and Hebrew.⁷ He brought up with him from home a tolerable library, including besides books on the above topics some devotional works.⁸ Like his father he shared his bedroom with another student.⁹ At the

in the wall facing the door of the lower library. The present building enclosing the staircase has a wall of which the southern half is twice as thick as the northern. This forms a part of the architect's plan to give unity to the western face of the whole building by making the centre project about two feet. The projection contains five windows on each story, the three common room windows and one on either side of them. The projection may be seen in the view from the provost's garden, Plate XXXV, opposite p. 73. The projection has also a bolder cornice than the building to the south of it.

¹ The Flemings in Oxford (O. H. S. xlv, lxii).

² *Ib.*, i. 258 and n. 1 there. The discussion of the status in which he was to come up is in CXXXVII, p. 235. We have only Dixon's side of the discussion.

³ *Ib.*, i. 248, 249.

⁴ *Ib.*, i. 249, 288, 289.

⁵ *Ib.*, i. 288, 289. His highest 'batles' were in Pasch. Term (Easter to Midsummer), 1679, and his lowest in Nat. Term (Christmas to Easter), 1679-80.

⁶ *Ib.*, i. 107, n. 2.

⁷ *Ib.*, i. 321-6.

⁸ *Ib.*, i. 251-5.

⁹ *Ib.*, i. 257. For his father's case see *ib.*, i. 3.

beginning of his residence his Tutor read to him, once for the most part every day and sometimes twice, in Sanderson's Logic and in hours spared from Logic he read Lucius Florus, Sallust and such-like histories, out of which he wrote 'collections', abstracts or summaries, and every Saturday he made verses or 'declames', what later were called declamations, rhetorical exercises on set subjects.¹ He expected in the following term to begin disputations in hall.² When Logic was finished he began with Ethics, and continued his verse-making and declamations.³ When Ethics were done with his Tutor read to him a Compendium of Geometry.⁴ After about a year's residence he took the first step on the foundation by being made 'a poor child'.⁵ He had not been long on the foundation when he had an experience which almost terminated his connexion with it. As seems to have been universal in all the Universities of Europe,⁶ the freshmen or newly elected foundationers were expected to pay their footings. The scene of this particular festivity was an alehouse where the revellers were found by the Provost, who was that year Vice-Chancellor, who gave them their choice whether they would be whipt or turned out of their places. They all chose the latter but the penalty was not enforced in all cases, 'whereof Henry was one being scarce ever in an Alehouse before'.⁷ A month later 'Mr. Provost put all in their places again'.⁸ He 'answered under Batchlour' 11 Mar. 1680-1,⁹ and on the following 30 June did 'generals'.¹⁰ He was examined for his degree 8 Oct. 1682,¹¹ and at the end of the year put on his gown.¹² He paid 'for Treat att High Table for Degree' 15s.¹³ He was elected 'Tabiter' 1 Dec. 1682, and admitted on the 16th of the same month. His treat 'att ye election' seems to have cost him a pound.¹⁴ He continued in

¹ The Flemings in Oxford, i. 262, 263.

³ *Ib.*, i. 289, 294.

⁶ See Rashdall, *Universities of Europe in the Middle Ages*, ii. 628.

⁷ The Flemings in Oxford, i. 313.

⁹ *Ib.*, ii. 15.

¹² *Ib.*, ii. 81.

⁴ *Ib.*, i. 304.

¹⁰ *Ib.*, ii. 27.

¹³ *Ib.*, ii. 61, n. 5.

² *Ib.*, i. 263.

⁵ *Ib.*, i. 306.

⁸ *Ib.*, i. 317.

¹¹ *Ib.*, ii. 81, n. 2.

¹⁴ *Ib.*, ii. 81.

Oxford till October, 1683, mainly studying Theology,¹ and then visited his home in Westmorland where he stayed for six months.² He then returned to Oxford for six months' reading, it would seem, mainly history, natural philosophy and theology.³ He now gave up his designs on a fellowship, and in November and December, 1684, was ordained deacon and priest by Bishop Smith at Carlisle,⁴ that he might hold the rectory of Grasmere to which he was presented by his father and instituted 1 Jan. 1684-5 by Bishop Pearson of Chester.⁵ He put in a curate at Grasmere and returned with the approval of the bishop to resume his studies in Oxford, where except for six months at the beginning of 1688 he appears to have remained till November, 1689.⁶ His letters, which are very reticent, only occasionally give information as to his life at Oxford, but his accounts during his undergraduate days afford details of the expenses of life at Oxford during that period. Two of his younger brothers, Roger and James, followed him at College. They were idle, rackety youths. The narrative of their college careers, which will be contained in the third volume of *The Flemings in Oxford*, give details similar to those given in the first two volumes as to Henry, only in their cases of less satisfactory members of the College.

As a 'Whigg' Halton was not likely to escape Hearne's lash, and while Hearne was friendly with Hudson he had special grounds of hostility to Halton, who is said to have prevented Hudson from becoming a Fellow of the College; but though Hudson had, as Hearne says, been 'so much injur'd he still retained a mighty affection for his Country College, and has often been heard to say, That he could forgive the Provost a thousand Injuries for his great Care and Generosity in Building and Furnishing that noble Library: And has often since gratefully acknowledg'd the Provost's kindness for providing with some of the Fellows (who had been led aside by the cunning dealing of Magd. Coll. men) to espouse his Interest heartily when

¹ *Ib.*, ii. 94, 99, 100.

³ *Ib.*, ii. 117, 118, 126, 127.

⁵ *Ib.*, ii. 351.

² *Ib.*, ii. 109.

⁴ *Ib.*, ii. 349, n. 12.

⁶ *Ib.*, ii. 271.

he stood to be Library Keeper to the University of Oxford'.¹ In 1679–80 a parchment book of benefactors was started, probably at the instance and through the liberality of Sir Joseph Williamson.² £4 was paid to the man who wrote the names of the benefactors in the book, and 2s. 06d. 'pro libro benefactorum catenis alligando'.³

Halton died on the 21st of July 1704. The College Statutes required that the election to the Provostship should be held in full term.⁴ The election was accordingly put off till the fifteenth of October, when William Lancaster was elected 'per multo majorem partem Sociorum'.⁵ A pamphlet was issued by Francis Thompson the Senior Fellow, when it became apparent that Lancaster was going to be voted for, insisting that no one but an actual Fellow could be statutably elected.⁶ Lancaster had been instituted in 1695 to the living of St. Martin's in the Fields, London. The College however then, as on other occasions,⁷

¹ Hearne's Collections, ed. Doble, i (O. H. S. ii), 189.

² It is a magnificent quarto adorned with the arms of Williamson in colours and pictures and initial letters in pen and ink. The picture of the burning of the College in 1778 (Plate XLIV, opposite p. 133) is taken from one of the drawings in this book.

³ In the Long Roll of Messrs. Thomas Crosthwaite and John Trohere from 7 July, 1679, to 7 July, 1680, there is paid 'Nomina benefactorum libro membranaceo scribenti 4l. pro libro benefactorum catenis alligando 2s. 06d.' The book has silver clasps, corners, and plates on each side with Williamson's arms engraved thereon, but there are no chains nor traces of their attachment.

⁴ See i. 60.

⁵ Reg. H, p. 205.

⁶ A True State of the Case concerning the Election of a Provost of Queens College in Oxford. Oxford, Printed by Leon. Lichfield, and are to be sold by Henry Clements, 1704. 40. The pamphlet is anonymous. Hearne (x. 482) says it 'was written by Dr Crosthwait and Mr Francis Thompson', but it is generally attributed to the latter, who may have been helped by Crosthwait.

⁷ The instance insisted upon by the College was that of Barnaby Potter. On 12 March, 1704–5, a document was drafted and signed by Lancaster as Provost and thirteen fellows, including Thompson, as follows:—'Wee ye Provost & Fellows of Queen's College at a Publick Meeting ye 12th March 170⁴/₅ doe hereby certify yt it appears to Us upon a diligent Enquiry into or College Books, yt Dr Barnabas Potters name was left out of ye said Books ye 16th of October 1615. And yt by Register of ye Coll. he was not elected Provost till ye 14th of Oct. ye year following 1616: And by consequence yt he was not Actual Fellow at ye time of his Election

interpreted *Socius* to mean one who was or had been a Fellow. Thompson seems to have been suspected of negotiating for his own election. He delayed and refused the admission of a Fellow, with the view it was supposed of preventing his voting at the election of Provost.¹ Yet at the end of his pamphlet he prays 'that, however the Election goes, Peace, Charity and Humanity may be preserved among us with a truly Christian Temper'.

Lancaster had been, as a boy, a schoolmaster at Barton in Westmorland and came up to College in 1670, as we have seen, as tutor to John Lowther.² As a Bachelor of Arts of some promise he was sent into France by Sir Joseph Williamson, where,

into y^e Provosts^p. Witnesse o^r Hands y^e day & Year above written.' Joseph Smith and John Hill both sign this document as Fellows. It is fastened into Reg. H opposite p. 205. It is observable that in the 'Præsentatio Præpositi Coll. Reg. Oxon. pro confirmatione', which is in Reg. H on pp. 205, 206, Lancaster is called 'Coll. nostri Socium ad Curam Ecclesiæ Sti. Martini infra Westmonast^r non ita pridem promotum'. This presentation is signed by eleven fellows, including Smith, Holme, and Hill, but not including Thompson.

¹ On fo. 294 of Smith MS. 98 is a paper signed by Provost Smith and headed by his son 'The State of y^e Case relating to y^e Election of provost of Queens College 1704' which runs as follows:—'The Minutes of y^e Coll. shew 1. That M^r Hill was in Act Term 1703 by y^e unanimous Vote of y^e Provost and y^e Society elected Fellow of y^e Coll, to be admitted y^e Founders Day y^e year following, viz. 15 Aug. 1704. 2. That in pursuance of y^e Vote, y^e Provost being dead, M^r Hill did several times before y^e day apply himself to M^r Thompson y^e Sen^r Fellow (who has in such case y^e Sole Power of Provost) to desire he might be admitted, but c^d receive no Answer. 3. That on y^e 18th inst. some of y^e Fellows having before interceded with M^r Thompson for a meeting to debate & determine y^e matter, a Meeting was accordingly call'd wherein it was desired by y^e Majority of y^e Fellows y^t M^r Hill should (together with M^r Holme who was elected at y^e same time wth him) be admitted Fellow. To w^{ch} he replyd y^t he w^d admit M^r Holme (& did accordingly admit him y^e same day) but absolutely refused to admit M^r Hill for w^h 2 reasons, First because y^e Statutes suppose y^t we ought to have 2 Chaplains at least, 2^{ly} because y^e Chaplains cannot be elected but in full term as y^e Fellows are. 4. That upon y^e a Publick Notary being sent for M^r Hill did together with y^e Majority of y^e Fellows who desired his admission addresse himself to M^r Thompson in his Chamber to desire admission w^{ch} again he refus'd. 5. That M^r Hill not thinking himself oblig'd to officiate any longer as Chaplain, did before M^r Thwaites renounce his Chaplaincy & there offer'd M^r Thompson another opportunity of admitting him, w^{ch} he again peremptorily refus'd to doe, insisting upon his pretended Reasons before mention'd.'

² See p. 39 and n. 3 there.

as Hearne allows, 'he accomplish'd himself', and on his return by the favour of Halton became a successful College tutor.¹ He became Chaplain to Compton, Bishop of London, and was by him collated to the vicarage of St. Martin's in the Fields on its being vacated by Tenison's promotion.² The Crown, however, claimed the patronage for the turn, and the living was held for a short time by Nicholas Gouge.³ On his death shortly afterwards the bishop put in Lancaster again, and this time permanently.⁴ Ten years later he became Provost. There was some opposition, as we have seen, to the election, and an opinion was obtained from Thomas Bouchier, then Regius Professor of Civil Law. The opposition was then withdrawn and Archbishop Sharp confirmed the election on the 8th of November 1704.⁵ In the following year Lancaster was appointed Archdeacon of Middlesex, and he held the Vice-Chancellorship for four years from 1706 to 1710.⁶ He declined the bishopric of St. David's from a desire to go on with

¹ Hearne, Collections, ed. Doble, i (O. H. S. ii), 216.

² *Ib.* Tenison vacated it on appointment to the bishopric of Lincoln.

³ A living vacated by promotion to a bishopric goes to the Crown.

⁴ See Hennessy, *Novum Repertorium*, p. 294.

⁵ On fo. 275 r. of Smith MS. 98 is fastened a paper signed by Joseph Smith, then Fellow and Proctor of the University and afterwards Provost, apparently a note to a copy of Thompson's Case (for which see above, p. 76 and n. 6 there). 'This Case published by Mr Thompson then senior Fellow, in order to be chosen Provost in opposition to Dr Lancaster's Interest, is very unfairly and falsely represented as to matter of Fact. For it plainly appear'd upon further Examination y^t Dr Barnabas Potter & one or 2 more were elected into y^e Provostship after they had vacated y^r Fellowships. W^{ch} Mr Thompson and his party, being afterwards convinc'd of, did voluntarily set y^r Hands to a paper to attest it. And Dr Bouchier, y^e most Eminent Civilian of his Time, gave his Judgm^t agst y^m in Writing as to y^e Interpretation & Sense of y^e Statutes on y^e Point.' The paper to which Thompson and his party set their hands is printed above, n. 7, p. 76. It is not clear whether Dr. Bouchier's opinion was communicated to the Archbishop. His confirmation of the election is in Reg. H, pp. 206, 207.

⁶ William Lancaster, S.T.P., collated to the Archdeaconry of Middlesex 29 March, and installed 3 April, 1705. (Le Neve, ii. 331.) Hearne gives accounts of his admission as Vice-Chancellor on each of the four occasions. (Collections, ed. Doble, i (O. H. S. ii), 293, ii (O. H. S. vii), 59, 137, 281.) In 1710, when he laid down his office, Hearne (iii. 60) remarks, 'I only note that Lancaster is I believe the worst Vice-Chancellor that ever was in Oxon.'



the building works of the College.¹ Hearne believed himself to have been injuriously treated by Lancaster, and fills his diary with abuse of Smoothboots, the Northern bear and the subject of other depreciatory epithets—epithets probably not more deserved than the laudations with which his name is mentioned in the references to him in the College Registers and in the Acts of the Council of the City of Oxford.² He died of gout in the stomach at Oxford, and was buried in the old church of St. Martin's in the Fields, London.³

It seems probable that it is to Provost Lancaster, in whose time the legacy of £6,000, bequeathed by Sir Joseph Williamson for the purpose, accrued to the College,⁴ that the general conception of reconstruction is due. It is at all events certain that it was during his Provostship that the scheme attained the definite character which it preserved practically unmodified through the forty years during which, in the face of what was for the time enormous cost and of endless difficulties, it was gradually being realised. The College seems to have had before it several designs which have been preserved but without any indication of date or of the name of the architect. They all contemplated dealing with the whole space occupied by the present quadrangles and had all the boldness and variety of the Palladian architects. One filled the whole space between the two quadrangles with an enormous elliptical chapel which would have added another towering dome to the spires of Oxford.⁵

¹ 'The see of St. David's was offered to him, but it was declined through a preference for College life and a desire to carry out further building works at the College.' W. P. Courtney in *D. N. B.*, s. v.

² On the occasion of his admission as Vice-Chancellor for the fourth time he calls him (ii. 281) 'that old hypocritical ambitious drunken sot'. For the laudations see below, p. 80 and note 2.

³ 1716-17. 'Feb. 4. Last night abt 8 clock died of the Gout in the Stomach Dr W^m Lancaster, Provost of Queen's Coll. Oxon., & Minister of St^t Martin's in the Fields, Lond.' (Hearne, *Collections*, vi (O. H. S. xliii), p. 19.) 'Dr Lancaster was buried on Friday night last in St^t Martin's Church (being Feb. 8).' (*Ib.*, p. 20.)

⁴ See p. 48 and n. 3 there.

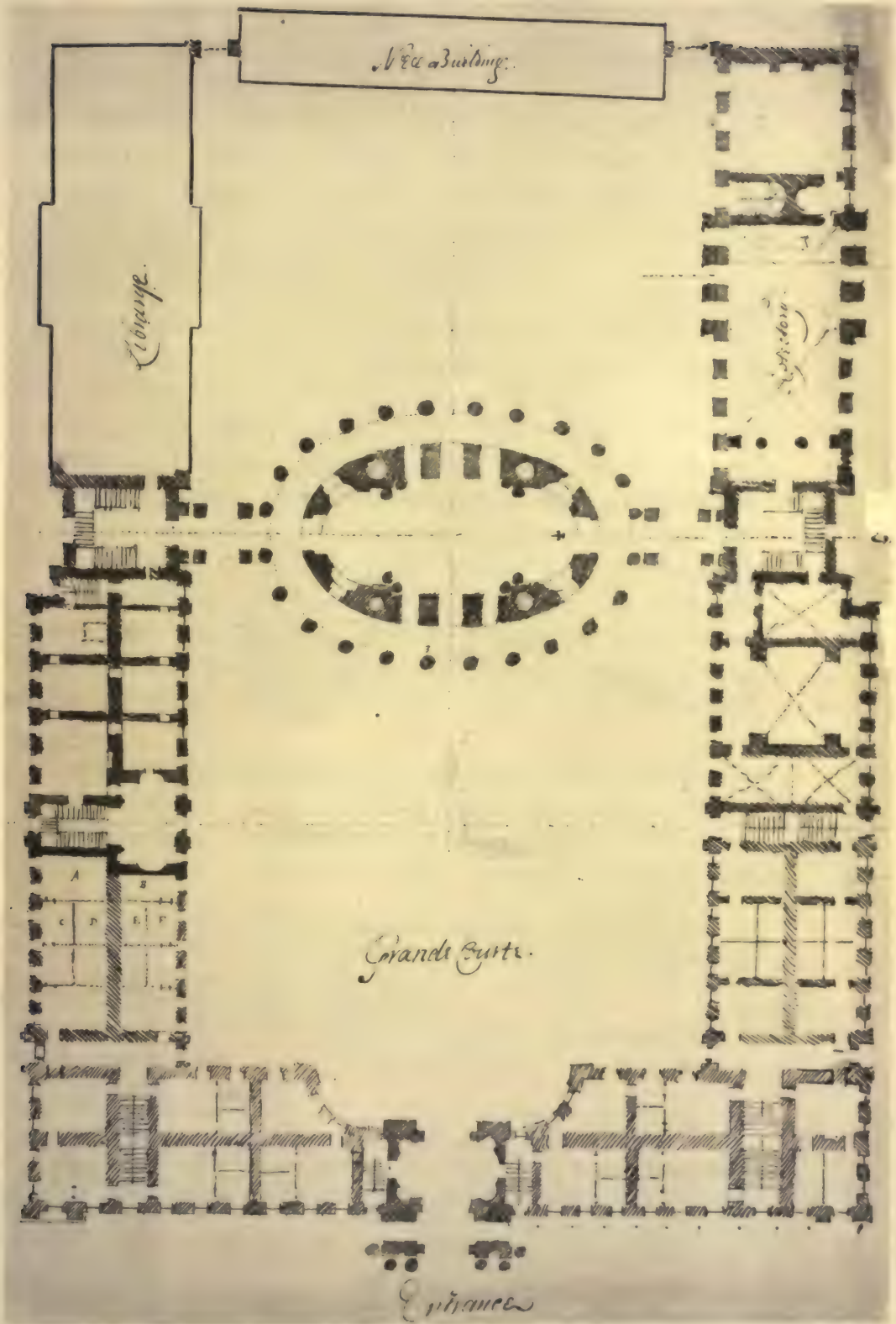
⁵ The elevation of this is given in Plate XXXVI, opposite p. 79, and the ground plan in Plate XXXVII, opposite p. 80.

Taking Halton's library as determining the north-west corner of the building and the corner occupied by Sir Joseph Williamson's new rooms as the north-east, the design contemplated two large quadrangles extending from the lane separating the College from New College to the High Street. This involved the removal of the College's southern boundary 70 feet farther to the south. For the erection of the north side of the northern quadrangle the City granted a slip of waste ground 176 feet in length, with a width of four feet at the widest place, and tapering to a point at the west, for 1,000 years at a peppercorn rent (20 March 1706).¹ On the south side towards the High Street the City granted, for 1,000 years at a peppercorn rent, a slip of ground out of the High Street 60 feet long and tapering from a breadth of five feet or thereabouts at the west to a point at the east end, on which slip a front of several public buildings for enlarging and beautifying the College were intended to be built (16 February 1709). This was granted as 'a gratefull (though small) acknowledgment of Dr. Lancaster's Favours to the City and the Citizens'.² In 1709-10 the College Accounts

¹ The document is in the College archives (Mores, p. 96). 'Grant from the city of a piece of wast ground part of a lane called New College lane adjacent to the North side of the new buildings of Queens College containing in breadth in the widest place 4 feet and running up in a direct line in length to the wall of the garden of the said college 176 feet where it ends westward in a point with free liberty to erect a wall & other buildings thereupon habendum 1000 years, redditus one peppercorne.' It probably tapered to both ends as the corner at the east end was probably already fixed by Williamson's earlier building.

² This document is in the College archives (Mores, p. 96). 'Grant from the city of a slip of ground part of the High Street lying before several messuages in the parish of St Peter's in the East on the North side of the said street and extending from a messuage now demolished late in the occupation of one Francis Willis gent. vnto a tenement now in the occupation of Joan Barnes widow being in length 60 feet or thereabouts and containing in breadth at the west end against the said tenement late Willis's 5 feet or thereabouts & so continues in a strait line down the said street till it ends in a point at the east end thereof on which slip a front of severall public buildings for enlarging and beautifying the said College is intended to be built habendum et reddendum ut antea', i. e. in the document in n. 1 above. This lease is set out in Reg. H, p. 211. On the previous page is the Copy of the Act of the City Council in which the granting of the lease 'gratis and without fine' is said to be 'in respect of the many civilities

PLATE XXXVII



PLAN OF DESIGN FOR THE COLLEGE WITH A CENTRAL DOME

contain a payment '*Magistratibus civitatis Oxon. terram assignantibus in usum Collegii pro vino £1 01s.*'¹ Lancaster was then Vice-Chancellor.² But it was not till 1733 that the College found it necessary to purchase from their tenants the leases of the old tenements fronting the High Street and Queen's Lane to carry on the buildings, which they were then able to erect owing to Queen Caroline's benefaction for the purpose.³

Halton's library was built so far to the west that the old hall and Provost's chambers could be left undisturbed while the west wing of the new south quadrangle was in process of erection. The old chapel was not entirely removed till the erection of the east wing of the same quadrangle was taken in hand. The only modification of Halton's library which was effected at the time was the incorporation of the staircase in the arrangements for access to the new common rooms and to the gallery west of the hall.⁴ The conversion of the cloister underneath to a storehouse for books did not take place till towards the middle of the nineteenth century, when Mason's great benefaction made the upper library much too small for the enormous addition of books to be made in the ten years subsequent to the receipt of the benefactor's money.⁵

The accounts of the workmen's wages begin with 12 November 1709, and they are recorded to have begun the pulling down of the old houses on the following 5th of December.⁶ 'The west side of the College great quadrangle' was first proceeded with.

and kindnesses from time to time shewed unto and conferred upon this City and the principal members thereof by the Worshipfull & Reverend D^r Lancaster the present Vice-Chancellor and now Provost of the said College'. This is also preserved in the College archives (Mores, p. 51).

¹ In the Long Roll of Messrs. Robert Railton and Samuel Read from 1 August, 1709, to 1 August, 1710.

² See p. 78 and n. 6 there.

³ See n. 4, p. 68, and p. 92.

⁴ See n. 4, p. 72.

⁵ See p. 172 and n. 3 there; see also p. 260 and notes 1 and 2 there.

⁶ There is in the archives (Mores, p. 408): 'A book containing the accounts of workmens time & wages in building the west side of the college great quadrangle beginning 12 Nov. 1709.' '5 Dec. the labourers began pulling down the old houses.'

The first stone of the west wing was laid by Lancaster on Queen Anne's birthday, 6 February 1709-10.¹ The hall 'being quite finished, it was dined in first', Tuesday, 24 May 1715.² The date of the payment for the fitting up of the cellar and buttery is given as 13 July 1713, and 5 April 1714 as the date of the taking down the slabs from the hall and chapel and other old buildings. On the 14th of July 1714 the kitchen was begun, and the 19th of October 1716 saw the beginning of the arch between the chapel and hall. The west wing seems to have cost nearly £2,700, and the chapel, hall, kitchen, larder, and pantry over £6,100.³ Provost Smith was at some trouble in estimating the amount of Lancaster's benefactions to the College. He took the sums evidenced by the Building Account Book to have been spent during his time and deducted therefrom the benefactions received and the proceeds of the timber cut down and sold for the purpose, and concluded that Lancaster must have given of his own not less than £4,000 besides the £1,000 which he bequeathed to the College at his decease.⁴

¹ 'The Foundation-Stone of the New Building of Queen's College [Next High-Street] was laid by Dr William Lancaster (Provost of Queen's Coll. & then Vice-Chancellor of the University) on the 6th of February last, 17⁰⁹/₁₀, being the Birth-Day of Queen Ann. There was no Inscription (I think) upon the Stone, w^{ch} the said Dr Lancaster laid.' (Hearne's Collections, ed. Doble, iii (O. H. S. xiii), p. 100.) Hearne found Lancaster 'viewing the Workmen at the new-Building in Queen's College now carrying on', 19 April, 1710. (ib., ii (O. H. S. vii), p. 381.)

² '1715 May 24 (Tu.). The New Hall at Queen's being quite finished, it was dined in first of all this Day, & there were a great Number at the Dinner, & old Smooth-Boots exerted himself according to his usual Pride.' (Hearne, Collections, v (O. H. S. xlii), p. 61.) There was also (ib., p. 96) 'a much bigger and more splendid Gaudy than usual' on the following fifteenth of August.

³ (Mores, p. 408.) 'Sum total to 5 Maij 1712 £1243:11:02. 13 July 1713 fitting up the cellar and buttery £36:04:11. to the surveyor £60. for stone £621:19:04. Carters &c. £334:08:04. Brick lime & hair £401:16. £2697:19:09. Account of time and wages in building the hall and chapel began Jan. 1713-4. 19 Oct. 1716 began the arch between the chapel & hall. 6 Apr. 1714 taking down the slabs from the hall & chapel & other old buildings. Whole expence of the chapel, hall, kitchen, larder & pantry £6117. 08. 03. the kitchen begun 14 July 1714.'

⁴ On fo. 239 r. of Smith MS. 98 is Provost Smith's Account of Dr. Lancaster's

Under Halton, Henry Fleming included Hebrew among his subjects of study. He gave his copy of Bythner's 'Lyra Davidica' to the Taberdars, and it is now in the College library.¹ Under Lancaster the study seems to have been continued in the College. Between 1706 and 1708 five pounds are paid to Rabbi Philip Levi, and from 1710 to 1717 two pounds yearly to Rabbi Gagnier, who gave lectures as deputy for Wallis (who was Laudian professor) from 1717 onwards, and was made the first Lord Almoner's professor in 1724.²

Lancaster died on the 4th of February 1716-17. On the thirteenth day of the same month John Gibson was elected Provost 'per majorem partem Sociorum'.³ He is said to have owed his election to the influence of Bishop Edmund

Benefaction to Queen's College. 'As to Dr Lancaster's extraordinary expences upon putting Sr Joseph Williamson's legacy in Execution towards rebuilding the College They may best be computed by Inspecting the Building Account Book of the Sums annually laid out during his time, and comparing it with that of the Benefactions then given to the College, and of the Timber cut down and sold for that purpose, which are to be deducted from the said Expences. Upon the Foot of this Calculation the most probable conjecture that can be made is, That the whole of his Benefaction cannot be supposed to amount to less than £4000 besides the Legacy of £1000 more he left to the College at his Decease.' The MS. does not contain the detailed calculation.

¹ Flemings in Oxford, i. 325, n. 4; ii. 16, n. 6.

² In the Long Roll of Messrs. William Scott and Robert Railton from 1 August, 1706, to 1 August, 1707, we have 'Philippo Levi linguam Hebraicam docenti £3 præterquem de prælectore legimus Hebraico', apparently, 'in addition to him, we had lectures from the Hebrew Professor'; and in the following year 'Rabbi Levi linguam Hebraicam docenti £2', or there may have been another man paid as Hebrew lecturer who did not teach. In the L. R. of 1710-11 there is paid 'Rabbi Gagnier linguam Hebraicam docenti pro anno et dimidio £3', and in the following years 'Rabbi Gagnier linguam Hebraicam docenti £2' till 1716-17. His life is in D. N. B.

³ The record in Reg. H, p. 215, runs:—'Febrii 4to 1716-7. Die et anno prædictis fato concessit Venerabilis Vir Gulielmus Lancaster S.T.P. dignissimus hujus Collegii Præpositus. Et cum Statutis cautum est ut Electio ad Præposituram fiat infra 10 dies in pleno termino, 13o die prædicti mensis Socii procedebant ad Electionem. Quo die, Statuto Regni de Electionibus prius lecto, juramentis reliquisque omnibus per Statuta requisitis ritu solenni præstitis, in Præpositum electus est vir Reverendus Joannes Gibson S.T.B. per majorem partem Sociorum.' For the secret history of the election see Hearne, Collections, vi (O. H. S. xliii), p. 22.

Gibson, who was a relative.¹ Hearne regards Gibson as an enemy, but does not abuse him as he does Lancaster, probably because of his affection for Gibson's elder brother James, who had been Hearne's schoolmaster at Bray.² He was Canon of Lincoln 1719, and of Peterborough 1727.³ He resigned, according to Hearne, the Rectory of Weston on the Green (more probably South Weston) on his election to the Provostship, was Rector of Farthingston in Northamptonshire 1720, and of Lower Isham in the same county 1721, died at Oxford and was buried at Farthingston.⁴

At Lancaster's death the new Hall and Chapel, begun in 1713, were approaching completion, but though Lancaster had spent most of his savings and had been backed by the liberality of several old members and friends of the College, there was a good deal of financial perplexity and anxiety for the future. The North Quadrangle was still unfinished, the south and east sides of the South Quadrangle were untouched, and not all the building already accomplished was paid for. It took the thirteen years of Gibson's Provostship, the further assistance of others who had been of the College, and the contribution of all that the members of the foundation could spare out of their own subsistence to finish the North Court and pay the arrears of the

¹ 'This Mr John Gibson is first cousin to Dr Edmund Gibson, B^p of Lincoln.' (Hearne, vi. 22). Canon Perry in his life of Edmund Gibson in D. N. B. says the provost was his brother, but Hearne is right. John was son of Richard, Edmund of Edmund; the fathers were brothers.

² Writing to T. Rawlinson 21 October, 1718, Hearne speaks of Dr. Gibson as one of 'the chief men who have occasioned my troubles'. (Collections, vi. 242 n. Comp. also ib., 282 n. and 393.) For James Gibson see Hearne, ix (O. H. S. lxxv). He was of Edmund Hall.

³ John Gibson, S.T.P., provost of Queen's College, Oxon., was collated to the prebend of Milton Ecclesia in Lincoln Cathedral 4 March, 1718-19. (Le Neve, ii. 188.) He was admitted to the first stall in Peterborough Cathedral 18 October, 1727. (Ib., 544.)

⁴ 'Dr Gibson, Provost of Queen's, hath resign'd Weston on the Green' (probably a mistake for South Weston). Hearne, vi. 61. Both Farthingston and Lower Isham are in the patronage of the bishop of Peterborough, who at this time was White Kennet, who had been vice-principal of Edmund Hall and might have known Gibson at Oxford.

PLATE XXXVIII



INTERIOR OF THE COLLEGE HALL, 1826

cost of what Lancaster had carried out.¹ At the end of February 1718–19 Hearne reports that a part of Queen's College building, butting against Peter's in the East churchyard, began to be pulled down. These must have been the buildings just south of Sir Joseph Williamson's buildings. These last were retained in the new structure.²

In May 1719 the old chapel was begun to be pulled down.³ Till the new chapel was consecrated the College prayers were held in the chapel of Edmund Hall at six in the morning and five in the evening so as not to clash with the Hall prayers. The service was soon transferred to St. Peter's Church, 'under Pretence', as Hearne says, 'that Edm. Hall chapel will not hold them, and yet 'twill hold about 150, if matters are well ordered, whereas they have little more than 3 score at a time at Prayers'.⁴

The new chapel was consecrated on Sunday, 1 November 1719, by Sir William Dawes, Bart., Archbishop of York and Visitor of the College.⁵ He was received at the College gate, where a speech 'was spoke to him' by Mr. Fletcher, one of the Fellows.⁶ Hearne objected to Fletcher as very dull, and to his speech as 'poor canting stuff, and that he spoke it in a whining manner, as if he had been a Presbyterian', but then Fletcher had been intruded into the sub-librarian's place at the Bodleian

¹ 'The Present State of the New Buildings of Queen's College in Oxford,' p. 4. See below, p. 91 and n. 2 there.

² Hearne's Collections, vi (O. H. S. xliii), p. 300.

³ *Ib.*, vii (O. H. S. xlvi), p. 11.

⁴ *Ib.*, pp. 11, 12.

⁵ The Consecration Service is printed in O. H. S. xlvii, Collectanea, IV, pp. 165–74.

⁶ John Fletcher entered the College as Butler 19 Feb. and matriculated 25 Feb. 1705–6, aged 19; he was born at St. Bridget's (Beckermeth) in West Cumberland. His father was John. He proceeded B.A. 9 July, 1711, M.A. 26 Jan. 1714–15. He is described by Hearne (vii. 80) as 'a large, tall, heavy, slouching Fellow and very dull'. He succeeded Gibson as minister of Weston on the Green (Hearne, vi. 60). He was not elected Fellow till 14 Nov. 1717, and vacated his Fellowship about the time of Joseph Smith's election (see below, p. 89) and was afterwards Rector of Hawarden, Flint.

(‘I having never resigned it’). The sermon at the consecration was preached by the Provost, and the dinner that followed was ‘very great and’, according to Hearne, ‘very extravagant’.¹

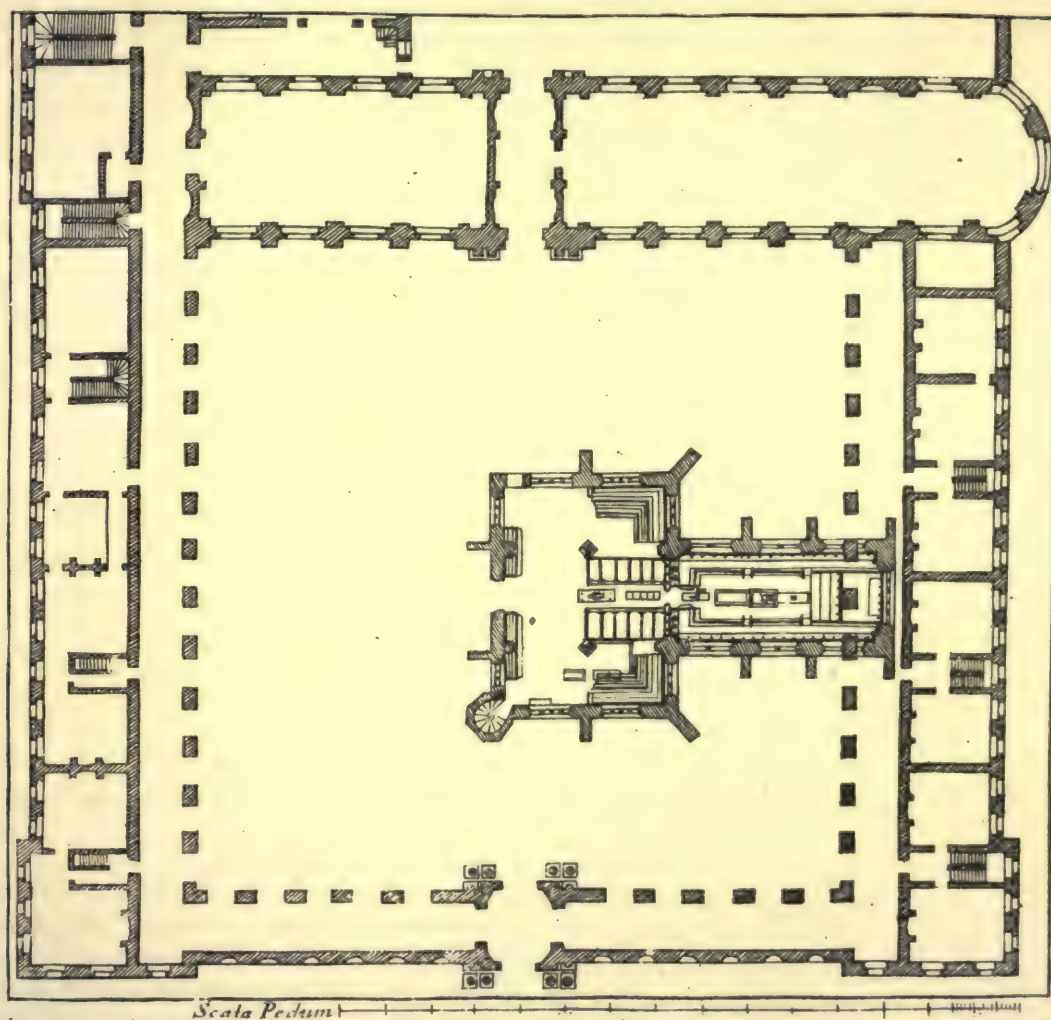
The thirteen years of Gibson’s rule saw the Hall and Chapel finished, the Chapel consecrated, the North Court entirely finished, and the College out of debt. To secure these objects an appeal, illustrated with cuts of the College as it was to be, was widely circulated.² Contributions came in and the members of the foundation gave annually themselves all that could possibly be spared out of the revenues of the foundation.³

¹ Hearne’s Collections, vii (O. H. S. xlviiii), 61, 62. The sermon was published: The frequent Service of God in Publick, the Way to long Life, Honour and undoubted Happiness: set forth in a Sermon preached at the Consecration of the New Chapel in Queen’s-College in Oxford, on the First Day of Nov. 1719. By John Gibson, S.T.P. Provost of the said College, and Prebendary of Lincoln. Oxford, Printed at the Theatre, and are to be sold by Ant. Peisley and S. Wilmot in Oxford: J. Smith in Exeter Exchange, London; and H. Hammond in Bath. 1719. 4^o. Dawes had been Master of St. Katherine’s Hall, when the new chapel there was consecrated 1 September, 1704, by Simon Patrick, bishop of Ely; and the form of consecration then used by Patrick was *mutatis mutandis* adopted on this occasion.

² ‘An Account of the Progress made in the New Buildings of Queen’s College in Oxford; and how much remains unfinished &c.’ a quarto of six pages, was issued under date 20 February, 1718. It is like Smith’s ‘The Present State’ (see below, n. 2, p. 91), unsigned, but was doubtless issued by Gibson. There is a copy in the Bodleian (Gough Oxf. 143) which has only one cut (the Tab. 1 of ‘The Present State’), but there were probably fourteen, of which seven are preserved in three copies at least of the later pamphlet. None of the cuts could have been prepared for this latter, as Burghers, who signs most of them, died in 1727. The first half of the earlier pamphlet was transferred to the latter *verbatim* and *litteratim*.

³ In 1723–4 the Long Roll has:—‘Hoc anno socii dedere £84 erga sumptus aedificiorum’. Among the chief benefactors to the chapel was Nathaniel Crew, Lord Crew of Stene and bishop of Durham 1674 to 1722. He gave in successive years a hundred pounds and a hundred guineas. Curiously enough his arms, azure a lion rampant argent with a mullet for difference, appear on the library outside on the eastern face and inside over the entrance door from the staircase. They appear also under one of the bishops in one of the chapel windows, impaling those of the see of Durham. Other liberal benefactors were Thomas Lewis of Soberton, Dr. Dixon, Rector of Weyhill, Bp. Nicholson of Carlisle, and Sir Wilfrid Lawson, who each gave £100, John Hill, Rector of Charleton, who gave £74. 5. 0, Robert Railton, Rector of Hedley, who gave the marble work at the east end

PLATE XXXIX



PLAN OF THE FRONT QUADRANGLE, SHOWING THE
POSITION OF THE OLD CHAPEL

The modifications in Sir Joseph Williamson's building involved in its incorporation into the new work included a recasting of the eastern or street face and the doubling of the depth of the building. At the foot of the stairs of the staircases at present (1921) numbered 3 and 4, the old doorways from the quadrangle can be discerned. Staircase number 5 owes the irregularity of the shape of its rooms and their unusual size to the difficulties of filling up a corner incidentally created by the meeting of two lines of buildings independently erected. Though the rooms are not such as would have been specially devised for their purpose, the difficulty has been overcome with a good deal of skill. A comparison of Loggan's picture with the actual eastern face of the back quadrangle will show that the architectural features have been quite altered. Some notion of the old arrangement may be formed from the present north face of the same building, where an empty niche with Sir Joseph's crest carved under it preserves a feature of the old eastern front.¹

It was during Gibson's Provostship that George Fothergill, of whom we shall hear more further on, came up in 1722. His letters are full of College detail.² 'We have prayers daily, twice in our new chapel, for the most part at 6 a.m. and always at 5 in the afternoon.'³ 'The Provost has admitted me Servitor. I believe it will save me about eight pounds a year one way or other. My tutor likewise has given me a Gentleman Commoner last night, which I called up this morning. So that for calling up I have about five pounds per year, viz. five shillings a quarter

of the chapel, and George Holme, who succeeded Railton at Hedley, and gave the marble pavement. This is the account of Smith MS. 98 which does not quite tally with that in the Album of Benefactors, given n. 4, p. 66.

¹ The eastern face in Loggan's time may be seen in the reproduction of his view of the College, Plate XXXI, between pp. 64 and 65. The present north-eastern corner of the College is given in Plate XXVIII, opposite p. 47, and an enlarged view of the architectural details of Williamson's building in Plate XXIX, opposite p. 48.

² Large extracts from George Fothergill's letters are printed in *The Fothergills of Ravenstonedale* by C. Thornton and F. McLaughlin. The College has a complete transcript of them.

³ *The Fothergills of Ravenstonedale*, p. 67.

of each of the three Commoners which I had before, which comes to three pounds a year, and ten shillings a quarter for this Gentleman Com.'¹ 'As to my studies I'm yet obliged to take up a great part of my time in my classics, exercises and philosophy.'² 'My tutor ordered me the other day to go to the Hebrew Lecture.'³ 'To give you a notion of what we Servitors do. We are seven of us, and we wait upon the Batchelors, Gent. Commoners and Commoners at meals. We carry in their Commons out of the Kitchen into the Hall, and their bread and beer out of the Buttery.'⁴ 'I believe my poor child's place will save me almost as much as my Servitor's did, and for being Servitor to Mr. Atkinson (a fellow) I have 3½*d.* allowed in the Buttery Book, which comes to about 15*s.* a year.'⁵ 'I suppose you have been misinformed about James Ward being my bed-fellow, for I have had a bed to myself ever since I came.'⁶ In 1726 he visited his home and on his return, as was usual, sold on his arrival at Oxford the mare on which he rode up from Ravenstonedale.⁷ He was then put with two other men 'in astronomy'.⁸ On becoming a Taberdar he had '£1 5*s.* to pay for a surplice, which we are obliged to wear on Sundays and holidays'.⁹ 'Now', he writes, 'our places are reckoned generally worth about sixteen pounds a year to us, but this we have not paid in money, but allowed, as we call it, in other things. All that we have in money is nine shillings and sixpence once a year at the

¹ The Fothergills of Ravenstonedale, pp. 78, 79.

² *Ib.*, p. 82.

³ *Ib.*

⁴ *Ib.*, p. 88. He goes on:—'I call up one Gent. Comõner, which is ten shillings a quarter when he's in town (i. e. Oxford), and three Commoners, which are five shillings each, on the same conditions. My servitor's place saves me, I believe, about thirty shillings a quarter in battles, one quarter with another.'

⁵ *Ib.*, p. 92.

⁶ *Ib.* The mistake was George's own fault, as in his first letter from Oxford (*ib.*, p. 67) he had written home:—'I am in the same room that I first was in, but my tutor has spoke for another, which I hope I shall go into shortly, and it pleases me pretty well, and is without a bed-fellow.' Bed-fellow seems to have meant 'sharer of a common bed-room', 'chamber-fellow'.

⁷ *Ib.*, p. 99. 'Three pounds of which I received for the mare.'

⁸ *Ib.*, p. 102.

⁹ *Ib.*, p. 106.

ELECTION OF JOSEPH SMITH, 33RD PROVOST 89

Taberdars' day.'¹ In 1728 he was to have 'eight guineas a year for being sub-tutor to Mr. Smith'.²

On Gibson's death the College was equally divided between two candidates for the Provostship, Michael Hutchinson and Joseph Steadman.³ The matter was further complicated by a question whether the Fellowship held by John Fletcher was void or no. Bouchier, the Regius Professor of Law, gave an opinion that it was not void.⁴ A compromise was effected whereby the votes in favour of both candidates were withdrawn and Joseph Smith, who at this time was a prominent clergyman in London, was unanimously elected.⁵ Bowerbank and Noble,

¹ The Fothergills of Ravenstonedale, p. 112.

² *Ib.*, p. 114.

³ The College Register of the election does not refer to these candidates. The formal notification (below, note 5) has Joseph Smith's election 'unanimi omnium sociorum suffragio'. Another Register has the agreement at a meeting held on 12 October (Gibson had died on 2 September) 'that the first and second scrutiny in order to elect a new Provost shall be on Wednesday and Thursday the fourteenth and fifteenth of this present month; and in case that no majority of the Electors appears in favour of any one Candidate, that then, as the statutes direct, the third Scrutiny shall be put off till Tuesday the twentieth'. Hutchinson's and Steadman's names appear in a paper in Smith MS. 98, fo. 270 v. :—'Oct^r 20, 1730, Dr Smith was chose Provost of Queens College on y^e Demise of Dr Gibson wthout any previous sollicitation or seeking after it or foreknowledge of it. Y^e case was this y^t it appeard y^t y^e 2 Candidates for y^e Prov^tship (viz^t Dr Hutchinson & Dr Steadman) had equally y^e same number of Votes, so to compromise y^e matter & prevent such Law Suits as have embroild several Colleges of late years y^e Society present nominated Dr Smith who carried it nemine contradicente ag^t them both, vide y^e Monthly Chronicle for Oct^r 1730.' So evenly was the College divided that they could not agree at the meeting 'what is understood by the word Seniors in the Statute concerning the Election of a Provost'; the numbers being equally divided as to whether there were six or seven Seniors.

⁴ At the meeting on 12 October it was agreed 'by a majority of the Society (fourteen present) that M^r Fletcher has a right to all the priviledges of his Fellowship, till a Provost is Elected to whom he may resign'. The statute under which Fletcher's fellowship was vacated seems to have been the one which prescribed that a Fellow who had from patrimony, perpetual payment, or ecclesiastical office ten marks of annual income thereby vacated his Fellowship (see i. 40 and n. 3 there). Bouchier's opinion was that the fellowship 'must be declared voyd by the Provost and a major part of the Fellows', and if there was no Provost such a declaration could not be made. The opinion is set out in Smith MS. 98, fo. 271 v.

⁵ The entry of the election is in Reg. H, p. 217 :—'Septembris 2^{do} 1730.

two of the Fellows, were sent to London at a cost of £3 4s. to congratulate the newly elected Provost.¹ The Accounts record that the Provost himself paid the expenses of their journey back.² The 'Oxford and Reading Journal' of the time describes his arrival in Oxford, after the confirmation of his election by the Archbishop of York, as quite a triumphal entry 'attended by upwards of an Hundred Horsemen and 20 Carriages'.³

Smith was now sixty years of age. Born at Lowther, the fifth son of the rector, godson of Sir Joseph Williamson, educated at Gainsborough and Durham, he had become a batler of the College in 1689, taberdar in 1694, and fellow in 1698.⁴ He accompanied Williamson to Ryswick as his private secretary, took Holy Orders in 1700, and was appointed by Provost Halton as archdeacon of Oxford to the vicarage of Iffley. In 1702 he spoke the address to Queen Anne on her visit to the University, and in 1704 became Senior Proctor. He was called handsome Smith to distinguish him from his colleague Thomas Smith of St. John's College. He was Treasurer of the College in 1704-5. On Halton's death he was approached with a view to the

Die et anno prædictis Fato concessit Vir Reverendus Johannes Gibson S.T.P. Hujus Collegii Præpositus: Et cum Statutis cautum sit ut Electio ad Præposituram fiat in pleno termino, necesse habuerunt Socii electionem differre usque ad diem 20^{mum} Octobris. Quo die, statuto de Electionibus prius lecto, juramentis reliquisque omnibus per Statuta requisitis ritu solenni præstitis in Præpositum electus est Vir Dignissimus Josephus Smith S. Th. P. unanimi omnium Sociorum suffragio.'

¹ In the Long Roll of Messrs. Christopher Bowerbank and William Noble from 1 August, 1730, to 1 August, 1731, appears:—'Expensa magistrorum Bowerbank et Noble Londinium adeuntium ut congratularentur doctorem Smith nuper electum præpositum. £3:04.'

² In the same Long Roll:—'N.B. expensa à Londinio erant ab ipso præposito soluta.'

³ The extract is in young Joseph's handwriting loose in Smith MS. 98:—'Oxford, Oct^r 30, 1730, on Monday last abt 5 oClock y^e Rev^d Dr Smith lately elected provost of Queens College made his publick Entry here: from London to take possession of his College after y^e Election being confirmd by their Visitor y^e ArchBp of York. On wch occasion he was attended by upwards of an Hundred Horsemen & 20 Carriages. This in y^e Oxford & Reading Journal.'

⁴ His life is in D. N. B. He entered Queen's as a batler 10 May, 1689. He was elected 'in pauperem puerum' 26 March, 1694, and fellow 31 October, 1698.

PLATE XL



VIEW OF THE REMAINS OF THE OLD COLLEGE FROM THE WEST

Provostship, but threw his interest on the side of Lancaster, whose pupil he had been. Lancaster as Rector of St. Martin's in the Fields presented him to Russell Court Chapel and to the Lecturership of Trinity Chapel, Hanover Square. This brought him to London, where he became chaplain to Edward Villiers, first Earl of Jersey, and made many acquaintances who eventually were of great service to him and to the College. Lord Jersey procured for him the promise of a canonry of Windsor, which the death of Queen Anne prevented his obtaining. In 1708 he proceeded B.D. and D.D., and was soon after presented by the College to the livings of Enham and Upton Grey. He now married Timothy Halton's niece, Mary, daughter of Henry Lowther of Ingleton, and in 1716 exchanged his Hampshire preferment with Dr. Grandorge, prebendary of Canterbury, for the rectory of St. Dionis, Lime Street, London. He now became successively chaplain to the Princess of Wales, afterwards Queen Caroline, prebendary of Lincoln, incumbent of Paddington, lecturer of St. George's, Hanover Square, and prebendary of St. Paul's. Most of these last preferments he owed to Edmund Gibson, successively Bishop of Lincoln and London, who had been his contemporary at Queen's.¹

The completion of the front quadrangle had been left for Smith's Provostship. Before the year of his election was out an account was drawn up of 'The Present State of the New Buildings of Queen's College in Oxford'. Two hundred copies of the State, as it was called, were printed off, and seven of the fourteen cuts which Burghers had engraved for Gibson's appeal were added to each copy.² Among the earliest of those to whom

¹ The details of Smith's life were derived by Mr. E. I. Carlyle, the author of the article in D. N. B., from a very full account of him contained in Kippis's *Biographia Britannica*, vol. vi, part 1, pp. 3734-44. This account was probably communicated to the editor by Joseph Smith, the provost's son, who made the collection of his letters and manuscripts which is now in the College.

² It is a quarto of six pages with a title-page, on the back of which is an 'ichnography' or plan of the college, and is dated 21 December, 1730. It borrowed without alteration the first half of 'An Account of the Progress' (see

copies were sent were Lord Cardigan and Lord James Beauclerk, afterwards Bishop of Hereford.¹ It was estimated that £5,000 in all would be wanted for the work, £3,600 for the east wing, £800 for the new gate and cloister, and £600 for the purchase of the leases of the tenements on the High Street front from the College tenants.² No time was lost in making application to Queen Caroline for a share of her Royal Bounty, and so successful was the petition, drafted by Smith and presented to the Queen in the following January, that not only was a thousand pounds given in four instalments between November 1733 and March 1735, but a further thousand pounds was promised, which, as the College Benefactors' Book records, '*adhuc nobis insoluta, sed non insperata manet*'.³ A further

above, n. 2, p. 86) issued by Gibson in 1718, and reproduced a selection from Burghers's cuts in that pamphlet. The plates inserted in the copy in the College library and in two others I have seen are numbered 2, 4, 5, 6, 9, 11, 14. The copy bound up in Smith MS. 98 has in young Joseph Smith's writing at the end of the title-page 'drawn up by Jo. Smith D.D. Provost'. At the end in the Provost's handwriting is 'N.B. Since the printing of this state, Her most Sacred Majesty Queen Caroline out of Her Royal Bounty and tender Regard for this College of which she is the Patroness has most graciously contributed a Thousand Pounds towards the further Advancement of these buildings; which sum is employed in finishing the New Cloysters and Gateway fronting the High Street. Queens College, Feb. 17, 1733-4. It is also to be remembered that y^e first stone of y^e Building was laid on y^e Day which was design'd for y^e marriage of the Prince of Orange with y^e Princess Royal.'

¹ The eldest son of the third Earl of Cardigan, George, Lord Brudenell, was at this time a fellow-commoner of the College, having entered and matriculated 1 July, 1726, and been created M.A. 31 January, 1729-30. He succeeded his father 5 July, 1739, married 7 July, 1735, Mary, daughter of the Duke of Montague and grand-daughter of the great Duke of Marlborough. His wife's father died in 1749, and Cardigan was created Duke of Montague in 1766. His only son John died before him, and the dukedom for a second time became extinct. In 1731 he gave the College a silver punch-bowl and ladle of the united weight of 105 oz. Lord James Beauclerk, seventh son of the first Duke of St. Albans (bastard son of King Charles II and Nell Gwynne), entered and matriculated 13 July, 1727, proceeded B.A. 1730, M.A. 1733, and B. and D.D. by diploma 1744. He was bishop of Hereford from 1746 to 1787, and his portrait is in the Palace at Hereford. In 1735 he gave a case of a dozen knives, forks, and spoons to the College.

² The present State, &c., p. 5.

³ The 'draught of y^e Petition' is extant on fo. 102, 103 of Smith MS. 98. The instalments seem to have been paid November 1733 (£200), April 1734

Circular was prepared by Smith and sent 'to the worthy Gentlemen of the two Northern Counties to which our Foundation is peculiarly appropriated'.¹ How widely this was circulated does not appear, but it does not seem to have produced much result. The actual contributions came mainly from those who were or had been members of the foundation.² £500 also was gained from the accumulations of the Bridgeman fund, which was secured to the College about this time by the activity of the indefatigable Provost.³ In a letter from a gentleman in Oxford to his friend in London printed in the 'Daily Post', 12 February 1736, the 'Open Temple' over the main gate in High Street is said to be 'built after the design of Mr. Hawksmoor' and the statue of Queen Caroline 'made by the ingenious Mr. Cheer of Westminster'.⁴

(£400), October 1734 (£200), and March 1735 (£200). (Ib., fo. 112.) Queen Caroline died 20 November, 1737.

¹ The draft of this letter is in Smith MS. 98, fo. 121, 122.

² There is a list in Smith MS. 98, fo. 119, of 'Benefactions obtained and received towards carrying on Queen's College Building since the year 1733', signed by the Provost. Besides the Queen's £1,000, and £500 from the Bridgeman decree (see p. 104), there is £100 each from Dr. Thomlinson and Mr. Fletcher, £50 each from Dr. Green, Bishop Waugh, Prebendary Lamplugh and Mr. Brougham, £81 from the Bishop of St. Asaph (Tanner) and his brother, fifty guineas from Mr. Halton, of Wingfield, Derbyshire, £30 from George Smith, the provost's nephew, of Burnhall, co. Durham, twenty guineas each from Mr. Delafaye, of the Secretary's Office, and Mr. Thomson, of Brough, £20 from Mr. Hooper, of Dorsetshire, and five guineas from Mr. Camplin, of Dorset. Besides these Mr. Lewis, of Hants, put £200 at Smith's disposal for any purpose he chose, which Smith 'paid to Mr. Townsend the Mason on the Building account'.

³ For the Bridgeman fund see below, pp. 103, 104.

⁴ The beginning of this letter is transcribed in Smith MS. 98, fo. 101:—
Sr In answer to y^{rs} I tell you wth pleasure & as you are a virtuoso I know you will be as much delighted to hear of y^e additional Buildings we have made to Queens College by y^e munificence of her present Majesty. Having our Foundress Queen Philippa restord to us in y^e glorious Queen Caroline, y^e faceade towards y^e Street is equally beautiful & magnificent, we have raisd over a noble Archd Gateway an open Temple, supported by Eight duplicated Columns, crownd with their Entablements turnd over y^e Center, upon w^{ch} are placed eight arches and these are coverd with a Tholus: Thus it is finishd. In y^e Center of this Temple, upon a pedestal, we have placed a Royal Statue in marble of y^e best of Queens, our present Gracious Patroness and Royal Benefactor. This Temple is built

The statue of Queen Caroline was made by Cheere after a model which had been seen and approved of by the Hon. George Clerk, Esq. and Sir James Thornhill. It was to have been six feet high, and Cheere was to have been paid for it £120, but as it was made three or four inches higher Cheere received five guineas extra. The agreement was made on the 30th of May 1734 and the statue was to be finished by the end of May 1735.¹ It appears from a letter written to Provost Smith by William Townsend, the builder of the screen in front of the College, dated 28 August 1733, that he 'made some alterations in the design of

after y^e Design of M^r Hawksmoor and y^e Statu made by y^e ingenious M^r Cheer of Westminster &c.

¹ The Agreement between Smith and Cheere is fastened into Smith MS. 98, and forms folios 190 and 191. It runs :—' May y^e 30th 1734. Memorandum. It is this day Agreed between the Reverend D^r Joseph Smith provost of Queens Colledge Oxon of y^e one part & Henry Cheere of Stⁱ Margaretts Westminster Statuary of y^e other part, which is as follows. Imprimis that the said Henry shall make or cause to be made in a Compleat Workmanlike manner a Marble Statue to be Six foot high & to be made after a Modell which has been seen & Approved by the Hon^{ble} Geo. Clark Esq^r & S^r James Thornhill. The Statue to be finish^t by y^e latter end of May one Thousand seven Hundred & thirty five; & in Consideration of the said work the said Reverend Joseph Smith Doth agree in behalf of the said Colledge to pay or cause to be paid to the said Henry Cheere the Sum of one Hundred & twenty Pounds, Fifty Pounds to be paid to the said Henry Cheere when the said Statue is half finisht and the remaining sum of Seventy pounds when the said Statue is delivered Safe to Queens Colledge at Oxford. The said Henry Cheere to be at the expence of Casing and Carrying it safe to Oxford, but not to be at the expence of Setting it up. For the performance of these agreements the partys abovementioned have set their hands the Day & Year above written. Jos. Smith, Henry Cheere. Witness Jno Cheere.' On 'July y^e 4th 1734', the following Memorandum was added at the bottom of the original agreement. 'Memorandum That in Consideration of the Statue of y^e Queen's being made three or four inches higher than the above Agreement the said Henry Cheere is to be Allowd five Guineas for y^e same'. Dr. Paget Toynbee has been good enough to inform me that Richard West in a letter to 'Horace Walpole, dated June 1, 1736, says "the Royal Statue in the Dome at Queen's College has been thrice seen publicly to dance a courant"'. (See also Toynbee's Correspondence of Gray, Walpole, West, and Ashton, i. 76.) Cheere's life is in D. N. B. George Clarke was a fellow of All Souls who gave six pictures of queens to the College, and was a considerable benefactor to the University and to Worcester College. Sir James Thornhill painted the frescoes on the inside of the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral, and the Ascension of our Lord in the round panel over the apse of the College chapel.

PLATE XLI

The Entrance of Queen's College.



HAWKSMOOR'S ORIGINAL DESIGN FOR THE FRONT GATE

An engraving of the Collegium Regium in Breslau, showing a large courtyard with a central building and surrounding wings. The title 'COLLEGIUM REGIENSE' is on the left, and a Latin inscription is in the bottom left corner.

THE NEW COLLEGE BUILDINGS WITHOUT THE FRONT GATE

the Cupola' involving the 'taking of the Copping and Facia off that part of the Cloyster which is already done'.¹ Henry Cheere (knighted 1760) was also paid £135 for making the 'three statues of Portland stone' on the pediment of the East Wing of the College, 'representing Law, Physick and Poetry', by an agreement dated 4 July 1734. The statues were to be cut out of the solid

¹ Townsend's letter is fastened into Smith MS. 98, where it forms fo. 188, 189. It runs as follows :—' Reverend Sr I have made some alteration in y^e design of y^e Cupola, w^{ch} I have here fixed to y^e drawing & think it has a better effect than that under it, and on this I have made my Estimate in y^e Lowest manner (in my Judgment) it can be done at, w^{ch} will come to one thousand and forty five pounds, to contain all masons work & materials (w^{ch} is to begin eight feet below y^e top of y^e hardstone plinth) with all Carpenters, Plumers & Plaisterers work and materials, supposing y^e Latter to be all new, & if any thing can be saved by using any of y^e old materials the same may be deducted out of y^e said sum. [*a line here is illegible*] & propose to take y^e Copping & Facia off that part of y^e Cloyster w^{ch} is already done & to do y^e same with Hardstone to defend all that is under itt from y^e weather, & to use Hardstone in every part of y^e Building where it shall be Judged necessary. Sr if I can be of further use in this affair no one shall be more ready than your Most Obed^t & Hum^{ble} Servant Will. Townsend, Oxon August y^e 28th 1733. To the Rev^d Dr Smith Provost of Queens College.' The original design of Hawksmoor for the Cupola appears in Tab. 2 of the cuts in 'The Present State' (see n. 2, p. 91), and is reproduced in Williams's *Oxonia Depicta*. While this last-mentioned book was in progress the matter of the cupola seems to have been in suspense, and Plate XLI, opposite p. 94, reproduces a proof of Williams's picture of Queen's before the gateway had been filled in. In the completed picture, however, Hawksmoor's design was produced. Townsend's modification was probably due to the introduction into the front of the Queen's statue, for which there was no place in the sentry box design of Hawksmoor. The open columns of Townsend gave the statue a good setting. His plan was adopted, and Plate XLII, opposite p. 95, represents an early picture of it. The cupola was taken down and restored in 1909. The columns supporting the 'tholus' had given signs of wear. They were replaced by similar columns of Portland stone. Though the curious original construction of the 'tholus' was not followed, no alteration was made in the appearance of the cupola. This Townsend was son of a Townsend who was Mayor of Oxford in 1721. Hearne, vii (O. H. S. xlviij), 247, did not approve of him, probably on political grounds. 'The son', he says, after describing the Mayor as 'so much against the University', 'is a proud conceited Fellow, and a great many justly wonder that he should have been so much made use of by the University. But this, I believe, is owing in good measure to Dr George Clarke of All Souls, as it was also to Dr Lancaster of Queen's.' Few now will be inclined to agree with Hearne, so far at all events as the cupola is concerned, 'that he hath spoil'd most, if not all, the Buildings he hath been employ'd in'.

stone and not pieced as those at the end of the west wing.¹ The latter seem to have been replaced by more substantial, if less artistic, ones early in the nineteenth century.² The cost of the modification of Hawksmoor's cupola was estimated by Townsend at one thousand and forty-five pounds.³ The oak work of the door closing the gate was estimated for by a man named Franklin at £45 16s. 6d., and came with some extras to £10 3s. 2d. more.⁴ The room above the Porter's Lodge was probably the last addition to the College buildings. The date of the order for its building was 1 December 1758.⁵

¹ The Agreement about these statues is endorsed on the Agreement for the Queen's Statue as follows :—' July y^e 4th 1734. Memorandum. It is likewise agreed by y^e two Partys mentiond on y^e other side that the said Henry Cheere in Consideration of y^e Sum of one Hundred & Thirty five Pounds shall make or Cause to be made three Statues of Portland Stone of the same Heighth with those at the end of the West Wing of the new Quadrangle in Queens Colledge, representing Law Physick & Poetry & to finish the same as soon as he Possibly can, The said Henry Cheere to be at the charge of delivering them safe at Oxford, but y^e Society to be at y^e charge of fetching them from y^e Water Side & seting them up. Henry Cheere, Jos. Smith.' At the foot of this in the younger Joseph Smith's writing is :—' Memd^m that Mr Cheere y^e Statu^{ry} going up wth y^e Westm^r Address 1760 was Knighted.' Another memorandum by the younger Smith runs :—' The Statues to be cut out of the solid stone and not peiced as those at y^e end of y^e W. wing.'

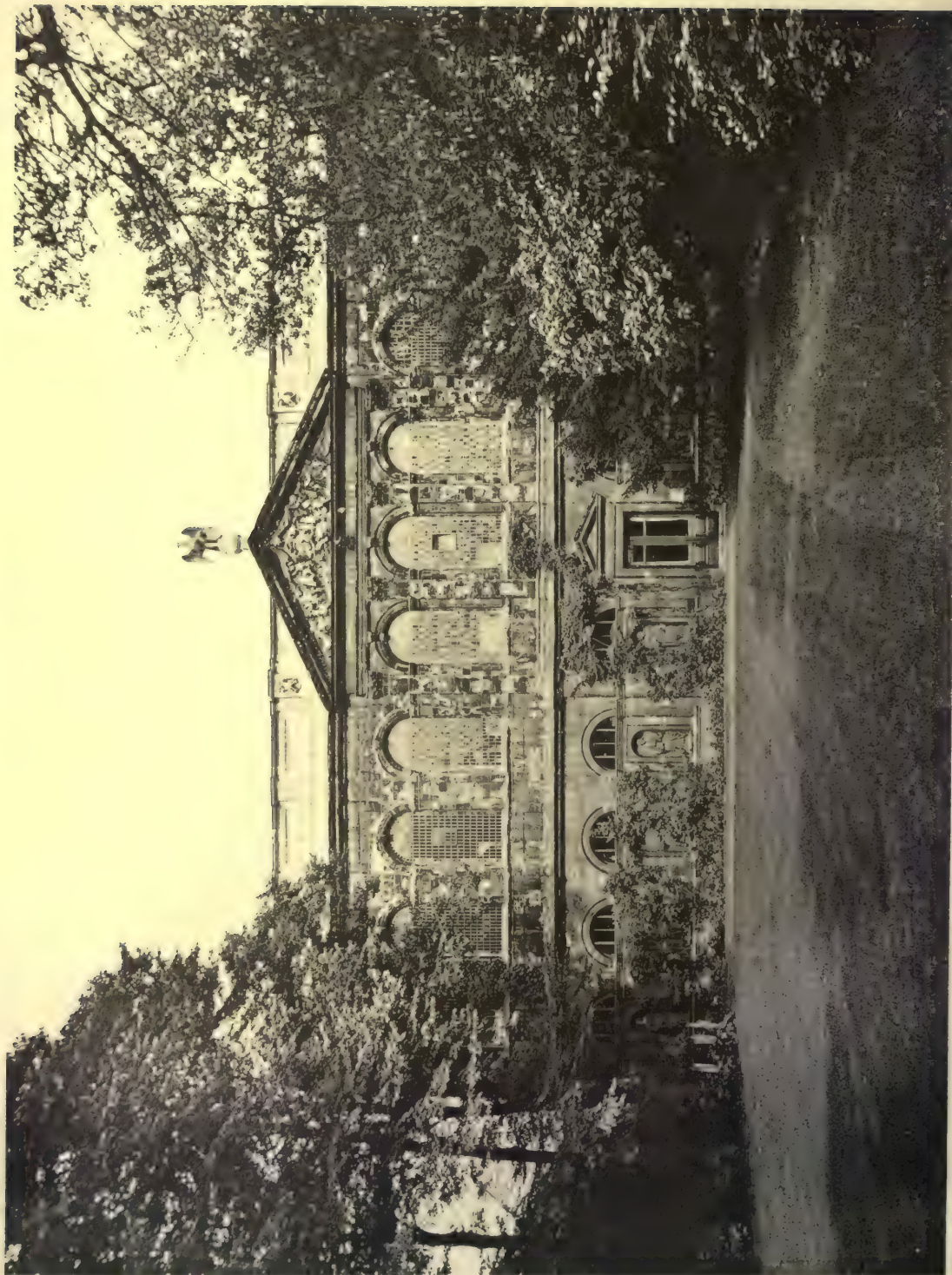
² The late Mr. Knowles, builder, of Holywell Street, told me that the present monoliths came from his father's establishment. Those they replaced had become dangerous from a tendency to fall to pieces. They represent probably Theology, Philosophy, and Mathematics.

³ See above, n. 1, p. 95.

⁴ On a loose leaf in Smith MS. 98 endorsed ' Mr Franklin for y^e great gates &c. at Queens College', I read ' The Estimate of the ffront Geats Agreeable to the desine and to be made out of oak timber and oak planck, and planck for all the caruing as can be Judge be four the geats are finished £30. 16s. 6d. ffor workmanship for caruing and ffor Smith work £15. 00. 0. £45. 16. 6. The Account of Work don more then the Agreement. ffor the Double work sixe panell oak wainscot door, the fframing out of 2 and half oak and pannell 2 inches ; and ffor the work and wainscot ffor the circular shape window ouer the Door £2. 19s. 00d. ffor 2 four $\frac{1}{4}$ and 13 feet in the oak ffloor with oak timber and oak boards workmanship and nails £7. 04s. 00d. £10-03. 00. In all 55. 19. 6.'

⁵ ' Dec^r 1st 1758. Agreed at a meeting of the Provost and Fellows that a Room be built above the Porter's Lodge.' (College Register.)

PLATE XLIII



HALTON'S LIBRARY, WEST FRONT

When 'Shepilinda' visited the College, about 1737-8, she remarked what a 'fine regular built' place it was¹ and took various notes of persons and peculiarities. She observes that the Fellows who dine at the High Table 'sit all with their backs against the wall, and the poor Children or Tabiters that wait on them, stand with their faces towards them and their 2 thumbs across upon the table', a custom which she declares has existed ever since one of the poor children stabbed a person in the time of dinner or supper, but she does not know which, nor who it was, nor how it was, nor when it was.² The Common Room she found well stocked 'with nutmegs, pipes, tobacco, wax candle and every other utensil fitt for toppers and smoakers with which this foundation abounds'. She adds: 'They have no garden but a very handsome Bowling Green, with Statues in Niches, which I took for Kings and Queens but was told by a Commoner that they were the 12 Apostles.'³

Smith's monument, which faces you as you come out of the College chapel, seems to single out as his especial merit the 'ample donations' which by his 'respectable influence' he secured to the College.⁴

Of these the first in importance was the benefaction of Lady

¹ 'Shepilinda's Memoirs of the City and University of Oxford, Janv 7th, 1737-8' is a Satirical account of the University and Colleges written by, or in the character of, a young lady of the period. It is hoped that it may, after the war, be printed in the next volume of *Collectanea*, for the Oxford Historical Society.

² She is probably mixing up the disputations at table, prescribed in Eglesfield's Statutes (i. 46 and n. 1 there), with the practice during the drinking of the loving cup for the person on each side of the drinker to stand up for his protection. No one was to sit on the opposite side of the table (i. 54 and n. 8 there).

³ None of them are apostles, some are kings and queens. See the list of them on p. 69. The heads round the Sheldonian Theatre have also been said to be those of apostles, though they are more than twelve.

⁴ The epitaph is printed in Wood's *Colleges and Halls*, pp. 169, 170. The sentence referred to in the text is 'He was himself a great Benefactor to it', i. e. the College, 'and was blest with the success of obtaining for it, by his respectable influence, several ample donations to the very great and perpetual increase of the establishment'.

Elizabeth Hastings. She was the daughter of Theophilus, seventh Earl of Huntingdon.¹ Steele says of her in the 'Tatler', 'To love her is a liberal education'.² Her bounty was originally intended for Edmund Hall, but on Smith's appointment to the Provostship she determined to place the Exhibitioners at Queen's College. 'Tis with pleasure', she writes to Smith, 'I think of being a benefactress, tho' but a small one, to a College distinguished as yours is for the Strictness of its Discipline both wth regard to Learning and Morals; and y^t I am perswaded will be yet more exemplary from y^e Influence of its present Provost.'³ Her original intentions were considerably modified on the advice of Smith and of Gibson, who was then Bishop of London. She thought at first of benefiting in the first instance 'the sons of her Clarks', if found 'Youths of promising Genius, but especially of sound Principles in matters of Religion & well disposed; and, for want of such, any other promising youth in the West riding of y^e County of York';⁴ and she wished that the Exhibitioners

¹ Her life is in D. N. B. See also *Life and Work of Lady Elizabeth Hastings*, by C. E. Medhurst, Leeds, 1914.

² *Tatler*, No. 49, by Steele. 'Congreve eulogises her in No. 42 under the inappropriate name of Aspasia.' (D. N. B., s. v.) See the note on Congreve's and Steele's eulogies, p. 125, at the end of the chapter.

³ Letter from Lady Betty Hastings to Provost Smith, of which a copy is inserted in Smith MS. 98 between folios 124 and 125. The letter is dated 'Ledstone 10th March 1739'. The letter is printed at length by Medhurst, l. c., pp. 104, 105. That Edmund Hall was originally to have been the recipient of her benefaction appears from a letter to Bishop Wilson of Sodor and Man, dated 6 February, 1730-1, printed by Medhurst, l. c., p. 228:—'I leave six Exhibitions of £20 per annum to Edmund Hall in Oxford, to as many clergymen's sons, till they are of Masters of Arts standing. Could anything of this be improved so as to promote the real conversion of infidels, particularly in the East Indies?' When she changed her mind she wrote again to the bishop, 19 May, 1737 (Medhurst, l. c., p. 231):—'I have determined my Exhibitions to Queen's College and not to Edmund Hall. I can't pretend to oblige the exhibitioners to go as missionaries; but would give all the encouragement I could to those who shewed so much zeal for the cause of religion as to do it.'

⁴ 'The Preference to be given to one Son of each of my Clarks, if my Trustees find them Youths of promising Genius, but especially of sound Principles in matters of Religion and well disposed; and for want of such to any other promising Youth in the West riding of the County of York.' (Smith MS. 98 ut sup.)

‘could be made Instrumental in Propagating the Xtian Religion in both or either of the Indies. I have a strong bias’, she wrote, ‘to y^e East Indies, not only from the Notion I have of y^e Natives, but out of Gratitude to them, as the Estate I enjoy was gain’d by Trading thither’.¹ The bequest she first designed was ‘the yearly Summ of Seventy Pounds and Three Hundred and Fivety Bushells of Wheat or Value of so much’, and the number of Poor Scholars was to be seven.² They were to have applied themselves to the reading of Greek authors at least four years. There was to be one elected every year, each of eight schools in Yorkshire to have the right of sending two candidates, and the sixteen candidates to be reduced by eight by drawing lots.³ The benefaction was to be administered by a body of Trustees, who were also to have the nomination to the livings in the gift of the foundress and to present one who had been an Exhibitioner.⁴ The shrewd men to whom the first draft of regulations was shown soon saw the difficulties likely to arise in the working of some of the details, and in the result no trustees were appointed, the bequest was

¹ ‘I wish any of these Exhibitioners cou’d be made Intrumental in Propagating the Xtian Religion in both or either of the Indies, I have a strong bias to y^e East Indies, not only from the Notion I have of y^e Natives, but out of Gratitude to them, as the Estate I enjoy was gain’d by Trading thither.’ (ib.) She refers to this topic in another letter to Smith, printed by Medhurst, l. c., pp. 101–3.

² In Smith MS. 98 on folios 125–33 is ‘A Copy of the Scheme drawn up for Settling Seven Exhibitioners of £20 p^r Ann. sent me by Lady B(etty) H(astings) for my Perusal and Approbation’. It begins (fo. 126) ‘I leave to the Provost and Fellows of (Queens) College in the University of (Oxford) the yearly Summ of Seventy Pounds and Three Hundred and Fivety Bushells of Wheat or value of so much free of all Taxes and Deductions of what kind or Nature soever, in Trust for Seven Poor Scholars that shall be returned elected to their Colledge’. The words in brackets are added to the original draft, probably by Provost Smith.

³ Ib., fo. 128. The eight candidates selected by lot were to be reduced by examination to three, and from the three one was to be elected by the trustees. (Ib., fo. 129.)

⁴ Ib., fo. 133. By her will, however, printed by Medhurst, l. c., pp. 79–94, her livings were bequeathed to the head of the family of the Earls of Huntingdon for the time being, and the presentation to them is now (1914) vested in Mr. Granville Hastings Wheler, of Ledstone Hall. (Ib., p. 248.)

of her Manors, Lands, and Hereditaments in Wheldale in the West Riding of Yorkshire to the College, and there were to be five Exhibitioners, all five to be elected at the same time.¹ Twelve schools, two in Cumberland, two in Westmorland, and eight in Yorkshire, were to have the privilege of sending each one candidate, who must have applied himself to the reading of Greek authors for at least four years.² The candidates were to be examined at Aberford in Yorkshire by seven clergymen from the neighbourhood, who were to select the best ten, whose exercises were to be sent to the College.³ The College were to 'choose out of them eight of the best performances which appear the best, which done, the names subscribed to those eight shall be fairly written, each in a distinct paper, and the papers rolled up and put into an Urn or Vase', 'and after being shaken well together in the Urn shall be drawn out of the same'. 'And those five whose names are first drawn shall to all intents and purposes be held duly elected.' 'And though this Method of choosing by Lot may be called by some Superstition or Enthusiasm, yet as the advice was given me by an Orthodox and Pious Prelate of the Church of England as leaving something to Providence', she willed 'this method of ballotting be for ever observed'.⁴

There were not always twelve candidates, so the whole of the proceedings were not always gone through, but the drawing by lot continued till 1859, after which the Exhibitions were managed under an Ordinance which came into force in 1866.⁵

¹ See the 'Codicil to be added to the Will of me Elizabeth Hastings containing the Devise of my Mannor of Wheldale to the Provost and Scholars at Queen's Colledge Oxford for the Uses herein mentioned', in Thomas Barnard's *Historical Character relating to the holy and exemplary life of the Right Honourable the Lady Elizabeth Hastings*, pp. 97-125; Medhurst, l. c., pp. 106-22.

² Barnard, pp. 101, 102; Medhurst, l. c., pp. 108, 109.

³ Barnard, pp. 103-6; Medhurst, l. c., pp. 110, 111.

⁴ Barnard, pp. 106-8; Medhurst, l. c., pp. 111, 112.

⁵ The 'Ordinance in relation to the Exhibitions of the foundation of the Lady Elizabeth Hastings' is in the *Ordinances and Statutes of the Oxford University Commissioners*, 1854, pp. 173-8. The Statute which now regulates the administration of the Hastings Trust is the second division of 'A Statute for the Queen's College, Oxford, concerning Exhibitions within the College', made

The drawing by lot may easily have excluded the most deserving or most promising candidate, and this was almost certainly the case in 1769, when among the lots not drawn was that of Edward Tatham, afterwards the celebrated Rector of Lincoln College and Bampton Lecturer.¹ A provision, which has worked exceedingly well and has been perpetuated in the legislation which has twice modified the original regulations, is that if of the original schools any should so far come to decay as to have no scholar returned by the examiners at Aberford in four successive elections, the College should appoint another school from the same county in its stead.²

The estate bequeathed by Lady Betty, as she has from the first been affectionately called, has increased in value, coal, as she anticipated, having been found under it.³ Eighteen schools now enjoy the privileges of the foundation, three in Cumberland, three in Westmorland, and twelve in Yorkshire, and at least

by the University of Oxford Commissioners, 1877, on 17 August, 1881. The only alteration since made in it is the increase in clause three of the maximum value of the Exhibitions from ninety to one hundred pounds.

¹ In spite of his failure to obtain a Hastings Exhibition, Tatham, who was born at Sedburgh, but educated for fifteen months (see College Register under date 5 June, 1769) at Heversham School, entered Queen's as a batler 15 June, matriculating 21 June, 1769, aged 19. He proceeded B.A. 27 October, 1772, and M.A. 9 July, 1776, was elected fellow of Lincoln College, of which he was elected Rector in 1792. He is celebrated as a Bampton Lecturer in 1789, and as the author of a pamphlet called *Oxonia explicata* and *ornata*, which appeared in two editions and among other things recommended a road to be made from the front of Merton College to pass between All Souls and Queen's through New College Cloister; and the widening of Cat Street by removing the east bay of St. Mary's Church. He was very outspoken in his sermons, in one of which he expressed a wish that Jarman theology with everything else Jarman might be drowned in the Jarman Ocean. For the circumstances of the election see n. 5, p. 141.

² Sir J. G. Fitch, in his Report to the Schools Inquiry Commission, ix. 206, writing of the Hastings Trust, states his opinion that 'the one circumstance to which the great usefulness and vitality of this trust are owing is that the scheme is elastic, and that after a reasonable time, when any one school ceases to be morally entitled to the privilege, it forfeits its legal claim.'

³ In making provision for the disposition of 'Overplus of the Rents and Profits' arising out of her estate she mentions 'getting of coals (which are supposed to be in the Estate)'. (Barnard, l. c., p. 120; Medhurst, l. c., p. 119.)

twenty-five Exhibitions of £100 a year each represent the original five of £28 a year. The schools originally appointed were Leeds, Wakefield, Bradford, Beverley, Skipton, Sedborough, Rippon, Sherborne, Appleby, Heversham, St. Bees, and Penrith.¹ Those now enjoying the benefits of the foundation are Leeds, Wakefield, Bradford, Sedbergh, Ripon, Doncaster, Giggleswick, Halifax, Hull, Pocklington, Richmond, Sheffield, and York; St. Bees, Carlisle, and Keswick; Appleby, Heversham, and Kendal.² Some Rules and Orders, drawn up by Smith at Lady Betty Hastings's request, have come down to us, which every young student at his admission was to solemnly promise to observe. They involved obedience to the Statutes and reverence to the College authorities, regularity at meals and at chapel, punctuality at lectures and other exercises, residence except with leave, diligence, orderly conduct, orthodoxy, economy, and peaceableness.³

¹ Of the schools originally appointed Ripon lost its privileges in 1784 and Hipperholme was appointed in its place, Beverley lost its privileges in 1789 and Richmond was appointed in its place, Skipton lost its privileges in 1804 and Pontefract was appointed in its place, Sherborne lost its privileges in 1850 and Giggleswick was appointed in its place, Penrith lost its privileges in 1874 and Keswick was appointed in its place in 1904.

² Of those appointed by the College since 1764 Hipperholme lost its privileges in 1874, Richmond lost its privileges in 1804 and York was appointed in its place, Pontefract lost its privileges in 1879. After the number of privileged schools was increased in 1869, Doncaster, Richmond, and Carlisle were appointed in 1869, Ripon was reappointed in 1876, Heath School, Halifax, was appointed in 1888, Kendal School was appointed in 1891, Pocklington and Hymers College, Hull, in 1893; Doncaster lost its privileges in 1903, and was reappointed in 1904, King Edward VII School, Sheffield, was appointed in 1906.

Between 1764 and 1914 inclusive 339 Exhibitioners were elected, of whom 56 were from Bradford, 42 from Leeds, 35 from Appleby, 32 from St. Bees, 30 from York, 24 from Sedbergh, 18 from Heversham and from Wakefield, 14 from Carlisle and from Giggleswick, 9 from Penrith, 7 from Doncaster, 6 from Ripon, 5 from Hipperholme and from Richmond, 4 from Halifax and from Sheffield, 3 from Kendal and from Skipton, 2 from Hull and from Pontefract, 1 from Keswick, from Pocklington, and from Sherborne. Three vacancies were thrown open in default of duly qualified candidates.

³ These Rules and Orders are printed in full in Letters of Radcliffe and James (O. H. S. ix), Appendix B, pp. 242-4, from a Copy of the Original Statutes of the College for the use of the Senior Fellow. They are also in Smith MS. 98,

Another benefaction which Smith's activity and influence secured to the College issued out of a bequest made in the previous century to the College by Sir Francis Bridgeman.¹ Bridgeman made his will originally in 1683, and modified it by nine codicils in the following twenty years.² The College he had originally intended to benefit was King's College, Cambridge, and he intended his bequest thereto to provide for a Professor of Music with £60 a year, two Fellows with £50, one with £40, and three Scholars with £20. The Professor was to be one of the Fellows and to travel two years in seven, his income during his travel to be £120 and during residence not less than £20.³ In the course of the variations of his will due to the successive codicils he transferred the endowment from King's College, Cambridge, to Queen's College, Oxford, for the same uses.⁴ At his death it was found that his estate was insufficient to provide for all the objects aimed at in the will, even excluding those which had been extinguished by the death of the persons proposed to be benefited, and some benefactions for panegyrics on King James II which were void as seditious.⁵

The difficulties involved in the execution of the will were so great that the benefaction 'was at a stand for some years and given up for lost in Dr. Gibson y^e late provosts time, but as soon as Dr. Smith came in there, & was acq^{ted} wth y^e Circumstances

fo. 68-72. A copy in Latin is also inserted in the same MS., of which it constitutes fo. 64.

¹ He seems to have been younger son of Sir Orlando, the first baronet, to have been knighted by Charles II, 15 November, 1673, married Susanna, daughter and heir of Sir Richard Barker, of London, M.D., and died without issue.

² The substance of the will and codicils is set out in a paper which forms fo. 248 and 249 of Smith MS. 98.

³ Smith MS. 98, fo. 247 v.

⁴ The third codicil, ib., fo. 249 v. 'Only instead of Kings College Cambr. he transfers the same for the same uses to Queens College in Oxford except 500 l. which he leaves King's College for a Panegyrick on King James the 2^d.'

⁵ The latest codicil (Smith MS. 98, fo. 249) is dated 9 June, 1703. King's College, Cambridge, and Queen's and Brasenose Colleges, Oxford, seem to have come to an agreement in 1731, and the Decree of the Court of Chancery was issued in 1734.

of y^e Case, & who y^e sev^l persons were y^t were partys concern'd in y^t Donation of S^r Francis, he spard neither time nor labour to bring it about, and his solitions & applications happend to prove y^e more successfull as he was luckily acq^{ted} wth some of principal claimants'.¹ In the result a decree in Chancery was obtained, 25 May 1734, settling six or seven Exhibitions for natives of Lancashire and Cheshire of £20 per annum each, as the income of the estates to be purchased will admit of; besides £500 towards the College building, and all the costs and charges of the suit refunded.² The first election on this foundation is thus recorded in the College Register: '23 May 1735 Agreed that the four following Commoners namely Richard Ward, Cheshire, Edmund Ashton, Lancashire, James Fenton, Lancashire, and James Stones, Cheshire, be nominated to the Exhibitions of S^r Francis Bridgeman.'³ By the Ordinance of 1858 the endowment of the foundation of Sir Francis Bridgeman was consolidated with those of Robert de Eglesfield, John Michel, and Lady Margaret Hungerford, and the three Junior Scholars of the consolidated foundation were to be called Bridgeman Scholars.⁴ This last provision was not renewed in the Statutes of 1882.⁵

There is no sufficient evidence that John Michel's bequest was in any way due to Smith's influence, but it accrued to the College during his Provostship. During the Commonwealth two members of the family of Michel, John, an Upper Commoner of Queen's, and Humphrey, an Upper Commoner of Balliol, had found a refuge in the College from the dangers and incon-

¹ So Joseph Smith the younger in a memorandum on fo. 138 of Smith MS. 98.

² *Ib.*

³ Register K, p. 49.

⁴ The consolidation is provided for in Clause 2 of the Queen's College Ordinance (Ordinances and Statutes of the Oxford Univ. Commissioners, 1854, p. 153). The provision for the name Bridgeman Scholars is in Clause 9 (*ib.*, p. 156). There were to be fifteen scholars, of whom the eight senior were to be called Taberdars, the four next in seniority Michel Scholars, and the three juniors Bridgeman Scholars.

⁵ As by Stat. XXII made by the Commissioners of 1877, all the existing Statutes and Ordinances of the College were repealed, the omission of the provision in the new Statutes amounted to a repeal of it.

veniences of the time. John had held a commission in the regiment raised from the members of the University in 1644, and died young; Humphrey never married, and having founded at Richmond, where he lived, an Almshouse for ten old men, bequeathed his property to John's only son.¹ This John Michel, in gratitude for his uncle's and his father's relations with the College, left to it by his will four estates, three in Kent, at Plumstead, Sandwich, and Horton Kirby, and one at Old Windsor in Berkshire.² The rents and profits of the estates

¹ In the Album of Benefactors, in which (pp. 95-7) is recorded a present made by John Michel to the College Library of books and coins, the following account is given of him and his uncles: 'Johannes Michell de Richmond in Com. Surrey Armiger Hujus Collegii Generoso-Commensalis Anno Domini 1676-1680, Cujus Pater Johannes Patruusque Humphrædus (Uterque ejusdem Ordinis) in Sæculo Rebellionis nunquam satis defendæ Sedem quietam per 14^m Annos hic invenerunt. Oxoniâ obsessâ, Prior ad Carolum Regem ultrò se contulit; et ab Ipso inter alia Fiduciæ Negotia, Commissionem de armandis Scholaribus ad Aras et Focos defendendos tutè apportavit Anno Dni 1644. Alter verò Cælibem Vitam agens, procul Ambitu, procul Negotiis, Deo et Studiis solùm vacavit, Hospitium Decem Senibus alendis Richmondiæ fundavit, Nepotemque hunc Unicum (a Cunis Orphanum) et Vivens, et Moriens, Filii loco habuit.' The elder John matriculated from Queen's College 11 November, 1631, aged 19; he proceeded B.A. 11 April, 1633 (having entered the College in Michaelmas Term, 1630), and M.A. 16 June, 1635 ('a compounder, which is all I know of him', Wood, Fasti, i. 479). Humphrey matriculated from Balliol 11 November, 1631, aged 18, proceeded B.C.L. 17 December, 1635. The younger John matriculated from Queen's 1 June, 1676, but did not proceed to any degree. His grandfather was Samuel, and both his father and uncle were, according to the Matriculation Register, born at Oldwyn, Berks. Mr. H. E. Salter ingeniously suggests that Oldwyn may be an abbreviation for Old Windsor, where the family had property. Skelton (*Pietas Oxoniensis*) says that Michel's foundation was 'one of the many obligations which Queen's College owes to the zeal of Dr Joseph Smith', and young Joseph Smith seems to support this view (Smith MS. 98, fo. 139), but Michel himself describes it as due to the hospitality shown to his father and uncle by the College 'in Sæculo Rebellionis'.

² The Old Windsor estate was further charged 'with the Necessary Care and Expence of cleaning, preserving and repairing my Family Monument forever'. This provision involved the College in some trouble when a Vicar of Old Windsor had broken up and turned out of the chancel the monument in question. The College obtained an apology from the vicar and his sanction for the re-erection of a modified monument in a more convenient part of the church. Drawings of the two monuments are attached to Michel's Pedigree, which is preserved in the College Library.

bequeathed by John Michel were to be applied to the support of eight Master Fellows and four Bachelor Scholars to be elected by the Provost and Fellows of Queen's out of any other Colleges or Halls within the University. Candidates for Fellowships were to have within one year past taken the degree of M.A. or to be 'within one year of taking the same'; and the 'same Qualification' was 'to be observed as to the Bachelor Scholars' and the Scholars were to 'undergoe (as near as may be) such Examinations as are required upon their Elections at All Souls College'.¹ After the first election the Fellows were to be elected from the Scholars who had taken M.A. or were within a year thereof.² The Scholars might continue to hold their Scholarships two years after M.A. if no vacancy for a Fellowship took place in that interval. The Fellowships were to determine when the holder had completed eleven years after taking the degree of M.A. The Fellows were not to be required to take Orders, nor the Scholars to perform the Exercise of Rending,³ but in other respects were to be subject to the Statutes and Government of the College. 'Their Allocations in Chapel and Hall' were to be 'appointed suitable to their Rank and Degree, and their Commons allotted (as near as may be) in the same Proportion as their Fellow and Taberdar'.⁴ The balance of the rents was to be formed into a fund for the purchase of Advowsons, to which Fellows in Orders might be appointed.⁵ The two staircases in

¹ An extract from Michel's will is to be found in Smith MS. 98, fo. 176-81. It has often been reprinted.

² If at the time of the vacancy there should be no duly qualified scholar the election was to be from the same class of person as at the first election.

³ On Rendering see note at end of chapter, p. 126.

⁴ Smith MS. 98, fo. 178. In the early nineteenth century there seems to have been some ill feeling owing to the Michel Fellows not wearing surplices in chapel, nor being allowed to preside in Common Room. I heard a rumour of the use of arm-chairs being restricted to fellows on the old foundation. This was all at an end before 1860, when I joined the College.

⁵ There were eventually four of these, Wendron, with Helston, afterwards separated, in Cornwall, English Bicknor, with Lydbrook, afterwards separated, in Gloucestershire, the second portion of Pontesbury in Shropshire, and Upton Scudamore in Wiltshire.

the east wing next the street were to be first erected out of the revenues of the estate, and rooms assigned on them to the eight Fellows and four Scholars thereafter to be elected; the rooms not wanted for them to be filled with such Undergraduates as the College should think fit to place therein, 'being of the College, to be their Attendants', i. e. Servitors.¹ The Supervisors or Directors of the Buildings were to be Dr. Shippen, Principal of Brasenose; Dr. Mather, President of Corpus; Dr. Coxhead, Warden of New College; and Provost Smith; and the first three were to be Visitors of the new Society. If a vacancy occurred among the Visitors, the survivors were to appoint a Head or Fellow of some other College or Hall being a D.D. or D.C.L. The Visitors were to meet annually on St. Bartholomew's day at the College and audit the accounts. Twenty marks were to be spent 'upon a Handsome Dinner for the Visitors, Provost and Fellows of both Societys', and ten marks (which the will makes out to be £6 14s. 0d.) as a fee for each Visitor. The College had already set to work upon the staircase next to the one on the street, and the exact carrying out of the Provisions of the Will being thus rendered difficult, an Act of Parliament was procured by Smith in 1751 'for the better effecting the purposes mentioned in the said Will'.² The emoluments of each Fellow was fixed

¹ A question arose under the terms of the Will whether these provisions permitted the College to take room rent from the members of the Michel Foundation occupying the rooms so assigned to them. Provost Smith proposed that the Visitors appointed by Michel should agree that the Michel Fellows and Scholars should be charged with a reasonable rent for their chambers. The College was under the Will to be repaid their expenses and costs of building half the staircase nearest the High Street which had been done before the Will was made (St. Thomas's Day, 1736). It appears from the Act of 1751 that £1265 5s. 4d. had been paid the College under this head.

² Mr. L. L. Shadwell (Enactments in Parliament, vol. ii (O. H. S. lix), p. 52) summarises the Act as follows:—'The Act provides for carrying into effect the will of John Michel dated the 21st of December, 1736; for the erection of buildings for the accommodation of the Michel Fellows and Scholars; and for a recompense not exceeding £2,000 to be paid by the Visitors of the Michel Foundation to the College in lieu of rent, cost of repairs, &c., of the buildings, and use of Library, Hall, Kitchen, Buttery, Cellars, Furniture and Goods, attendance

at £50 a year and those of a Scholar at £30. The first election took place in 1764.¹ Four years later four Exhibitions were added to the foundation.² These were to be elected from candidates who belonged to the province of Canterbury, had not exceeded twelve months from their matriculation, and were not already undergraduates of the College.³ The Fellowships and Scholarships were open to all counties.⁴ The Exhibitioners were eligible to the Scholarships as these became vacant, provided they were of at least twelve terms standing and of not more than twenty-three.⁵ The Exhibitions were at first of the yearly value of £20; this was raised in 1771 to £25. In 1805 the Fellowships were raised to £65, the Scholarships to £39, and the Exhibitions to £32 10s.⁶

of Officers, Lecturers, Readers, Moderators and Servants, and use of Gardens, Quadrangles, Courts, and other public Places of the College.'

¹ On October the 26th, 1764, Richard Crosse, Corpus Christi College; Robert Spillman, Pembroke College; John Jones, Jesus College; Thomas Watkins, Pembroke College; Henry Macock, Lincoln College; Joshua Thomas, Jesus College; Thomas Haslewood, Edmund Hall; and Eusebius Isham, Magdalen College, were elected Fellows; and William Charles Dyer, St. Edmund Hall; Thomas Ireland, Brasenose College; Charles Lockey, Corpus Christi College; and Robert Thomlinson, Brasenose College, were elected Scholars. See also below, pp. 129, 130, and n. 1 on p. 130.

² The names of the first exhibitioners elected were John Shirley Fermor, Duncombe Pyrke Davis, Moses Hodges Bartholomew, and William Waring; the last named had matriculated from St. Mary Hall, the first three had not yet joined the University. I do not find in Michel's Will, nor in the Act of 1751, nor in the Statutes drawn up by the Visitors in 1764, nor in the Minutes or Accounts of the Visitors, nor in the College Registers, any reference to the creation of these Exhibitions.

³ I do not find anywhere the record of the determination of the qualifications of candidates for these Exhibitions. The qualifications set forth in the text are gathered from p. 30, and note thereto, of *The Parent's School and College Guide* or *Liber Scholasticus*, compiled by Richard Gilbert, who signs the 'Advertisement' dated St. Matthew's Day, 1843, which may be taken to represent the actual conditions of eligibility at that date.

⁴ *Ib.*

⁵ *Ib.*

⁶ See the Michel Accounts under those years. In 1813, 1818, 1821 the value of the Fellowships was gradually raised to £85, £100, and £120; of the Scholarships to £51, £60, £72; of the Exhibitions to £42 10s., £50, and £60. They were reduced in 1847 and 1850, the Fellowships to £116 10s. and £100; the

On the 25th of July 1754, the Rev^d Mr. John Tanner, Vicar of Lowestoft in Suffolk, gave £100 to the Society to be applied to such use as the Provost and Fellows shall think to be most for the benefit of the College. It was invested in Government securities.¹ On the 18th of November 1756, the reversion of a sum of £400 came to the College through the generosity of Nicholas Hall, father of Rev. Joseph Hall, late Fellow and Rector of Weyhill,* in accordance with the wish of Joseph Hall expressed but not embodied in a will.² Smith seems

Scholarships to £69 18s. and £60; the Exhibitions to £58 5s. and £50. After 1858, when the new Ordinance came into force, the stipends varied with the net proceeds of the estates between £105 and £140 for the Fellowships. The Scholarships were worth £63 10s. in 1859 and 1860, and the Exhibitions £31 15s. In 1861 the Scholarships and Exhibitions came to an end.

¹ 'July 25th 1754. At a Meeting of the Provost and Fellows Mr Provost paid into the Hands of Mr Harrison the Sum of One hundred pounds, given to the Society by the Rev^d Mr John Tanner Vicar of Lowestoft in Suffolk, to be applied to such Use as the Provost and Fellows shall think to be most for the Benefit of the College: and Mr Harrison is desired to pay the Sum to Mr Hart with Orders to vest the S. Sum in Government Securities.' (College Register.) Francis Harrison, Fellow 1749, was at this time Treasurer of the College. Mr. Hart was the College banker at the time. John Tanner entered Queen's as Batler 14 November, matriculated 17 December, 1700, aged 16, B.A. 1704, M.A. 1707, died 22 November, 1759. He was brother of Bishop Tanner, the antiquary, who made him prebendary and precentor of St. Asaph, and of whose *Notitia Monastica* he published in 1744 an enlarged edition.

² '1756. Nov^r 18th. Mem. The Rev^d Mr Joseph Hall late Rector of Weyhill died at Kendal the 13th Day of July 1756 on his Journey to visit his Father Mr Nicholas Hall of Lazonby in Cumberland. Mr Hall left no will behind him, but had often declared his Intentions to his Father, as well as his Friends of leaving what he had to Queen's College. Which generous Intentions of the Son the no less generous Father put in Execution by giving a Power of Attorney to Dr Browne Rector of Bramshot and Mr Harrison Rector of Titherly to dispose of his Son's effects, and to pay to Queen's College the Sum of Four Hundred Pounds, reserving to himself the Interest of this Sum at 5 lb. p^r Cent for his Life, and after his death to the Son of John Hall of Great Salkeld, or the son of Edward Olivant of Lazonby for four years and no longer, if either of them should send a son to be educated at the College. On Nov^r 17th 1756 Dr Browne and Mr Harrison gave Mr Tho: Bolton Bursar a Dra^t on Mr Hart Banker for the s^d Sum of £400; and at the same time they rec^d of Mr Bolton a Bond from the College for the Payment of the Interest of that Money to Mr Nic^s Hall for his Life, and after his Death to the Son of John Hall, or Edw^d Olivant for four years after his Admission into the College.' '1757. Apr. 20th. Extract of a Letter

to have intended himself to be a benefactor to the College. An interest in 'the British Fishery' was recovered by the College after a lawsuit with his son and heir, and invested in 1769, with the approbation of the Principal of Edmund Hall, to answer the purposes intended by the late Provost Dr. Smith.¹

In 1735 an Act was procured for the exchange of a property at Padwell and Attle Dudcrofts in the Liberties of the Town of Southampton with the Earl of Peterborough for an estate at Clifton Reynes in Buckinghamshire.² The Earls of Peterborough seem to have continued for some time as tenants of the College

from Mr Nicholas Hall of Coathill in the Parish of Lazonby dated 27 March 1757. "As to the Bond You mentioned sending down, I would have John Hall put out of it. It was contrary to my Order that any Son of his should have any Benefit of the Use of the Money I left to Queen's College, so that I would have that altered. But as to Edward Olivant, if a son of his should come, it is what I agree to that he should have the Benefit of the Use of the Money according to the Bond." It does not appear that either John Hall or Edward Olivant had a son who came up to College, though Thomas Olivant, son of Thomas, born at Kirkby Stephen, entered College as a batler 1 April, and matriculated 2 April, 1757, aged 14. Joseph Hall, son of Nicholas, born at Croglin, Cumberland, entered College as a batler 23 January, and matriculated 3 March, 1718-19, aged 20. He proceeded B.A. 1724, M.A. 1728, was elected Fellow 24 January, 1732-3, and presented to the Rectory of Weyhill 9 February, 1748-9.

¹ The College Register has the two following entries:—'Nov. 28, 1765. Agreed at a Meeting of the Provost and Fellows that if Dr Smith any longer refuses to account to the Society for the Dividends arising from the Stock, left in Trust to them by his Father in the British White Herring Fishery, which Dividends have hitherto without any Authority by him been received; that then he the said Dr Smith shall forthwith be prosecuted according to Law for the same. Agreed also that he shall be obliged to lodge such Part of the Principal as has not yet been called for in the Hands of the Accomptant General or elsewhere, as Counsel shall advise.' 'April 12, 1769. Agreed at a Meeting of the Provost and Fellows with the approbation of the Principal of Edmund Hall that the Dividends arising from the British Fishery recover'd from Dr Smith by a Suit in Chancery be invested in the three P.C. Bank Ann. Consol. (viz. £164. 11. 6) and that the Interest of this together with the Dividends arising from Capital Stock of the said Company be suffer'd to accumulate till it will more fully answer the Purposes intended by the late Provost Dr Smith.'

² A printed copy of the Act is inserted in Smith MS. 98, of which it forms folios 161 and 162. The agreement between Lord Peterborough and the College for the exchange is dated 6 March, 1724, and is in the College Archives. (Mores, p. 295.)

at Clifton Reynes, as in 1785 a bill was filed in Chancery against the then holder of the title on account of timber cut down at Clifton farms.¹ The exchange was probably at the time, as the Act states, 'of considerable Advantage' to the College; but land in the proximity of a town increases in value to an extent to which agricultural land does not. The land at Clifton Reynes has been recently sold by the College.

During Smith's Provostship occurred one of those disputes between the authorities and some of the undergraduates which from time to time disturb the even flow of Oxford life. On this occasion the matter proceeded to such lengths that it became the subject of a pamphlet war. The Vice-Chancellor had in April put out a *Programma* condemning the growing practice of private entertainments, and calling upon the Colleges to require their men to dine in Hall. Some of the Queen's undergraduates had occasion to criticise the dinners provided for them. George Fothergill, to whom the complaints were made, did not seem to them sufficiently sympathetic, and the complainants broke the College rule by ceasing to dine in Hall. A number espoused the cause of those who were punished for this breach of regulations, and some removed their names from the College books, and the Provost refused them a *licet migrare*. Eventually about half a dozen were received at Alban Hall, some left the University, and the majority were restored to the College. The pamphlets, four in number, which the dispute occasioned, are among the rarest of Oxford publications.²

There seems to have grown up about this time a connexion between the College and the West Indies, which continued on to the days of Smith's successors. Between 1742 and 1749 there were seven entries of West Indians.³ Some of Bentham's

¹ '8 March 1785. Agreed at a Meeting of the Provost and Fellows that Mr Walker be directed to file a Bill in Chancery against Lord Peterborough on account of Timber cut down at Clifton Farm.' (College Register.)

² They are printed in Appendix E, p. 207.

³ See Letters of Radcliffe and James (O. H. S. ix), p. xxxii. Between 1736 and 1745 four Osbornes from Barbados entered College, two Roberts and two Jameses. See Appendix E, p. 235.

contemporaries came from thence, and more than one Queen's man had appointments at Codrington's newly founded College in Barbadoes.¹ In Fothergill's Provostship fifteen pounds were voted towards rebuilding the churches in the island which had been destroyed by a storm.²

The following entries in the Register of the College also possess some interest. On 16 August 1733, it was ordered that the Undergraduate Scholars commonly called Poor Children shall for the future be indulged the privilege of wearing Scholar's gowns and caps, as is usual for the Foundation Scholars of all other Colleges to do.³ On 19 October 1734, it was agreed that five guineas be given by the Society to the Saltzburgers who are to be sent to Georgia.⁴ 3 November 1738, it was agreed that the Servitors in the Hall be allowed 6*d.* a week for their attendance at the several tables.⁵ 6 December 1742, it was agreed that fifty copies of S^r Thomas Hanmer's Edition of

¹ Thomas Falcon was Catechist, John Rotheram held some office there. See Letters of Radcliffe and James (O. H. S. ix), pp. 6, 27.

² '1781. March 28. Agreed at a Meeting of the Provost and Fellows that fifteen pounds be given towards rebuilding the Churches destroy'd by the late Storm in the Island of Barbadoes.' (Coll. Reg.)

³ At this time by Statute members of the foundation of a College wore square caps, other undergraduates round caps. See the Statute (Tit. XIV, § 3) in Flemings in Oxford, i. 120, n. 1, and Laudian Statutes, ed. Griffiths and Shadwell, p. 144.

⁴ For the persecution of the Protestants of the Archbishopric of Saltzburg by the Archbishop Count Firmian see Carlyle's *Frederick the Great*, Book IX, chapter iii, ed. iii, vol. ii, pp. 407-28. Frederick William established most of them after migration in Prussian Lithuania, and George II of England encouraged a certain number to migrate to Georgia, which was then being colonised by General Oglethorpe. In March, 1734, out of grants from Parliament and Contributions of the Benevolent £6015. 09. 05 was 'Apply'd towards settling 376 British and 115 Foreigners in that Colony' (Gent. Mag., 1734, p. 162), and in October of the same year, 'along with the Indian King, several Relations of the English already in Georgia and Sir Francis Bathurst, embarked 56 Saltzburghers newly arriv'd from Rotterdam' (ib., p. 571). These references are derived from contributors to *Notes and Queries*, 11 S., xi. 367, 368.

⁵ For the duties of Servitors in this respect see above, p. 88 and n. 4 there. Up to this time it would seem that their free commons were regarded as sufficient remuneration for this part of their duty.

Shakespeare shall be subscribed for by the College.¹ 6 December 1742, it was agreed that ten pounds be paid by the College to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.² 16 August 1743, it was agreed that every Batler hereafter to be enter'd shall be charged five shillings towards purchasing pewter plates for the use of the Batler's table.³ 1756 June 12, it was agreed at a meeting of the Provost and Fellows, '1st That Tho^s Roberts shall be employed to clean and beautify the Stucco Work, Festoons and Sculptures in the Library; to new-coat the Cieling, and to add new Ornaments in the Oval Space in the Middle, and the Compartments at the Ends. 2ly Edw^d King shall repair, clean and wash with a Stone Colour the Walls and Peers of the Cloister under the Library. 3ly That W^m Teazler shall mend, clean and wash the Cieling in the Cloysters. 1756 June 12, That the Bursar shall charge two Guineas in the Long Roll for the Professors at Debitzen.'⁴

¹ Hanmer, whose life is in D. N. B., was Speaker of the House of Commons at the end of Queen Anne's reign. His edition of Shakespeare in six volumes was illustrated, but had no critical value. It was published in 1743-4, and reprinted after Hanmer's death in 1771. The announcement of its intended publication produced a violent quarrel between Hanmer and Warburton. Hanmer's edition turned out more successful than Warburton's. The book was published at three guineas, so the subscription for fifty copies was a considerable contribution. Perhaps they were used for prizes or 'going away books'. It is observable that the College has not a copy in the Library.

² The Society had been founded in 1701, and Provost Smith was one of the Members.

³ Pewter plates were used in Hall at all the Undergraduates' tables till the middle of the nineteenth century. The College has still a fine collection of them in the Kitchen.

⁴ Roberts was the maker of the ceiling; see p. 70 and n. 4 there. Debitzen is Debreczin, over one hundred miles east of Buda-Pest, where is a Protestant College, the centre of Protestantism in Hungary, founded in 1531 with over 2,000 students. It suffered frequently for its attachment to the Protestant faith, notably in 1686, when it was captured by the Imperial forces. It was also devastated by fire in 1727. Either of these might account for the plight of the Professors there in 1756. The collection seems to have been general in Oxford. Magdalen gave ten guineas and Corpus five. (Notes and Queries, 11 S., xi. 327.) 'The case of the University of Debritzen in the Kingdom of Hungary' exists in two copies in the University archives, and is printed by Dr. R. Lane Poole in Notes and Queries, 11 S., xii. 32. The Bishops contributed

On the 7th of March, 1683, Stephen Penton M.A. resigned the office of Principal of St. Edmund Hall into the hands of John Lloyd D.D., Principal of Jesus College and Vice-Chancellor of the University, and on the 15th of the same month Thomas Crosthwaite was elected Principal.¹ He was deprived of the office, 30 October 1684, either for neglecting to subscribe to a declaration required by the Act of Uniformity, or for keeping his Fellowship with the Principalship against the Statuta Aularia.² He was re-elected by the Fellows, against Provost Halton's wish, on the 8th of November, and finally deprived in the following year.³ John Mill was admitted Principal 5 May 1685.⁴ On Mill's death Thomas Pearson was admitted 9 August 1707.⁵

£261 15s., and the Colleges (all but two) £121 17s., in sums ranging from £3 3s. to £10 16s. Dr. Poole informs me that the College's contribution is set down in the paper in the University Archives (Hyp. F. 15) as £8 13s., so it seems that individual members added £6 11s. to the two guineas the Bursar was instructed to pay as the contribution of the Society.

¹ Penton's resignation is in Reg. H, p. 833. It was made personally to the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Lloyd, at his house, and the Vice-Chancellor declared the office of Principal vacant. Wood, *Colleges and Halls*, p. 665, says that Crosthwaite 'was elected by the Society of that College 15 Mar. 1683 and admitted 24 April, 1684, being then Chaplain to the Bishop (Lamplugh) and Prebendary of Exeter'.

² 'Dr Crosthwait, when Senior Fellow, had y^e Principality of Edm. Hall conferr'd on him upon Mr Penton's leaving it, w^{ch} he would have held wth his Fellowship; but Tim. Halton, taking the advantage of his not subscribing in such time as y^e Law requir'd, he lost this Place: yet was reelected by a majority of y^e Fellows: but y^e s^d Halton, having an interest wth y^e Vice-Chancellor he was never admitted again; but Dr Mill put into his Place.' Hearne, ed. Doble, i (O. H. S. ii), p. 306. 'Quod nullus . . . Societatem in quocunque Collegio retineat ultra sex menses post adeptam Principalitatem sub pena amittendæ Principalitatis.' Statuta Aularia, Sectio V, § 3. (Laudian Statutes, ed. Griffiths and Shadwell, p. 277.)

³ '1684, 29 Oct. Thomas Chrostwait declared not principal of Edmund hall; 8 Nov. elected principal again but refused admission.' (Wood, *Life and Times*, iii. 116.) On 14 May, 1686, Wood reports (*ib.*, p. 185) 'Archbishop of York being dead, and the see vacant Dr Thomas Crostwhat stir'd again for the principality of S. Edmund hall: put up an appeal to the Queen consort. The vice-chancellor (Timothy Halton) as provost of Queen's Coll, to answer it went up to London about it'.

⁴ 1685, May 5. 'The same day Dr Mill was admitted principal of Edmund hall.' (Wood, *Life and Times*, iii. 142.)

⁵ 1707, August 9. 'This Day about 3 in y^e Afternoon was admitted Principal of St Edm. Hall Mr Tho. Pearson A.M. and Fellow of Queen's Coll. who deservedly

19 April 1722, on the death of Thomas Pearson D.D., Henry Felton D.D. was elected and nominated unanimously by the Provost and Scholars of Queen's College to be Principal of St. Edmund Hall, and on the 23rd admitted by John Mather D.D., President of Corpus Christi College and Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the University.¹ 24 November 1740, on the death of Henry Felton D.D., the Provost and Scholars of Queen's College elected Thomas Shaw D.D. of Queen's College to the office of Principal of Saint Edmund Hall, and on the 27th he was admitted by Theophilus Leigh D.D., Master of Balliol and Vice-Chancellor of the University.² 19 October 1751, on the death of Dr. Shaw, George Fothergill D.D., Fellow or Scholar of Queen's College, was unanimously elected by the Provost and Scholars of Queen's College to be Principal of St. Edmund Hall, and on the 23rd admitted by John Brown D.D., Master of University College and Vice-Chancellor of the University.³

Of the 120 Fellows elected during the reigns of these four Provosts, apart from those who afterwards reached the Provostship, the most notable were: George Tully, who entered 1670, proceeded M.A. 1678, was a scholar and controversial writer, and died Rector of Gateshead in 1695.⁴ William Nicolson,

bears y^e character of a modest, good natur'd Man, and a plain practical Preacher. The Instrument (of Election) wch was sign'd by y^e Provost & Fellows (and was read by M^r Thwaites in y^e Hall Quadrangle) bears date Aug. viii. The Electors were for some time put to it, none of y^e College being willing to accept it (the Hall being but thin at present) unless upon very considerable Terms of Advantage from y^e Coll. Accordingly therefore at last (This was done on Friday the 1st Aug.) they agreed that if M^r Pearson would take it he should have y^e Option of a Parsonage, and in y^e mean time have a Pension from y^e Coll. equivalent to a Fellowship; which is nothing else but an Evasion of the Statute which says none shall be *socius* & Principal at y^e same time *ultra sex menses*. (Hearne, ed. Doble, ii. 31.) In the event Pearson was appointed in 1708 rector of Sulhamsted Abbots, Berks.

¹ The process is set forth in Reg. H, pp. 838, 839.

² The process is set forth in Reg. H, pp. 840-2. For Shaw see below, p. 117.

³ The process is set out in Reg. H, pp. 843-5. For Fothergill see ii. 87, 111, 128.

⁴ His life is in Wood, *Athenæ*, iv. 423-5. According to Hearne (ii. 94, 95) 'a noted florid preacher'. 'He herded with y^e Fanatical Tribe of' Newcastle-on-Tyne, 'and grew very dissolute in his Life and Conversation'.

a voluminous author, canon 1681, archdeacon 1682, and bishop 1701 of Carlisle, bishop of Derry 1718, and nominated to the archbishopric of Cashel 1727, but died before his enthronement.¹ John Waugh, entered 1678–9, Fellow 1688, Proctor 1695, Rector of St. Peter's, Cornhill, 1704, Canon of Lincoln 1718, Dean of Gloucester 1720, Bishop of Carlisle 1723.² Francis Thompson, author of 'A True State of the case concerning the election of a Provost'.³ Edmund Gibson, who entered 1686, M.A. 1694, translator and editor of Camden's 'Britannia', editor of the Saxon Chronicle and of Sir Henry Spelman's works, author of the 'Codex Juris Ecclesiae Anglicanae', successively Bishop of Lincoln 1716, and of London 1720, cousin of the Provost, died 1748, aged 79.⁴ Edward Thwaites, who entered 1689, M.A. 1697, Regius Professor of Greek 1707–8, and in 1708 Professor of Moral Philosophy, an eminent Anglo-Saxon scholar, leader of a band of Anglo-Saxon students who belonged to the College at the time.⁵ George Holme, who entered 1693–4, M.A. 1701, was Chaplain to the English merchants at Algiers, and Rector of Hedley 1718. He left the money with which the advowson of Gatcombe, Isle of Wight, was bought as an endowment for the headship of Edmund Hall.⁶ Anthony Hall, who entered 1696, M.A. 1704, married John Hudson's widow, and finished his 'Josephus', edited Leland's 'Scriptores Britannici', badly accord-

¹ His life is in D. N. B. There are several letters from him and much about him in Flemings in Oxford. His portrait is in the provost's dining-room.

² 1723, October 20. 'This day Sennight Dr John Waugh was consecrated Bp of Carlisle at Lambeth Chappell.' 'The said Dr John Waugh was formerly Fellow of Queen's Coll. Oxon. & when young, was chum with Mr, afterwards Dr, John Hudson & at length became Dean of Carlisle, and now Bp, he having been all along aiming at a Bp'srick, & never mattered how he got it. He was look'd upon, when of Oxford & in other places, as a tolerable good Preacher, but hath no Reputation for Learning.' (Hearne, viii. 126.)

³ See p. 76 and n. 6 there.

⁴ His life is in D. N. B. His portrait is in the College Hall; see n. 1, p. 84.

⁵ His life is in D. N. B. There is a great deal about him in Hearne.

⁶ The bequest accrued in 1763. The University accumulated the interest till 1821, when the Advowson of Gatcombe was purchased, and on the living becoming vacant in 1844 the then Principal, William Thompson, was presented.

ing to Hearne, who had no love for Hall, and Trivetius's 'Annals' and the continuation.¹ Thomas Tickell, who entered 1701, M.A. 1708-9, poet and friend of Addison, whose works he edited. He lectured for Trapp as Professor of Poetry, and was Under-Secretary of State to Addison. He obtained from the Crown a dispensation from the obligation on the Fellows to take Orders.² Robert Backhouse, afterwards Vicar of Newbold Pacey, who founded an exhibition for the Senior Fellow in priest's orders in residence.³ Thomas Shaw, Fellow 1727, Principal of Edmund Hall 1740, appointed Regius Professor of Greek 1741, the African traveller, Chaplain (1720-33) to the English factory at Algiers, Rector of Bramley 1742, where he died and was buried 1751, having bequeathed to the Bodleian a Cabinet of various Works of Nature and Art and his MS. Travels and Observations.⁴

¹ His life is in D. N. B. Hearne calls Hall (ii. 164) 'a dull, stupid, sleepy fellow', 'a conceited person' (ib., 166 n.), and says that 'neither himself nor the persons he employed could read' the manuscript (ib., 174).

² His life is in D. N. B. The history of his dispensation as told in the College Register is:—'Septemb^r y^e 23^d 1715. Agreed that Mr Tickell be dispensed with for not taking Orders, according to Statute, for y^e full space of three years from ys day: He having thereby a more speedy prospect of p^rferment.' 'Oct. 25, 1715. K. George's Mandamus for Mr Tickell's Dispensation passed unanimi consensu.' No similar dispensation was again granted till 27 January, 1872, when Mr. H. W. G. Markheim was allowed to be non-resident during a portion of his year of probation on the service of the Crown. Mr. Markheim acted as translator to the English commissioners at Geneva in the matter of the Alabama claims. Tickell was elected Fellow 9 November, 1710, and received his emolument as fellow till 1727. He was made under-secretary in 1717, and secretary to the lords justices in Ireland 1724. His portrait by Kneller is in the College Hall. Joseph Trapp was the first professor of Poetry, and held office from 1708-18. Hearne (iii. 111) characterizes Tickell's lecture, which 'was concerning the Nature & Laws of Bucolicks', as 'a very silly, indiscreet Performance', and the lecturer as having 'shew'd throughout much conceit, & has sufficiently discover'd (what I have heard some of the most considerable of his College say) that he has no learning, but is an empty, vain Pretender'.

³ 'Oct. 9, 1759. Agreed at a meeting of the Provost & Fellows that the Thanks of the Society be returned to the Rev^d Mr Backhouse Vicar of Newbold-Pacey in Warwickshire, for his Benefaction of fifty Pounds to the Society; & agreed likewise that the Interest of that Sum, at the rate of three p^r Cent. be applied, according to the Donor's Intention, to the use of the Senior Resident Fellow in Priest's Orders.' (College Register.)

⁴ His life is in D. N. B. His portrait is in the Common Room Gallery.

Jeremiah Seed, Fellow 1732, Rector of Enham, where he died 1747; Dr. Johnson said 'he had a very fine style', but 'he was not very theological'. His 'Remains' passed through several editions, and are said to have been translated into Russian.¹ George Fothergill, Fellow 1734, Principal of Edmund Hall and Vicar of Bramley 1751, tied for the Provostship with Joseph Browne 1758, died 1761, published sermons on contemporary events.² John Dalton, Fellow 1741, poet and divine, adapted Milton's 'Comus' for the stage, was assistant to Secker at St. James's, Westminster, author of occasional sermons and verses, Canon of Worcester, where he died 1763; Horace Walpole accuses him of indiscretions with ladies of rank.³ William Thompson, son of Francis and step-son of Joseph Fisher, entered 1731, elected Fellow 1749, a minor poet, a close imitator of Spenser; he was Rector of South Weston and Hampton Poyle.⁴

Of those who entered the College during these Provostships who were not Fellows the following may be mentioned: Thomas Lamplugh, entered 1680, son of Archbishop Lamplugh, Archdeacon of Richmond and Canon of York; a son of his of the same name was also a member of the College and Canon of York.⁵ Robert Thomlinson, entered 1686, Master of St. Mary's Hospital, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Prebendary of St. Paul's, erected a

¹ His life is in D. N. B. The reference for Johnson is Boswell's Life, ed. Hill, iii. 428.

² For particulars of his life see The Fothergills of Ravenstonedale, by Thornton and McLaughlin, cited above, pp. 87, 88, 89. His portrait is in St. Edmund Hall. For his tie with Brown for the Provostship see below, p. 128.

³ His life is in D. N. B. The reference for Walpole is Letters, ed. Cunningham, vi. 233; ed. Toynbee, ix. 222, 303; xiv. 203.

⁴ His life is in D. N. B. Joseph Fisher had been a fellow of the College, and was Thompson's father's predecessor in the vicarage of Brough under Stainmore. He was also archdeacon of Carlisle 1702-5. For the father see above, p. 76 and n. 6 there.

⁵ The father was prebendary of Wiston in York Cathedral from 1689 or 1690, and Archdeacon of Richmond from 2 April, 1695, till his death in 1703; the son was prebendary of Knaresborough-cum-Bickhill in the same cathedral from 15 February, 1711-2, till his death in 1747; the latter's son of the same name who entered Queen's in February, 1745-6, held the same prebend as his father from 1758 to 1783. (Le Neve, iii. 197, 226, 227, 267.)

hospital at Wigton, his native place, for widows of clergymen, and founded the public library at Newcastle-on-Tyne. He was also a benefactor of Edmund Hall, where he was for some time Vice-Principal, and gave a hundred pounds to the building of the College.¹ Joseph Addison, entered 1687, the poet and essayist, son of Dean Lancelot (for whom see p. 50), was one of a number of Commoners who passed on to Magdalen College as Demies.² Oswald Dykes, entered 1687, amanuensis to Sir Roger L'Estrange, and author of a book on English proverbs.³ Thomas Tanner, entered 1689, Chaplain and then Fellow of All Souls, Chancellor of Norwich, Canon of Christ Church, where he is buried, Bishop of St. Asaph 1732, died 1735, the antiquary, author of 'Notitia Monastica' and of 'Bibliotheca Britannico-Hibernica', gave money to the new buildings of the College.¹ William Elstob, entered 1691, afterwards Fellow of University College, a divine and Anglo-Saxon scholar, Chaplain to Bishop Nicolson, brother of the more celebrated Anglo-Saxon scholar Elizabeth.⁴ William Worth, entered 1692, Fellow of All Souls,

¹ His life is in D. N. B.

² His life is in D. N. B. For his father see n. 6, p. 50, and n. 1, p. 51.

³ English Proverbs, with Moral Reflexions; (In Imitation of Sir Roger L'Estrange's *Æsop*) Familiarly Accommodated to the Humour and Manners of the present Age. The Second Edition, To which is added The Union-Proverb, occasion'd by the late Expedition to Scotland; and several other Proverbs never before printed. By Oswald Dykes, Gent. formerly of Queen's College, Oxon. and Amanuensis to Sir Roger L'Estrange. London, Printed by H. Meere for G. Sawbridge, in Little-Britain; and sold by J. Woodward in St. Christopher's Church-Yard; B. Bragge, in Pater-Noster-Row; and J. Morphew, near Stationer's Hall. 1709. 8°. Dykes is also to be credited with the publication, in 8vo, in 1722, of *The Royal Marriage, King Lemuel's Lesson of 1. Chastity, 2. Temperance, 3. Charity, 4. Justice, 5. Education, 6. Industry, 7. Frugality, 8. Religion, 9. Marriage, etc. Practically Paraphras'd, with Remarks Moral and Religious upon the Virtues and Vices of Wedlock.*

⁴ His life is in D. N. B. This life omits all reference to his having been at Queen's, where however he entered as a Commoner 2 December, and from which he matriculated 15 December, 1691; from whence also he proceeded B.A. in 1694. He was afterwards Fellow of University College, whence he proceeded M.A. 1697. He was incorporated at Cambridge 1698. The life in D. N. B. makes him proceed from Eton to Catherine Hall, Cambridge.

Archdeacon of Worcester, editor of Tatian's Oration to the Greeks and of a tract of Hermias.¹ Thomas Tonkin, entered 1694, the historian of Cornwall.² William Lupton, entered 1694, Fellow of Lincoln College, Preacher of Lincoln's Inn, Prebendary of Durham.² Christopher Rawlinson, entered 1695, editor of Alfred's Translation of Boethius, one of Thwaites's class of Anglo-Saxon scholars.² Joseph Pennington, entered 1695, afterwards second baronet and grandfather of the first Lord Muncaster, M.P. for Cumberland 1734-44.³ Matthew Gibson, entered 1696, an antiquary, brother of the Provost.⁴ James Thwaites, entered 1699, brother of the professor, 'an ingenious man', endowed by Bishop Nicholson.⁵ George Waldron, entered 1706, a commissioner of customs in the Isle of Man, topographer and poet; Sir Walter Scott confesses his obligations to him in 'Peveril of the Peak'.⁶ Blusherus, De Blossiers, or Bloshiere Tovey, entered the College 1709, was author of 'Anglia Judaica', Fellow of Merton College 1712, and Principal of New Inn Hall 1732-45.² George Smith, entered 1710, nephew of Provost Smith, completed his father Dr. John Smith's edition of Bede. He was a nonjuring divine, and consecrated by the nonjurors Bishop of Durham.² Musgrave Heighington, a musical composer, describes himself

¹ His life is in D. N. B. He migrated to St. Edmund Hall before his election at All Souls. Hermias's Tract is *Διασυρμὸς τῶν ξέω φιλοσόφων*, a satire on Pagan philosophers.

² His life is in D. N. B.

³ He was controller of the cash of the excise. See Pedigree in Joseph Foster's Penningtoniana.

⁴ His life is in D. N. B. He was a friend of Hearne.

⁵ 'Mr Thwaites has a brother, now (1706) Taberder of Queen's College, an ingenious man. He studys the Saxon Language, & receives an Annual Pension (as I heard Mr Thwaites say) from the s^d B^p of Carlisle to incourage him in y^e said studies.' (Hearne, ed. Doble, i. 248.) He afterwards was a chaplain in the army. (ib., iii. 77, 278.)

⁶ His life is in D. N. B. The local colouring in the Isle of Man part of Peveril of the Peak is mainly derived from Waldron's Description of the Isle of Man, published in folio in 1731. In the note on Manx Superstitions to vol. ii, chapter 2, Scott describes it as 'a huge mine, in which I have attempted to discover some specimens of spar, if I cannot find treasure'.

on the title of 'Six Odes of Anacreon and six of Horace, set to Music', as 'sometime of Queen's College, Oxford', but his name does not occur on the College books; he lived from 1690 to about 1774.¹ Stephen Niblett, entered 1713, Fellow and afterwards (1726-66) Warden of All Souls, Vice-Chancellor 1735-8.² Vincent Perronet, entered 1714, called by Wesley 'the Archbishop of Methodism', and by the Countess of Huntingdon 'a most heavenly minded man', Vicar of Shoreham, Kent, ally and associate of the Wesleys.¹ Richard Yates, entered 1716, for more than fifty years master of Appleby School, during which time he 'furnished near half the foundation of Queen's College'.³ Anthony Thompson, entered 1721, Dean of Raphoe in Ireland. Robert Trevor (entered 1723) and his brother Richard (entered 1724), sons of the first Lord Trevor of Bromham, both became Fellows of All Souls. Robert became Minister Plenipotentiary at the Hague and was created Viscount Hampden; he was a good scholar and three of his poems were sumptuously printed at Parma after his death. Richard became successively Bishop of St. David's and of Durham, and unsuccessfully competed for the office of Chancellor of the University.⁴ Isaac Maddox (incorporated from Edinburgh, where he was M.A., and admitted B.A. by decree of Convocation 1724) answered Neal's 'History of the Puritans', and became successively Dean of Wells and Bishop of St. Asaph and of Worcester.⁵ George Brudenell, Lord Brudenell, entered 1726, successively Earl of Cardigan and Duke of Montagu, K.G., F.R.S., Constable of Windsor Castle, Governor to the Prince of Wales and the Bishop of Osnaburg,

¹ His life is in D. N. B.

² Burrows (Worthies of All Souls, p. 419) describes the circumstances of Niblett's election as Warden, and says he 'governed the College successfully for forty years'. Robertson (All Souls, p. 190) says he 'is to the fore in promoting the building schemes', and that it was during his Wardenship 'that the living of Lockinge in Berkshire was perpetually appropriated to the Headship of the College'.

³ Nicolson and Burn, i. 332.

⁴ The lives of both the brothers are in D. N. B.

⁵ His life as Maddox is in D. N. B.

died 1790. Lord James Beauclerk, entered 1727, youngest son of the Duke of St. Albans, Charles II's bastard son, Canon of Windsor and Bishop of Hereford.¹ Richard Burn, entered 1729, Vicar of Orton, Westmorland, Chancellor of the diocese of Carlisle, author of 'The Justice of the Peace' and other legal books, and joint-author with Joseph Nicolson of 'The History of Westmorland and Cumberland'.² Benjamin Ingham, entered 1730, the Yorkshire evangelist, went with the Wesleys to Georgia, became for a time a Moravian, then head of eighty Inghamite churches; he married a sister of Lady Elizabeth Hastings, and died at Aberford in 1772.² John Thomas, entered 1730, Dean of Westminster and Bishop of Rochester; he is not to be confounded with two other persons of the same name, one of whom was successively Bishop of Lincoln and of Salisbury, and the other of Peterborough, Salisbury, and Winchester; he contributed two hundred pounds to the restoration of the west wing of the College after the fire in 1778, and at his death in 1793 founded two exhibitions for sons of clergy in the diocese of Carlisle.³ John Wallis, entered 1733, author of 'The Natural History and Antiquities of Northumberland'.² Thomas Hunter, entered 1734, Master of Blackburn School, author of a 'Sketch of Bolingbroke's Philosophical Character', 'Moral Discourses', 'Reflections on Lord Chesterfield's Letters', and other works, some written after he became blind.² John Fitzpatrick, second Lord Gowran, entered 1735, son of the naval captain, and father of Richard Fitzpatrick, Fox's friend; he was created Earl of Upper Ossory, and gave the College one of its most magnificent silver cups. Joseph Yates, entered 1739, afterwards knighted, a judge; Junius calls him 'That great

¹ For Brudenell and Beauclerk see n. 1, p. 92.

² His life is in D. N. B.

³ The lives of all three bishops are in D. N. B. Abbey (The English Church and its Bishops, ii. 74-6) tells a good story of them. In the description he appends to it the bishop of Rochester gets the best character. For bishop Thomas's exhibitions there is a preference to those educated at Carlisle school, and next to those educated at St. Bees school.

lawyer, that honest man'.¹ William Gilpin, entered 1740, author of 'The Life of Bernard Gilpin', of several books on picturesque beauty and on religious and miscellaneous subjects.² William Collins, entered 1740, the poet, became a Demy of Magdalen in the following year.² Thomas Denton, entered 1740, poet and miscellaneous writer.² Richard Perrin or Perryn, entered 1741, afterwards knighted and a Baron of the Exchequer. Thomas Cook, entered 1743, 'the bearded priest', an eccentric divine whose vagaries made him notorious.³ Thomas Pennant, entered 1744, joined Oriel for a short time in 1748 but returned to Queen's, whence he was created D.C.L. 1771, the traveller, naturalist, and antiquary.² Stanley Burroughs or Burrough, entered 1744, twenty-three years Head Master of Rugby, one of seven Queen's men who have held that office.⁴ John Rotheram, entered 1745, afterwards Fellow of University College, Chaplain to Bishop Trevor of Durham and a theological writer. Both he and his elder brother Thomas visited Barbados, which at this time sent a good many pupils to Queen's.⁵ John James, entered 1745, Head Master of St. Bees.⁶ Daines Barrington, entered 1745, lawyer, antiquary, and naturalist,

¹ His life is in D. N. B. The quotation is from Junius's First Letter to Lord Mansfield.

² His life is in D. N. B.

³ His life as 'Cooke' is in D. N. B. Radcliffe (Letters of Radcliffe and James, p. 24) calls him 'crazy Cook'. See more of him in n. 3 there. In Smith MS. 94 there is a recommendation of him to Provost Smith at his entrance by Archdeacon Sharp of Durham, a Latin letter from Cook asking for a Servitor's place, and a later letter asking Smith to print and publish some of his effusions, with Smith's reply.

⁴ He was Head Master of Rugby from 1755 to 1778. The others are Robert Ashbridge 1674, Thomas Crossfield 1742, William Knail 1744, Joseph Richmond 1751, Thomas William Jex Blake 1874, John Percival 1887, Albert Augustus David 1909.

⁵ His life is in D. N. B. For the connexion with the West Indies see pp. 111, 112, and notes there. For Rotheram see also Letters of Radcliffe and James, p. 27 and n. 2 there.

⁶ His life is in D. N. B. See also Letters of Radcliffe and James, esp. pp. vii-ix. His portrait in crayon and water colour by Gardiner is in the Upper Common Room at Queen's College.

translated Alfred's 'Orosius', 'perhaps published too many things', encouraged Gilbert White to write the history of Selborne, and was one of those who 'set' Bentham on the principle of utility.¹ Henry Harington, entered 1745, D.M. 1762, Mayor of Bath, musician and author.² Joseph Robertson, entered 1746, divine and critic, translated Fénelon's 'Télémaque'.³ Edward Rowe Mores, entered 1746, antiquary, first F.S.A., founder of the Equitable Assurance Society, arranged and calendared the archives of the College; his work is next to the original documents the most valuable contribution to the history of the College; he published a variety of classical and antiquarian books.⁴ Thomas Tyrwhitt, entered 1747, Fellow of Merton, scholar and philanthropist, editor of 'Chaucer', grandson of Bishop Gibson, Clerk of the House of Commons, gave £100 to the rebuilding of the west wing of the College after the fire.⁵ Daniel Malthus, entered 1747, friend and executor of Rousseau, father of T. R. Malthus the political economist.⁶ Christopher Atkinson, entered 1748, for thirty-seven years Head Master of Wakefield School.⁷ Other Lewis Windsor-Hickman, 4th Earl of Plymouth, entered 1749, Constable of Flint Castle.⁸ Samuel Musgrave, entered 1749, Scholar of Corpus, Radcliffe travelling Fellow of University, physician and classical scholar, attacked

¹ His life is in D. N. B. The quotation is a reflection of his own. He was fourth son of the first Viscount Barrington.

² His life is in D. N. B. See also the memoir in F. J. Poynton's *Parish of Kelston*, part iv, pp. 99-101. His son of the same name, who edited his 'Nugæ', was also of Queen's. His life is also in D. N. B.

³ His life is in D. N. B.

⁴ His life is in D. N. B. See also Appendix A, i. 277, 283-98, and *Letters of Radcliffe and James*, p. xx.

⁵ See below, p. 133 and n. 6 there. His life is in D. N. B.

⁶ For his life see J. O. Payne's *Family of Malthus*, pp. 99, 100, who however does not mention his residence at Queen's. He took no degree (see p. 234).

⁷ His head-mastership is described in Peacock's *History of Wakefield School*, pp. 141-3. His most celebrated pupil was Edward Cartwright, the inventor of the power loom (*ib.*, p. 215). Atkinson is mentioned in *The Letters of Radcliffe and James*, p. 41, where see n. 1.

⁸ He gave the College four silver candlesticks and a snuff-dish. He seems to have been a sort of private pupil of the Provost.

the Peace of Paris 1763 ; his accusations were deemed frivolous by the House of Commons ; editor of ' Euripides '.¹ John Turton, entered 1752, Radcliffe travelling Fellow of University, F.R.S., physician to Queen Charlotte and to King George III.² Thomas Thurlow, entered 1754, Demy and Fellow of Magdalen, Master of the Temple, Dean of Rochester and of St. Paul's, Bishop of Lincoln and of Durham, brother of the first Lord Thurlow.³ Richard Chandler, entered 1755, Demy and Fellow of Magdalen, classical antiquary and traveller, also author of ' The Life of Waynflete '.³

The Queen's men who became Proctors of the University during the four Provostships included in this chapter were : John Halton, senior, 1681 ; John Waugh, junior, 1695 ; Joseph Smith, senior, 1704 ;⁴ Thomas Troughear, senior, 1718 ; John Borrett, senior, 1727 ; John Lowry, junior, 1741 ; Francis Harrison, senior, 1750.

NOTES

CONGREVE'S AND STEELE'S EULOGIES OF LADY BETTY HASTINGS.

Some confusion and perplexity have arisen owing to the circumstance that the *Tatler* contains two eulogies of Lady Betty Hastings. On July 15, 1709, when she was 27 years of age, Congreve wrote in No. 42 :—' But the same Ancients would be as much astonish'd to see at the same Age so illustrious a Pattern to all who love Things Praise-worthy, as the divine *Aspatia*. Methinks, I now see her walking in her Garden like our first Parent, with unaffected Charms, before Beauty had Spectators, and bearing celestial conscious Virtue in her Aspect. Her Countenance is the lively Picture of her Mind, which is the Seat of Honour, Truth, Compassion, Knowledge, and Innocence.

There dwells the Scorn of Vice and Pity too.

In the Midst of the most ample Fortune, and Veneration of all that behold and know her, without the least Affectation, she consults Retirement, the Contemplation of her own Being, and that supreme Power which bestow'd it. Without

¹ His life is in D. N. B. See also Nias's Dr. John Radcliffe, p. 53.

² His life is in D. N. B. See also Nias's Dr. John Radcliffe, p. 54.

³ His life is in D. N. B.

⁴ Smith's speech as Proctor delivered in the Convocation House in April, 1705, is in Smith MS. 99, not far from the beginning. See also p. 90.

the Learning of Schools, or Knowledge of a long course of Arguments, she goes on in a steady course of uninterrupted Piety and Virtue, and adds to the Severity and Privacy of the last Age all the Freedom and Ease of this. The Language and Mien of a Court she is possess'd of in the highest Degree; but the Simplicity and humble Thoughts of a Cottage are her more welcome Entertainments. *Aspatia* is a female Philosopher, who does not only live up to the Resignation of the most retir'd Lives of the ancient Sages, but also to the Schemes and Plans which they thought beautiful, tho' inimitable. This Lady is the most exact Oeconomist, without appearing busie; the most strictly virtuous, without tasting the Praise of it; and shuns Applause with as much Industry, as others do Reproach. This Character is so particular, that it will very easily be fix'd to her only by all that know her: But I dare say, she will be the last that finds it out.'

On the following first of August, Steele, amending the spelling of the designation, continues the description in No. 49:—'*Aspasia* must therefore be allow'd to be the first of the beauteous Order of Love, whose unaffected Freedom, and conscious Innocence, give her the Attendance of the Graces in all her Actions. That awful Distance which we bear towards her in all our Thoughts of her, and that cheerful Familiarity with which we approach her, are certain Instances of her being the truest Object of Love of any of her Sex. In this accomplish'd Lady, Love is the constant Effect, because it is never the Design. Yet, tho' her Mien carries much more Invitation than Command, to behold her is an immediate Check to loose Behaviour, and to love her, is a liberal Education: For, it being the Nature of all Love to create an Imitation of the beloved Person in the Lover, a Regard for *Aspasia* naturally produces Decency of Manners, and good Conduct of Life, in her Admirers.'

Congreve must therefore be credited with having been the first to select Lady Betty for the subject of eulogy, and Steele to have framed the phrase which has made the eulogy survive to the present day.

ON RENDERING.

The explanation of Rendring in the Michel Statute respecting the Scholars on that foundation is to be found in an entry in the College Register of 13 August, 1731, made in the year after that in which Smith became Provost. The Michel Foundation was a lay one. The Fellows were not required to take Orders, and it would have been therefore inconsistent to require from the Scholars the exercises in divinity which were appropriate to the Taberdars who were preparing for Fellowships which were only open to persons in Orders. The entry runs:—'Order'd at a Genll meeting of the Provost and Fellows that the Taberdars shall from Michaelmas Day next be obliged to render upon Divinity Questions not only on the Sundays, but on all the Holy Days in the year, excepting those following the Festival of the Incarnation of our Blessed Lord, viz. St. Stephen's, St. John's and Innocents' Day. And also that they be obliged to goe on regularly in the said rendering according to the List of Questions drawn up by y^e Provost for that purpose; and be call'd upon by the Dean once in three months at least to

exhibit each of them their Books in their own hand writing to be laid before the Provost when requir'd; In which their Questions are to be briefly stated, and proper Arguments urg'd from Scripture and Reason & y^e Authoritys of y^e Church for the Proof of the several Points they undertake to maintain.' Among the Smith MSS. are ten, numbered 135 to 144, which contain the exercises upon the Provost's Divinity Questions by a number of the Taberdars, whose names are generally given. These are on Divinity subjects, e.g. 'An Ecclesia Christi sit indefectibilis?' 'An Papa Romanus sit Caput totius Ecclesiæ?' They are formally discussed, beginning with Status Quæstionis and proceeding with 'Argumenta' and 'Objectiones diluuntur', winding up with ergo, &c., and a list of the books consulted. There is in Smith MS. 124 'Schema Quæstionum Theologicarum in usum Taberdariorum à Josepho Smith S.T.P. Coll. Reg. Oxon. dignissimo institutarum', otherwise described as 'Corpus Theologicum prout ordinavit vir admodum Reverendus Josephus Smith D.D. Collegii Reginensis Præpositus'. The questions are arranged in triads, of which there are seventy-one, divided into four classes, probably one for each year of the student's education. The questions seem rather philosophical than theological. The first is 'Ratio humana egeat ope Logicæ artificialis?' The last is 'Color sit connata lucis proprietas?' In the third class books are suggested in which the subjects of each question may be studied. I think that these are not the Divinity Questions referred to in the resolution of the College meeting, though young Joseph Smith seems to have thought they were. MS. 153 is occupied with the discussion of a number of questions which range over a similar variety of subjects to those contained in the Scheme in MS. 124. Though on this, across the edges of the leaves, is written *Divinity Quæst.*, none of the discussions seem to be on Divinity subjects proper. I suspect that these were the questions which occupied the studies of the junior members of the foundation before they proceeded to their B.A. degree. While Smith organised and extended these exercises he does not seem to have originated them. In 1682 we find references to them in the Fleming Letters. See The Flemings in Oxford, ii (O. H. S. lxii), p. 45, Sr Fisher 'is now fallen to his old trade of Rendring, which will hold him tugg (hard at work) for one 2 or 3 yeares'. This seems to show that it was, even at that time, a duty incumbent on B.A.s before they proceeded to their M.A. degree. p. 82, 'I am now begun with rendering Aristotle and divinity', written by Henry Fleming who had taken his B.A. degree in the previous year and been elected taberdar just before. Rendering Aristotle might easily include such discussions as some of those contained in Smith MS. 153, as e.g. 'Virtus consistat in medio?' 'Avarus sit deterior prodigo?' 'Detur causa finalis?' and so on. Such studies seem from Henry's case to have been prolonged even beyond the B.A. degree. Render in this use seems to mean show up, or bring up. It was applied to oral as well as to written exercises. A discreet monk at Eynsham abbey had to hear the novices 'in redditione historiarum suarum' (A. H. Thompson, *Visitation of religious houses in diocese of Lincoln*, p. 56 (Canterbury and York Society, vol. xvii)). See also i. 249, n. 1, and Additional Notes, p. 411.

CHAPTER XI

THE END OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

PROVOSTS

1756 Joseph Browne. 1767 Thomas Fothergill.

Number of Entrances.

1757, 12. 1796, 14. Total 1757-96, 751.

JOSEPH SMITH died on the 23rd of November 1756, and the election of his successor caused the Society some trouble. 'Eight days afterwards', as the College Register records, 'the Fellows (fourteen in Number) proceeded to a Scrutiny, in which the number of Votes for Dr. Joseph Browne and Dr. George Fothergill was equal. The second Scrutiny being had the next Day there was an equal Number of Voters as before. There was the same Equality on the tenth and last Day's Scrutiny; upon which the Question was put, If either of the Candidates had a Majority of the Seniors; and as the Number of Seniors has never yet (as far as we know) been determin'd by good and sufficient Authority, the Electors unanimously agreed upon *Six* as the properest number of Seniors; and it appearing that this Number was equally divided between the two Candidates, and Dr. Browne being the Senior Candidate, he was (as the Statute directs) declared duly elected Provost, to which the Electors unanimously agreed.'¹

Neither of the candidates was an actual Fellow. Browne had been Rector of Bramshott since 1746, and Fothergill Principal of Edmund Hall and Vicar of Bramley since 1751. Browne resigned Bramshott early in 1758, and Dennis, who was Senior

¹ College Register under the date 3 December, 1756. For the statute under which the College acted see i. 60, 61, 62.

Fellow at the election of Provost, succeeded him.¹ Browne was a man of some mark. He had been elected Sedleian Reader in Natural Philosophy in 1741, was still Canon and had been Chancellor of Hereford from 1752 to 1754.² He held the office of Vice-Chancellor of the University from 1759 to 1765, an unusual length of time.³ He had a stroke of paralysis in the spring of 1765 'which affected his health and understanding', but he recovered and by the end of May was able to preside at College meetings and continued to do so for at least two years.⁴ He died on the 17th of July 1767, and was buried in the crypt under the College Chapel. He seems to have been a popular Provost. Radcliffe writing in 1759 calls him 'our great man at Queen's', and says that 'both old and young almost adored him', and in 1762 gives the same account of his reputation in the University.⁵

One of the earliest acts of the College during Browne's Provostship was the completion of the arrangements for the settlement of the Michel Foundation by the sealing of a conveyance of a part of the site of the College for the use of the Fellows and Scholars of that foundation.⁶ The first election of

¹ Browne was a Cumberland man, born at New Church in Graystock, as he said when he was matriculated, or at the Tongue in Watermillock, according to the author of his life in Hutchinson's *Cumberland*, i. 426.

² He was collated to the chancellorship of Hereford, 13 February, 1752, and resigned before 20 April, 1754, when his successor was collated. (*Le Neve*, i. 494.) He held the prebend of Bartonsham in the same cathedral from 9 June, 1746, till his death in 1767. (*Ib.*, 496.) He is said (*Hutchinson*, i. 427) to have owed both preferments to Bishop Beauclerk, who had been his pupil.

³ After 1500, when the office is said to have become annual, William Tresham, D.D., of Merton, held it from 1532 to 1547 and again for a year in 1550, Lawrence Humphey, President of Magdalen, held it 1571-6, John Owen, Dean of Christ Church, 1652-7, Robert Shippen, Principal of Brasenose, 1718-23, and John Mather, President of Corpus, 1723-8. Otherwise no one seems to have held it more than four years.

⁴ His last appearance at a College meeting seems to have been on 20 May, 1767.

⁵ Letters of Radcliffe and James, pp. 18, 19, 22. At the last reference Radcliffe writes:—'The Provost is continued Vice-Can. for the fourth year, a proof of his being a most excellent magistrate; indeed, all ranks and parties are pleased with him.'

⁶ The seal was affixed 27 January, 1757. (*College Register*.)

Fellows and Scholars on the Michel Foundation was ordered to be held on the 10th of July 1760. Something however happened, probably a lawsuit which the College carried on against the Visitors of the foundation, who wished to delay the carrying out of the order; and it was the 26th of October 1764 before the election of eight Fellows and four Scholars actually took place.¹

On the death of Dr. George Fothergill, George Dixon, D.D., of Queen's College, was elected Principal of St. Edmund Hall by the Provost and Scholars of Queen's College, and admitted on the 30th of December 1760 by Joseph Browne, Provost of the College and Vice-Chancellor of the University, to whom he was presented by William Knail, B.D., Senior Scholar of the College. The process was a little more complicated than is implied in the formal record given above. Richard Bolton was presented to St. Edmund Hall and endowed with the great tithes of Bramley, and he was then allowed to exchange with George Dixon, then Vicar of Chedworth, to whom the great tithes of Sparsholt had been granted. Bolton does not seem to have been happy at Chedworth, and in May 1765 he exchanged that preferment with James Rawes, who had just been presented to the Vicarage of Newbold Pacey.²

It was in Dixon's Principalship that the expulsion of the six Methodist undergraduates from St. Edmund Hall took place.³

¹ The order for the election was agreed to 12 June, 1760. (College Register.) On 1 April, 1762, it was agreed that 'half the money arising from the sale of Timber this year be reserved and applied towards carrying on the Law Suit in Chancery against Dr Blackstone &c. and towards other Public Uses'. (ib.) On 1 October, 1764, 'Notice having been sent by the Visitors that the Buildings appropriated to the use of Mr Michel's Fellows and Scholars were finished, it was agreed at a meeting of the Provost and Society to proceed to an election of Fellows and Scholars upon the said Mr Michel's Foundation on Friday the 26th Day of this Month'. (ib.)

² The records of the transactions are in the College Register under date 18 December, 1760, and 23 May, 1765. The proceedings in connexion with Dixon's admission to the Principalship are in Reg. H, pp. 845, 846.

³ See Ollard's Six Students of St. Edmund Hall. He gives at the end a complete Bibliography.

Dixon was very unwilling to act; but John Higson, who had been appointed Vice-Principal by Shaw in 1751, moved the Vice-Chancellor, who was then David Durell, Principal of Hertford, against seven of his pupils.¹ One of the seven was dismissed and the six others expelled.² Illiteracy and the pursuit of trade or low occupation was in the case of some added to the charge of Methodism.³ Thomas Fothergill, who was then Provost of Queen's, was one of Durell's assessors.⁴ The matter became the subject of controversy in the University, and was often referred to in strictures on the University before the passing of the University Tests Act.⁵

Browne was Provost and Vice-Chancellor when Jeremy Bentham entered the College as Commoner 28 June, 1760. He was only twelve years and a quarter old, and it was not, as he said afterwards, till sixteen that he grew a head; but he had already wonderful attainments, and was quite ready to criticise everybody and everything he came across. He did not like Oxford any better than he liked Westminster, where he had been at school. 'He found the College a stupid one, and the people in it as stupid.'⁶ Even Mitford, afterwards the historian of Greece, who had been his schoolfellow, is put down as commonplace.⁷ Jefferson his tutor was a sort of Protestant monk,⁸ and Fothergill, afterwards Provost, was pithless and insipid.⁹ His rooms were upon the two-pair of stairs' floor, in the further corner of the inner quadrangle, on the right hand as you enter into it from the outer door.¹⁰

¹ Ollard, l. c., pp. 4, 6, 7.

² For Blatch's dismissal see Ollard, l. c., p. 13, and for the sentences against the others, ib., pp. 18-21.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid., p. 10.

⁵ See Ollard's Note on the Authorities, ib., pp. 51-9.

⁶ Bowring's *Memoirs of Bentham* form the tenth and eleventh volumes of his edition of Bentham's works. I quote volume and page of this edition. (Bowring, x. 40). One of Bentham's complaints against the College was that the accounts were kept in Roman numerals and not in Arabic. (Bowring, ix. 252 n.)

⁷ Bowring, x. 40.

⁸ Ibid., 37.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Ibid., 61. These were his first rooms. He describes them (ib., 39) as 'very gloomy', 'looking into the church-yard and' 'covered with lugubrious hangings'.

Incidentally his account gives us details of some interest. In those days at Queen's and most of the other Colleges dinner in the Hall was at half an hour after twelve, in some as early as eleven.¹ He paid six guineas for tuition to Jefferson, Fothergill's charge being eight. Caution money was eight pounds, entrance fee 10s., matriculation 17s. 6d., table fees 10s. His Commoner's gown cost £1 12s. 6d., a cap and tassel 7s. On account of his tender age he was not required to take the oaths.² 'Bentham owned that Jefferson gave him out of Sanderson's Logic some materials for correct reasoning.'³ He contributed to the volume of Oxford verses on the death of George II and accession of George III some Alcaics which Dr. Johnson thought 'a very pretty performance of a young man'.⁴ He 'declaimed' in the hall with satisfaction to himself and the approbation of all his acquaintance.⁵ The list of books brought up with him to Oxford testifies to the extraordinary extent of his attainments.⁶ He proceeded B.A. in 1763, and M.A. 1766. He is celebrated in the literary history of England as a jurist and utilitarian philosopher, and directed that on his death his body should be dissected and his skeleton deposited in University College, London.⁷

On Browne's death Thomas Fothergill, younger brother of the George who had been Principal of St. Edmund Hall, was unanimously elected Provost, 15 October 1767. Bentham speaks of him some years earlier as having a jolly rubicund complexion, though a very bashful man.⁸ Cox remembered him as a gaunt

'He was enabled to effect a change with another student, and get two guineas in addition for his thirdings, on account of his better furniture.' For thirds or thirdings see Letters of Radcliffe and James, p. 45, n. 3.

¹ Bowring, x. 61.

² *Ib.*, 38.

³ *Ib.*, 37.

⁴ They are printed in Bowring, x. 41. They are alcaics, though (*ib.*, 61) Jeremy calls them sapphics.

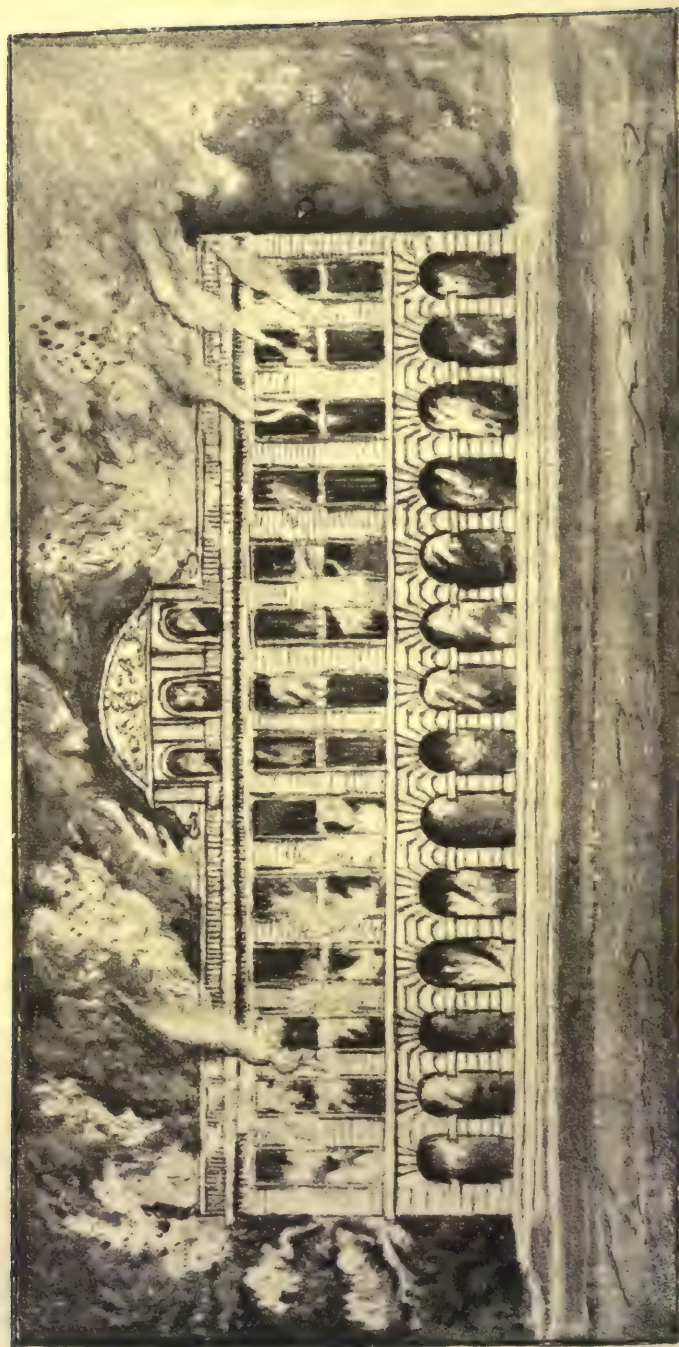
⁵ *Ib.*, 42. He also disputed (*ib.*, 43), which as might be expected he enjoyed very much. 'I am very sorry it did not come to my turn to dispute every day; for, for my own part, I desire no better sport.'

⁶ It is printed in a note on Bowring, x. 36.

⁷ His life is in D. N. B.

⁸ Bowring, x. 37.

PLATE XLIV



THE FIRE OF 18 DECEMBER, 1788

solemn figure, who, at a regular hour of the day with a long tasseled cap, a large wig, unusually broad bands, and a particularly broad sash, used to come down the steps of his College gate-way to take his accustomed walk, followed by his quiet-dressed wife. The order of their march caused them to be called Orpheus and Eurydice.¹ He was Vice-Chancellor from 1772 to 1776 for four years, which was now becoming the usual length of tenure, and while in office conferred his Doctor's degree on Samuel Johnson.²

On the morning of the 18th of December 1778 a fire took place in the College which, originating in the staircase to the south of the Provost's lodgings, destroyed most of the Provost's lodgings and of the staircase on which it began.³ 'Dr. Fothergill himself stepped out in cap, wig and gown, much singed. He called on all to join him in prayer, and then laboured among them in extinguishing the flames.'⁴ The engines could not raise the water over the battlements and the spread of the fire was stopped by destroying the rooms, now the Provost's drawing-room and the rooms over them.⁵ All the books in the Library were removed to the 'Taberdars' Common-room and St. Edmund Hall, but Halton's building was fortunately saved. Damage was done to the value of over five thousand pounds.⁶

¹ G. V. Cox's *Recollections of Oxford*, 2nd ed., pp. 164, 165.

² It was conferred by Diploma at the suggestion of Lord North, the Chancellor. The letter of Lord North (in English), the Diploma, and Johnson's letter of acknowledgement to Fothergill (in Latin) are in Boswell's *Life of Johnson*, ed. Hill, ii. 331-3. The date of the diploma is 30 March, 1775. Johnson received it in London on 1 April.

³ Several accounts of the fire are contained in *Letters of Radcliffe and James*; young James's own account is on pp. 56-9, others in Appendix E, pp. 267-77, which also contains the Articles of Agreement for the necessary restorations.

⁴ This detail is derived from an account of the Fothergill family prepared by Miss Carter Squire of Catterick, a relative of the family, of which a copy exists in the College. The passage runs:—'It is said that at the time of the fire he appeared in cap or wig and gown. It is pleasant to read that he called on all to join him in prayer; then laboured among them in extinguishing the flames', p. 28.

⁵ *Letters of Radcliffe and James*, pp. 268, 269.

⁶ *Ibid.* The list of the contributions towards the repair of the buildings is given in Appendix F to the same book, pp. 277-9. A sketch of the fire, reproduced from the *Album of Benefactors*, is given in Plate XLIV, opposite p. 133.

The course of study in 1778 had not much altered during the century which had elapsed since we described Henry Fleming's. John James in his first term attended lectures on Homer and Logic, in which last the authority was Sanderson's *Compendium*.¹ When the Logic was done with he proceeded like Fleming to the Ethics, in which the authority was still Langbaine's *Compendium*.² Declamations were still in vogue, James takes for his thesis 'Anacreon Aristotele superior'.³ His College work allowed him leisure to take private lessons in French and subsequently in music, and he did a good deal of Classical reading on his own account.⁴ He was glad that he had not been entered on the Foundation, whose members were worse treated than the Commoners.⁵ He won the University prize for Latin verse in 1782 with a poem on Columbus.⁶ He is not more enthusiastic about the College than Bentham, and tried unsuccessfully to get a nomination to a studentship at Christ Church.⁷ Bentham had refused to leave Queen's for Christ Church when offered a studentship.⁸

On the 11th of October 1787 the Provost and Scholars of Queen's College elected William Dowson, M.A., to the office of Principal of St. Edmund Hall, then vacant by the death of George Dixon, D.D., and on the 13th the new Principal was admitted by Joseph Chapman, D.D., President of Trinity College and Vice-Chancellor of the University.⁹

In 1768, in consideration of the advanced price of provisions, the Cautions were raised, that of a Nobleman to £30, of a Gentleman Commoner to £20, of a Commoner to £10, and of a Bateller to £5.¹⁰ In the following year it was agreed that the

¹ Letters of Radcliffe and James, pp. 49, 50. He also ran over Watts and Duncan, *ib.*, pp. 50, 51.

² *Ib.*, p. 55.

³ *Ib.*, p. 52.

⁴ *Ib.*, pp. 51, 63, 87, and *passim*.

⁵ *Ib.*, p. 56.

⁶ In his fourth year, 1782. *Ib.*, p. 218, and Appendix L, pp. 287-93, where the poem is given.

⁷ *Ib.*, pp. 101 sqq.

⁸ Bowring, x. 38.

⁹ The documents connected with Dowson's election and admission are in Reg. H, pp. 847-51.

¹⁰ See College Register of 19 October, 1768.

Fellows on the old foundation pay at the time of their admission the sum of five pounds in lieu of an entertainment, and that it be applied towards raising a Fund for the use of the College.¹ In the same year suppers in hall were abolished, having for some years been abolished in most Colleges.² In 1776 an attempt was made to reduce the expenses of the Taberdars. £4 12s. 6d. was fixed as the amount of extras they should be allowed to batell in one quarter. The punishment for exceeding this to be a fine of one pound for the first offence, two pounds for the second, and loss of their taberdarship for the third. Their commons were increased at the same time by a penny a day.³ In 1779 the

¹ See College Register of 17 August, 1769.

² The entry in the College Register for 11 September, 1769, is :—‘Whereas Suppers in the public Refectories have for some years been left off in most Colleges, and in our own are never attended by any but the Foundationers and by them much against their Inclinations; and whereas the independent members are hereby subjected to a needless Expence in Commons: It is agreed at a meeting of the Provost and Fellows that Suppers (for a Time at least and to try the Expediency of such a Change) shall be discontinued in this as well as in other Colleges, and that the Chaplains, Taberdars, Clerks, Famulus and Scholars shall have their whole dayly allowance in Commons served up at Dinner. The Gent^l Commoners and Commoners shall stand to double Commons at Noon.’ At the same time an alteration was made in the Theological Disputations which had been organised by Provost Smith. These were transferred from Supper Time on Sundays to 4 p.m. during the Summer and 3 p.m. in the Winter; and were to be dispensed with during the Christmas holidays, for two weeks at Easter and two weeks at Whitsuntide, on Egg Saturday and on any Saturday on which the 30th January, Candlemas Day, 29th May, the Inauguration (probably The Commencement, what is now called the Encænia or Commemoration), the 15th August, or the 5th November should fall. The Disputations were to be presided over by the Moderator in Divinity, who was to receive £8 extra for his trouble.

³ The entry in the College Register of 17 August, 1776, is :—‘Whereas many of the Taberdars have of late years greatly exceeded in point of Batells and thereby distress’d their Parents and Friends and done great Discredit to the College; and whereas divers Methods have been tried to induce them to moderate their Expences and bring them within proper Compass, but hitherto without effect. It is this Day unanimously agreed that whoever shall after Michaelmas Day next ensuing exceed £4. 12. 6. in Batells in any of the Quarters, such Person shall be fin’d one Pound and Register’d by the Provost and Fellows for such his Exceeding; that if he transgresses a second time he shall be fin’d

Librarian's salary was augmented from five to ten pounds.¹ In 1780 it was agreed that the College (excepting the Chapel, Hall, and Library) be ensur'd from fire.² In accordance therewith in the following year the West Side of the Front Quadrangle was insur'd at the Sun Fire Office for £1,500, the East Side for £1,500, the south and north sides of the Back Quadrangle each for £1,000, and the east side for £1,050.³ In 1790 it was agreed 'that for the future every Undergraduate shall repair to College within twelve days after the commencement of each term, and there constantly reside till the term is ended; unless prevented from so doing by sickness, unavoidable accident, or some necessary avocation.'⁴

During Smith's Provostship, as we have seen, the College began the practice of contributing to religious and charitable objects. These votes became more frequent in Fothergill's time. We find in 1769 eight pounds voted towards the support of the Churches and Schools of the Vaudois in the Valleys of Piedmont;⁵ in 1770 the Bursar was 'impower'd to subscribe annually six guineas to the Radcliffe Infirmary';⁶ in 1772 twenty pounds was allowed to Mr. Hobson towards the repairs of his chancel at Holwell;⁷

two Pounds and register'd a second time, and that if he proceeds to transgress a third time he shall then be absolutely turned off y^e Foundation and another Taberdar elected in his Room. Agreed at the same time that a Penny a Day be added to the Allowance in Commons of each Taberdar and that this additional Allowance commence at Michaelmas next. Agreed also that a Copy of this Register be delivered to the Taberdars to be entered in the written Catalogue of Books belonging to their Library.'

¹ See College Register of 13 December, 1779.

² See College Register of 2 June, 1780.

³ The Register of 26 January, 1781, which contains this Order, specifies the contents of each of the sides of the Quadrangles. The Front Quadrangle West side contained the Provost's Lodgings, 20 lodging rooms, Buttery, and Common Room, the East side contained 23 rooms and Porter's Lodge. The Back, or as it is called Old Quadrangle, contained on the South side 14 rooms, Kitchen, and Taberdar's Common Room, the East side 32 rooms, and the North 16 rooms.

⁴ See College Register of 25 November, 1790.

⁵ See College Register of 16 December, 1769.

⁶ See College Register of 24 December, 1770.

⁷ This was a College living. Thomas Hobson was the first rector appointed by the College. See College Register for 20 August, 1772.

in the same year eight guineas were given towards the maintenance of the poor of Oxford who have no relief from their respective parishes.¹ In the same year the sum of two guineas was paid to the widow of Moses Vowel.² In 1774 ten guineas were subscribed towards completing the Episcopal Chapel in Edinburgh.³ In 1776 twelve guineas were given to the distressed American missionaries.⁴ In the same year six guineas were paid into the hands of Mr. Wickham for the benefit of the poor of this parish.⁵ In 1778 eight guineas were given for the relief of the inhabitants of Aldbourn in Wiltshire, sufferers by a late fire.⁶ In 1779 twenty pounds were given for the Propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts.⁷ In 1783 ten pounds were given towards new seating the church of Newbold Pacey.⁸ In 1786 a contribution of twenty pounds (to be spread over four years) was given to the Odiham Society for the encouragement of Agriculture, &c.⁹ In 1788 an annual allowance of five guineas was made to Mr. Holmes (Robert, of New College, afterwards Dean of Winchester) for collating the Septuagint MSS.¹⁰ In 1792 it was agreed that 'whereas Mr. James Martin, senior Master on the Foundation, is in very indigent circumstances, and utterly incapacitated by insanity for the office of Fellow, we should recommend to the junior Fellow in succession to allow to the said Mr. Martin the sum of twenty pounds yearly'.¹¹ In 1770

¹ See College Register of 30 November, 1772.

² See College Register of 29 December, 1772.

³ See College Register of 12 December, 1774.

⁴ See College Register of 18 January, 1776.

⁵ See College Register of 25 January, 1776.

⁶ See College Register of 29 April, 1778. Lewis (*Topographical Dictionary*, s. v.) says:—'In 1760 a fire consumed seventy-two houses; and in 1817 twenty were destroyed by a similar calamity.'

⁷ See College Register of 13 December, 1779.

⁸ See College Register of 24 October, 1779. The church was rebuilt during the incumbency of the Rev. Thomas Castle Southey in the last quarter of the nineteenth century.

⁹ See College Register of 23 January, 1786.

¹⁰ See College Register of 12 September, 1788.

¹¹ See College Register of 21 August, 1792. James Martin, of Sackmurthy, Cumberland, entered College as batler 10 December and matriculated 17 December,

one hundred pounds was set apart out of the fines of the previous year towards ornamenting the chapel and hall.¹ In the same year the accounts of the debts for the rebuilding of the College seem to have been finally closed.² In 1787 the College gave orders to Mr. Weston to lay a flat pavement of Yorkshire stone from the High Street to the back gate of the College similar to that made by the parish on the opposite side leading from Harper's Corner to the churchyard gate.³

Interesting light is thrown on some of the domestic arrangements of the College by the following resolutions passed towards the end of Fothergill's Provostship :—

‘August 13, 1796.

‘Agreed at a meeting of the Provost and Fellows that there shall not in future be more than eight Taberdars nor any allowance for more than twelve Scholars, and that the Taberdars shall be allowed sixpence and the Scholars four pence a day each,⁴ and that there shall be no more than five Gaudies in the year, viz. Christmas-day, New Year's day, Easter-day, Whitsunday and the Founder's day.⁵ Agreed at the same time that in future the

1776, aged 21. He was elected Taberdar 1 June, 1780, and on 20 August, 1781, was fined one Pound and registered for the first time for exceeding the sum allowed Taberdars to exceed in batells, and 25 February, 1783, was fined two pounds for the same offence and registered for the second time. He proceeded B.A. in 1780, and M.A. in 1784.

¹ See College Register of 13 August, 1770.

² The entry in the College Register of 29 August, 1770, which seems to warrant this conclusion, is :—‘Agreed at a Meeting of the Provost and Fellows That the Building Debt which now in the Building Book stands charg'd to the College and is only nominal shall be struck off and charg'd to the Caution Book and made good to it, should there ever be occasion, out of the Old Foundation Stock, viz. £752. 14. 11. vested in the Funds, but that in the meantime it should remain in the Funds to accumulate.’

³ See College Register of 19 September, 1787. Harper's coffee-house, according to Dr. Bliss, quoted by A. Clark in his *Wood's Life and Times*, i. 168, n. 3, was ‘the corner house of the lane leading to Edmund Hall’. It was frequented by the members of Queen's and Magdalen Colleges. Its site is now (1921) occupied by the High Street post office.

⁴ The original allowance for the Poor Boys, who were the ancestors of the Taberdars, was eight pence a week, besides alms. See i. 48 and n. 4 there.

⁵ The origin of the numerous gaudies which have from time to time been

Fellows-Common-Room-Man, his Boy and the Porter shall wait at the High-Table, the Taberdars-Common-Room-Man and his Boy at the Chaplains' and Taberdars' Table, and that the Mistress-Bedmakers appoint Weekly one Bedmaker for the Bachelors' Table, one for the Gentleman-Commoners' Table, three for the Commoners' Table, and two for the Scholars' Table, and that each Bedmaker shall assist at every table if it be necessary.¹

'Agreed also that the Fellows-Common-Room-Man shall have one share of the Victuals remaining from the High Table and Taberdars' Table, another share shall be allowed the Porter, and a third share shall be divided between the Taberdars'-Common-Room-Man and E^d Hanmore—that the Bedmakers who wait at the other Tables shall have the Victuals remaining at those Tables, and that the usual allowance from the Bachelors, Gentlemen-Commoners and Commoners shall be equally divided amongst them in order to enable them to make a decent appearance in the Hall.'

Of the Fellows elected on the old foundation during these two Provostships who did not become Provosts, the most notable were Miles Cooper and Edward Bowerbank; of the Fellows on the Michel Foundation elected during the same period were Thomas Owen and Richard Richards.

Miles Cooper entered 1753, and was elected Fellow 1766. He was President of King's College, New York, which has

kept in the College lies in the wills of benefactors who have often after providing for their own obsequies and other matters added a provision for improving the common meal on some Sunday or festival. So William Feteplace (*Liber Obituarius*, p. 47). His day was 23 December (*ib.*, 111). Provost Pantre appointed three refectations, on the day of his mass (7 January), in Easter Week and in Whitsun Week (*ib.*, 52, 53), Provost Pearson provided for the second course on the 'feast of the Epiphany' (*ib.*, 73), Provost Rigge provided for the observance of the Ascension Day 'as another gaudy day in recreation of the company' (*ib.*, 75), Edward Hilton provided for recreation over their commons on his anniversary (15 July) and in the sondays in Lent (*ib.*, 80), Hugh and John Morland provided for 'a pittance & recreation of the Provost and Scholars on the Charden Anniversary (10 December) (*ib.*, 106), Nicholas Myles provided for a refectation in hall on the day of his anniversary (20 December) (*ib.*, 109).

¹ The Porter waited at the High Table till late into the nineteenth century. There were only four tables below the dais in the Hall as late as the time when Buckler's picture, now in the Provost's Library, was taken.

developed into Columbia University. He took an active part on the loyalist side in the American troubles, and had to escape under the protection of some of his pupils on board one of His Majesty's ships of war.¹ On his return to England he was made Preacher at the Royal Episcopal Chapel in Edinburgh, and eventually died as Rector of Sulhamstead, which he held by permission of the College with Cowley in Gloucestershire.² Edward Bowerbank, entered 1757, Fellow 1771, was Senior Proctor 1773, Chaplain to Bishop Thurlow, Prebendary of Lincoln, Rector of Buckden.³

Thomas Owen, entered 1771, a Michel Fellow, Rector of Upton Scudamore, applied himself to the translation from Latin and Greek of works on Agriculture by Varro, Palladius, and others.⁴ Richard Richards, elected Michel Scholar 1774, matriculated from Jesus in 1771 and took his B.A. from Wadham 1774; he was elected Michel Fellow in 1776, and became K.C. and Bencher of the Inner Temple 1799; he was knighted 1814, and made Chief Baron of the Exchequer 1817;⁵ John Reeves, elected Michel Scholar in 1775 and Fellow 1777, became bencher of the Middle Temple and chief justice of Newfoundland.

Among those who were entered during these two Provostships who never became Fellows the most notable, besides Bentham, were the following: Aubrey Beauclerk, entered 1758, fourth son of Vere, Baron Vere, son of the first Duke of

¹ This I was told by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, now (1921) President of Columbia University.

² He was allowed, 19 October, 1778, to hold the vicarage of Neind (or Neen) Savage in the county of Salop and diocese of Hereford with his fellowship. He was presented to the livings of Sulhamsted Abbas and Sulhamsted Banister 13 September, 1782, and died at Edinburgh, 20 May, 1785.

³ He was collated to the prebend of Welton Brinkhall in the cathedral of Lincoln, 30 September, 1779, and resigned in 1784, he was collated to the prebend of Asgerby in the same cathedral 12 November, 1784, and resigned 1786, and was collated to the prebend of Langford Manor in the same cathedral 25 March, 1791, and died in 1805.

⁴ He was elected Michel Scholar 29 March, 1770, from Jesus College. His life is in D. N. B.

⁵ His life is in D. N. B.

St. Albans; he succeeded his father the Admiral as second Baron Vere, and his cousin George, a soldier, as fifth Duke of St. Albans.¹ Oldfield Bowles, entered 1758, according to Bentham 'patron of a place where the Hellfire Club (generally associated with Brasenose) was held'.² William Mitford, entered 1761, the historian of Greece, distinguished by his good looks and his personal strength.³ Keane Fitzgerald, entered 1765, a Bencher of the Inner Temple, left a benefaction for an Exhibitioner from Middlesex. Richard King, entered 1767, afterwards Fellow of New College, answered Sydney Smith's letters from Peter Plymley on the Catholic question. His wife was a friend of Hannah More, and also an authoress.⁴ Charles Mayo, entered 1767, author of a 'Compendious View of Universal History'.⁴ James Hervey, entered 1767, a distinguished physician.⁴ In 1768 two Russians entered the College, Michael Bikoff and Prochorus Suvoroff. In 1769 the fortune of the lot deprived Edward Tatham of Heversham School of a Hastings Exhibition. He, however, entered the College, where he took his degrees in Arts, and then became Fellow and afterwards Rector of Lincoln; his Bampton Lectures gained him considerable celebrity, and he had plans for the improvement of Oxford, involving among other things the removal of New College cloisters; he had a rooted objection to everything 'Jarman'.⁵ Martin Joseph Routh, entered 1770,

¹ He was nephew to Lord James Beauclerk, bishop of Hereford, for whom see p. 122, and n. 1, p. 92.

² See Bowring, x. 39.

³ He was brother of the first Lord Redesdale, and is said to have written his history at Gibbon's suggestion. His life is in D. N. B.

⁴ His life is in D. N. B.

⁵ Though a native of Sedbergh and educated at the school there he was transferred to Heversham School a year before the Hastings election, and appears as a candidate from Heversham. At this election from the twelve schools only six candidates appeared, and of these only four were fully qualified. Miles Parkin from Appleby had only been five months instead of four years at the school, and Tatham had only been one and a quarter years at Heversham. The College accordingly determined to elect the four fully qualified candidates, and to determine by drawing lots the fifth election between the two imperfectly qualified ones. The result was that Parkin won the fifth exhibition. For Tatham's eccentricities

became Demy, Fellow, and finally President of Magdalen, a learned theologian, died in 1854 in his 100th year.¹ Henry Harington, entered 1770, son of a more celebrated father of the same name mentioned above; the son was compiler of '*Nugae Antiquae*'.² John Howe, entered 1772, succeeded his uncle as fourth and last Baron Chedworth; his will was disputed and some notes on Shakespeare's plays were published to prove his sanity; he left £3,000 to Charles James Fox.³ Richard Cecil, entered 1773, one of the leaders of the evangelical revival, a preacher of great originality and vigour; his '*Remains*' are still highly esteemed.³ William Barrow, entered 1774, schoolmaster and divine, obtained in 1778 the Chancellor's prize for an English essay on Academical Education, kept a successful school in Soho Square, was Bampton Lecturer in 1799, Prebendary of Southwell and Archdeacon of Nottingham.⁴ Alexander Crowcher Schomberg, entered 1775, became Demy and Fellow of Magdalen, author of '*Bagley*' and other poems, and some works on Roman Law, a patron of Dr. Crotch.⁵ James Cookson, entered 1777, Vicar of Harting, Master of Churcher's College, Petersfield, author of '*Thoughts on Polygamy*', '*A New Family Prayer Book*', and '*The Universal Family Bible*'.³ John Shepherd, entered 1777, author of the '*Critical and Practical Elucidation of the Book of Common Prayer*'.⁶ John James, entered 1778, son of the Head Master of St. Bees, obtained in 1782 the Chancellor's prize for a Latin

see G. V. Cox, *Recollections of Oxford*, 2nd ed., pp. 233-5. His life is in D. N. B. See also n. 1, p. 101.

¹ His life is in D. N. B. The fullest account of him is in Bloxam, vii. 1-37, supplemented by Macray, v. 114-27. There is also a life of him in Burgon's *Lives of Twelve Good Men*.

² See p. 124 and n. 2 there. His life is in D. N. B., placed before that of his father, as D.D. before M.D.

³ His life is in D. N. B.

⁴ His life is in D. N. B. Some particulars of his Oxford life, including his election as fellow of Hertford College, are contained in *Letters of Radcliffe and James* (O. H. S. ix), where see especially n. 1, p. 52, and n. 1, p. 267.

⁵ His life is in D. N. B. See also Bloxam, vii. 51-4.

⁶ His life is in D. N. B. There is a good deal about him in *Letters of Radcliffe and James* (O. H. S. ix).

poem on Columbus; his letters, published by the Oxford Historical Society, give a good many details of life in College in his time.¹ Thomas Edlyne Tomlins, entered 1778, a prolific law writer, knighted 1814.² Thomas Tregenna Biddulph, entered 1780, an evangelical divine and voluminous writer, minister of St. James's, Bristol.² Edward Rudge, entered 1781, botanist and antiquary, described some new plants from Guiana, and conducted excavations on his estate at Evesham.² Joseph George Holman, entered 1783, actor and dramatist.² William Van Mildert, entered 1784, Bampton Lecturer 1814, Regius Professor of Divinity, Bishop of Llandaff and Dean of St. Paul's, Bishop of Durham and founder of the University of Durham.² According to Sir Walter Scott, who was his guest at Durham, he showed 'scholarship without pedantry, and dignity without ostentation'.³ John Vaughan, entered 1785, successively Baron of the Exchequer and Judge of the Common Pleas, knighted 1828, father of Professor Henry Halford Vaughan.² William George Maton, naturalist and physician to Queen Charlotte, the Duchess of Kent, and Princess (afterwards Queen) Victoria.² Francis Jeffrey, entered 1791, Lord Jeffrey, one of the originators of the 'Edinburgh Review', lawyer and critic.²

Thomas Nicholson was Senior Proctor 1764. George Stinton, who was Junior Proctor with him, had been a Commoner of Queen's before being elected a Fellow of Exeter. Edward Bowerbank was Senior Proctor in 1773. Henry Smith was Senior Proctor in 1787. William Benson was Senior Proctor in 1796.

¹ See all about him in Letters of Radcliffe and James (O. H. S. ix). Some use is made of his letters above, p. 134. There is a notice of him in the life of his father in D. N. B. For the father see p. 123 and n. 6 there.

² His life is in D. N. B.

³ Quoted in the life in D. N. B. from Lockhart's *Memoirs of Scott*, vii. 71-4.

CHAPTER XII

THE DAYS OF OUR FATHERS

PROVOSTS

1796 Septimus Collinson.

1827 John Fox.

Number of Entrances.

1797, 6.

1855, 9.

Total 1797-1855, 1186.

FOTHERGILL died on the 30th of August, 1796, and on the 20th of October Septimus Collinson, D.D., was 'rightly, lawfully and unanimously' elected Provost in his room.¹ Collinson was born in Cumberland, but had lived from his infancy at Great Musgrave and been educated at Appleby Grammar School in Westmorland.² He entered the College in 1759, and was elected Fellow 5 June 1777.³ In 1778 he was presented to the livings of Dowlish Wake and West Dowlish near Ilminster, but they did not prevent his residing in College pretty continuously from 1780 till in 1794 he succeeded Richard Radcliffe as Rector of Holwell.⁴ He was for some time Tutor of the College and city lecturer at Carfax. Cox remembered him as a theologian with a high reputation, a strong northern dialect, and a very decided but good-humoured obliquity of vision.⁵ In 1798 he was elected to

¹ See the petition to the Archbishop of York for his confirmation in the College Register under date 20 October, 1796.

² He was born at Langwathby in Cumberland.

³ He was elected Taberdar 1 December, 1763.

⁴ 'Mr Collinson having reason to think that the Living of Dowlish Wake and the Curacy of West Dowlish will when vacant be offer'd to him, it is agreed at a meeting of the Provost and Fellows that he be allowd to hold them with his Fellowship.' (College Register, 9 May, 1778.) 'Agreed at a meeting of the Provost and Fellows that Dr Collinson be presented to the Living of Holwall vacant by the death of Mr Radcliffe, & that his year of grace commence from Christmas last.' (College Register of 3 April, 1794.) Radcliffe was buried 18 November, 1793. Collinson proceeded B.D. in 1792, and D.D. in 1793.

⁵ Recollections of Oxford, 2nd ed., p. 30.

the Margaret Professorship of Divinity, to which was at that time annexed a prebend in the Cathedral of Worcester.¹ He retained the Dowlishes, but resigned Holwell, on his election to the Provostship.² He gained some reputation by his lectures on the Thirty-nine Articles, which were however never published. He more than once came to the help of the College in financial matters by lending it money in time of need.³ In 1816 he was one of the original Trustees of the Oxford Provident Bank, which developed into the Oxford Savings Bank.⁴ He died in College, 24 January 1827, aged 87, and is buried in the crypt under the sanctuary of the College Chapel.⁵ He left £1,500 for educational purposes to the village of Great Musgrave, in which he had been brought up.⁶

The day after Collinson's election as Provost regulations were passed for the examination and admission of scholars to the College. Candidates were to be not less than fifteen nor more than twenty-one years of age, and enactments were passed limiting the amount which after election they were to be allowed to batell weekly in buttery and kitchen.⁷ On the 15th of August

¹ The election was vested in the graduates in Divinity.

² '3 Jan. 1797. Agreed at a meeting of the Provost and Fellows y^t Mr Isaac Monkhouse be presented to the living of Holwall vacant by the resignation of Mr Provost & that his year of grace commence from St Thomas's Day last.' (College Register.)

³ See the College Register under date 25 April, 1809, and 21 December, 1812. See also under date 21 December, 1814.

⁴ Cox (p. 86) gives 1816 as the date of the foundation of the Oxford Savings Bank through 'the philanthropic exertions of the Messrs. Duncan of New College'.

⁵ Gentleman's Magazine, 1827, i, p. 178 b.

⁶ He also gave a service of communion plate to the church there. (Sayer's History of Westmorland, ii. 316.)

⁷ The scholars were to be allowed to batell 3s. 6d. a week in the buttery and 7s. in the kitchen, the taberdars 4s. in the buttery and 8s. in the kitchen. (College Register of 21 October, 1796.) On the 16th November, 1797, it was agreed 'that Commoners shall not be allowed to batell more than 4s. each per week in the Buttery, nor more than 15s. each per week in the Kitchen; and that the Gentlemen-Commoners shall not exceed 6s. each per week in the Buttery, nor one pound four shillings in the Kitchen'. (College Register.)

1800 the Cautions were advanced of a Nobleman to £50, Gentleman Commoner £30, Commoner £20, other members £10, being natives of Great Britain, for such as are not natives of Great Britain to £50 and £30.¹ 16 December 1825, it was agreed that from this time the Caution for a Gentleman Commoner be £50, Commoner £30, every other member £15, they being natives of Great Britain; for such as are not natives of Great Britain: Gentleman Commoner £70, Commoner £40, other member £20.² 15th of August 1800, it was arranged that the rooms to be assigned to Taberdars should be the four Ground Rooms of No. 4 Back Quad., two in Common Room staircase and two in the Bell staircase. A newly elected Taberdar was to occupy the rooms of the Taberdar into whose place he is chosen.² M.A.s were to be cautioned when they took their degrees that if they do not pay their batells before their cautions are expended their names will not be continued on the College books.²

From the 16th of August 1803 the Bursar is no longer to receive profits on the sale of wine, but to be paid in addition to what he now receives in the Larder and Brewhouse accounts, and for firewood, £5 5s. for collecting the rents at Sherborne, £10 10s. for paper and the postage of letters, £5 5s. for transcribing the Computus, £40 for the other business of his office (to be charged in the Long Roll), £5 5s. for accounts of Bridgeman Exhibitions, £5 5s. for accounts of Hastings Exhibitions.³

¹ See College Register of that date. The last figures probably refer to foreign-born Gentlemen Commoners and Commoners.

² See College Register of that date.

³ '1803, Aug. 16. Whereas great inconvenience has been found to arise from the practice of deriving a considerable share of the emoluments of the Bursar's office from the sale of wine; it was agreed at a meeting of the Provost and Fellows that the practice be discontinued. And in order to make a compensation to the Bursar for the loss he will sustain by this measure, it was agreed that in addition to what he now receives in the Larder and Brewhouse Accounts & for fire wood he shall be allowed to charge annually five guineas for collecting the rents at Sherborne, ten guineas for paper and the postage of letters, five guineas for transcribing the computus, & forty pounds for the other business of his office: this last article to be inserted in the long Roll immediately before the Registrar's salary. It is also understood that he will be allowed to charge five guineas to

19 May 1804 it was agreed that £120, being the average value of a Fellowship during the last fourteen years, should be taken as the equivalent of the ten marks which was the allowance to a Fellow at the time when the Statutes were framed,¹ and was also fixed as the amount of property in houses or lands the acquisition whereof should exclude him from any further advantage in the house.² In 1809 it had apparently become the custom for Fellows appointed to benefices not to reside upon their benefices. In that year the College resolved that, except in special cases to be approved by the College, no Fellow should henceforth be presented to any College benefice without giving the Society a positive and solemn assurance of his resolution to reside constantly upon it.³ In 1810 the salaries of the Chaplains were advanced from £4 to £24 each, and they were admitted to dine at the High Table on the same terms as the Fellows.⁴

It was agreed, 14 June 1821, that for the future no young man shall be chosen Taberdar till he shall have been examined for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and that no probationary

each of the accounts of Hastings's and Bridgeman's Exhibitioners.' (College Register.) The last two items had been authorised by College Order on 13 January, 1797. See College Register of that date.

¹ See i. 35 and n. 3 there.

² See College Register of that date. It appears there that the question arose in the case of a property in houses and lands which Thomas Bewley, one of the fellows, had inherited from his parents. In the Founder's Statutes (i. 40 and n. 3 there) ten marks was the amount which vacated a fellowship.

³ '1809, Dec. 19. Whereas the interests of the College have suffered and are suffering material injury by the non-residence of Rectors and Vicars promoted to its Benefices; And whereas such non-residence is understood to be completely repugnant to the intention of the Donors of the said Benefices and in every respect an evil that ought to be corrected as much as possible—Agreed at a meeting of the Provost and Fellows that no Fellow be henceforth promoted to a College Benefice without giving the Society a positive and solemn assurance of his resolution to reside constantly upon it, excepting in cases where from peculiar circumstances the Society shall judge it reasonable to grant a special indulgence.' (College Register.) On 14 August, 1824, this resolution, which had on 13 September, 1822, been dispensed with in the case of the then Rector of Headley owing to ill health, was rescinded.

⁴ See College Register of that date.

Scholar shall be allowed to put off his election when he shall be of sufficient standing, provided there be a vacancy for him.¹ 1826, Oct. 25, 'Agreed that henceforth there shall be no election of Taberdars until there be two or more vacancies. That the only Candidates be such probationary Scholars as shall have passed their examination for the Degree of B.A. in due time since the preceding election, and that they be as to their standing in College equally eligible. That the election be according to merit, especial regard being had to the honorary distinctions which the Candidates have obtained in the University Examination'.² Other alterations were soon after made. Residence was no longer to be required from the Taberdars, the Taberdars' Common Room was converted into chambers, and the books of the Taberdars' Library transferred to the College Library. Candidates for Taberdarships must have obtained some honorary distinction in the Public Examination for Degrees. The election of Taberdars and Probationary Scholars was to take place in Act Term. 'Magistri non socii', the ex-taberdars who were waiting for Fellowships, were to receive annually Ten Pounds each, unless they were Chaplains or in receipt of Smith and Robinson's benefaction.³ At a subsequent meeting they were

¹ See College Register of that date.

² College Register.

³ See College Register of 31 January, 1827. For Robinson's benefaction see i. 224 and n. 4 there. The clause in Bishop Smith's will devising the benefaction referred to in the text runs thus :—'Imprimis, I give and bequeath unto the Provost and Fellows of Queen's College Oxford and their successors, as a grateful acknowledgement of my education and maintenance in that College, the summe of Five hundred pounds, to be employed and laid out for and towards the better maintenance and subsistance of the foundation masters there (as they are styled) from the time they shall be presented Masters of Arts until they are elected fellows or otherwise preferred Provided allwayes that they be subject and obedient to the statutes, rules, and orders of the said college, the said summe of Five hundred pounds to be paid by my Executor immediately and before any other legacies after my death, unless I shall actually give and pay the same in my lifetime. But in case I do give and pay the said summe of Five hundred pounds to the College in my lifetime as I doe now intend, and am about to doe, Then my Will is that my Executor in such case be discharged of and from the payment of the said summe and every or any part thereof.' (Transactions of Cumb. and Westm. Antiq. and Arch. Society, iv. 6.)

given the same allowance in their Commons in the Kitchen as the Taberdars.¹ The status of Bateller in College was abolished.²

In 1799 the College seems to have begun proceedings for the sale of property with a view to the redemption of Land Tax on other properties.³ The powers given the Colleges and the University for the purpose were secured to them by the Act 38 George III, c. 60.⁴ Some tenements in the county of Cumberland, a house in St. Martin's in the Fields, London, and a small tenement at Exbury seem to have been sold about this time for this purpose.⁵ Money arising from the sale of timber was similarly employed.⁶ On 2 March 1810 Little London farm in the

¹ This was done 24 May, 1827, at a meeting held subsequently to Fox's election as Provost. He had presided as Locum Tenens at the meeting of 31 January, which was held on the day preceding his own election and a week after Collinson's death.

² See College Register of 31 January, 1827. A Bateller paid only for his batells, the victuals the college supplied him with in addition to his commons, the Commoner paid also for his commons. The college henceforward admitted no members with free commons except members of the foundation.

³ See Registers of 14 February and 5 August, 1799, below, note 5.

⁴ See the Act in Shadwell, *Enactments in Parliament*, iii (O. H. S. lix), pp. 239, 240, and Appendix IV, on Subsidy and Land Tax Acts, l. c., iv (O. H. S. lx), pp. 341-9.

⁵ '1799, 14 Feb. Agreed at a meeting of the Provost and Fellows that the Bursar be directed to write to Mr Dixon the College Steward at Penrith to authorise him to purchase the College Land Tax at Renwick, & to dispose of the other Tenements belonging to the College in the County of Cumberland for the purpose of redeeming Land Tax. Agreed also that the Bursar be empowered to offer conditions of sale to such Tenants of the College-Houses at Southampton as may be willing to purchase, subject to the future approbation of the Society, of the house of St. Martin's in the Fields in the City of Westminster, of the rent charge paid by the fishmongers Company, & of houses in the City of Oxford for the aforesaid purpose of redeeming Land Tax.' '5 Aug. Agreed at a meeting of the Provost and Fellows that, in order to make up the necessary Sums for the redemption of the College Land-Tax the Bursar be empowered to treat with Mr Mitford for the sale of a small Tenement at Exbury.' Not all the properties mentioned were eventually sold.

⁶ Among some sales of timber authorized on 7 March, 1800, was the sale of '71 ashes & 17 Elms on Webb's Farm belonging to the Bridgman-Estate in the Parish of Bramley. The money arising from the sale of Timber at Bramley is to

parishes of Bramley and Pamber was bought for £3,069 1s. 6d. for the use of the Bridgman Trust, out of savings and timber belonging to the Trust.¹ On 8 Feb., 1811, £500 was obtained by the sale of 3% Stock for the purpose of purchasing the Millhouse and a piece of land adjoining at Ravenwick.¹

On the 27th August 1824, Stock to the value of £4,722 1s. 11d. was sold out, and the money employed in the purchase of the interest of the late Mr. Young in the lease of a part of the Manor of Cosham in the Isle of Wight. The rents and profits of the estate were divided between the Long Roll and the Funds from which the stock had been derived.¹

On the 18th of February 1800, on the death of William Dowson, D.D., the Provost and Scholars of Queen's College unanimously elected George Thompson, B.D., to be Principal of St. Edmund Hall. He was admitted on the 15th April by Michael Marlow, D.D., President of St. John's College and Vice-Chancellor of the University.² On the 27th of May 1800, Dr. Thompson was allowed to take down the tenement adjoining to the Hall (nup. John Taylor, ol. W^m Hawkins and John Herbert) for the purpose of enlarging his dwelling-house, and was required to pay to the College for the same £2 2s. 6d. for the annual rent and ordinary fine.¹ On the 19th of June 1823, Dr. Thompson, Principal of St. Edmund Hall, was succeeded by Rev. H. Wheatley, formerly Proctor.³

be applied towards purchasing the Land Tax of the Bridgman-Estates.' (College Register.)

¹ See College Register of that date.

² '1800, Feb. 18. Agreed at a meeting of the Provost & Fellows that the Reverend George Thompson be presented to the Principality of St. Edmund Hall & to the Vicarage of Bramley vacant by the death of Dr Dowson with Grace till Lady Day 1801 & with a Lease of the Rectory of Bramley with the Lands, Rights & Priviledges thereof, on the same conditions on which they were held by the late Dr Dowson. And that also Mr Thompson be appointed Woodman of Bramley, with a Salary of four pounds fifteen shillings a year.' (College Register.) The formal proceedings are set out in Reg. H, pp. 852-5.

³ '1823, June 19. Agreed at a Meeting of the Provost & Fellows that Henry Wheatley M.A. be presented to the Principality of Edmund Hall & to the vicarage of Bramley vacant by the death of Dr Thompson with grace till Midsummer 1824 and with a lease of the Rectory of Bramley for one year. It is however at the

The appointment to the Headship seems to have been at this time (like that to the College livings) a matter of succession by seniority. Mr. Wheatley died soon after; probably he was never fully and formally admitted, for his death took place not in the Principal's lodgings, but at the lodging-house nearly adjoining.¹ He is generally omitted from the lists of Principals. Antony Grayson, M.A., Scholar of Queen's College, was unanimously elected, 31 January 1824, by the Provost and Scholars of Queen's College to the office of Principal of St. Edmund Hall in succession to Dr. George Thompson, and on the 3rd February admitted thereto by George William Hall, D.D., Master of Pembroke College and Vice-Chancellor of the University.²

When the French war was trying the energies of the country all patriotic people came to its assistance. In 1798 one hundred pounds were subscribed by the College 'in aid of the revenue of the country'.³ With the same patriotic object the College

same time understood that in case of Mr Wheatley's succeeding to the Rectory of Gatcombe in the Isle of Wight he shall resign the said Vicarage to the College, & it is also understood that agreeably to a register made 15 Aug. 1800 the office of woodman shall be detached from the vicarage of Bramley.' (College Register.) Up to this time the vicars of Monk Sherborne and Bramley had always had attached to them the office of woodman of the coppices of their several parishes, and the office of Steward of Godshouse had been attached to the vicar of Holy Rood, Southampton. By the register quoted these proceedings were to cease. For Gatcombe see p. 116 and n. 6 there.

¹ See Cox, *Recollections*, 2nd ed., p. 108. Wheatley had apparently been instituted to Bramley, but not admitted to the 'Principality'. See next note.

² '1824, Jan. 30. Agreed at a Meeting of the Provost and Fellows that Anthony Grayson M.A. be presented to the Principality of Edmund Hall vacant by the death of Dr Thompson and to the vicarage of Bramley vacant by the death of Mr Wheatley with Grace till Christmas 1824 and with a Lease for the Rectory of Bramley for one year. It is however at the same time understood that in case of Mr Grayson's succeeding to the Rectory of Gatcombe in the Isle of Wight he shall resign the said Vicarage to the College, and it is also understood that agreeably to a Register made 15 Aug. 1800 the office of Woodman shall be detached from the vicarage of Bramley.' (College Register.) See also above, n. 3, p. 150. The formal proceedings described in the text are recorded in Reg. H, pp. 856-9.

³ '1798, Feb. 6. Agreed at a meeting of the Provost and Fellows that the Bursar be empowered to subscribe one hundred pounds in aid of Government.'

subscribed (16 August 1803) one hundred guineas to the support of the Military Association lately established in this city and neighbourhood.¹ On the 21st of February 1805 ten guineas were given to the Churchwardens of St. Peter's in the East towards the purchase of ground for the enlargement of the churchyard.² On the 6th of June 1811 twenty-five guineas were subscribed towards the relief of the Portuguese sufferers, and the like sum towards the relief of the British prisoners in France.³ The Senior Fellow, John Barnabas Maude, was at this time a prisoner at Verdun.⁴ In 1813, June 9, it was agreed that the sum of one hundred guineas be paid by the Bursar towards the erection of an Asylum for the reception and relief of insane patients in the neighbourhood of Oxford.² 1818, March 30, 'Agreed that the sum of one hundred guineas be subscribed for promoting the enlargement and building of churches and chapels'.² 1820, January 11, 'Agreed that

(College Register.) 'A remarkable feature of this period as a proof of sound English feeling was exhibited in the voluntary contributions of large sums of money from public bodies and from individuals, "*In aid of the revenue of the country*". About £4000 was sent to the Government from the University and Colleges of Oxford, and the sum of £500 for three successive years was voted by the City Council.' (Cox, Recollections, 2nd ed., p. 35.)

¹ '1803, 16 August. Agreed at the same time that the College shall subscribe one hundred guineas to the support of the military association lately established in this city and neighbourhood; & the Bursar is accordingly directed to pay the sum of one hundred guineas to the Committee for managing the business of the said association.' (College Register.) For the Association and other patriotic movements see Cox, Recollections, 2nd ed., pp. 35-7.

² College Register.

³ College Register. On May 24 of this year the sum of £500 was voted in Convocation for the relief of the *Détenus* in France, i.e. the Englishmen who had been seized by Bonaparte and located under surveillance at Verdun. (Cox, Recollections, 2nd ed., pp. 72, 73.)

⁴ He printed at Verdun in 1810 an edition of the Book of Common Prayer for the use of the British Prisoners of War, of which he gave a copy to the College Library. He omits from the Prayer for the King's Majesty at Morning and Evening Prayer the clause 'strengthen him that he may vanquish and overcome all his enemies', but not the corresponding clause in the Litany. It also omits the Prayer in Time of War and Tumults, but not the Thanksgiving for Peace and Deliverance from our Enemies. For Maude see below, p. 167 and note 2 there; and p. 155.

a sum of twenty guineas be subscribed for the relief of the Poor of Oxford at this inclement season'.¹ January 13, 1820, 'Agreed that the sum of twenty pounds be given to Samuel Kirtland, an old and faithful Servant of the College now in distress'.² 1826, May 9, 'Agreed that the sum of Fifty Pounds be subscribed for the relief of the distressed Manufacturers in the Northern Districts'.²

Collinson died on the 24th of January 1827, and the 1st of February was appointed for the election of his successor.³ Advantage was taken of the vacancy to modify the salary and privileges of the Provost. He was to have three Fellowships instead of two, but was to forfeit the hundred guineas he had been receiving out of the Sparsholt rents, the payment *pro scirpis*, &c., and all others made by the College, except that 'pro mensa, famulo et stabulo', the 'ultra portionem sociorum', the rents of the staircase No. 2 Front Quad., and of the house held under Magdalen College. He was also to surrender to the College the appointment of the butler, cook, and under-cook.⁴

On the 1st of February John Fox, the Senior Fellow, was unanimously elected Provost.² Fox was a native of St. Bees, where also he was educated, not entering College till he was in his twenty-first year, 3 December 1794. He proceeded B.A. 1798 and M.A. 1802, was elected taberdar 23 June 1798, and fellow 8 Dec. 1808, and in the May preceding his election as Provost had been appointed Head Master of Northleach School, an appointment which under the existing regulations did not

¹ College Register. 'During severe weather in January the large sum raised by subscription was turned to good account; employment was found for men (otherwise out of work) in the construction of some of those footpaths by the road-side which now form our *constitutional* walks, and a permanent benefit was derived from the passing visitation.' (Cox, Recollections, 2nd ed., pp. 99, 100.)

² College Register.

³ '1827, Jan. 24. Agreed at a meeting of the Fellows that Thursday the first day of February next be appointed for the election of a Provost.' (College Register.)

⁴ The meeting at which all this was done was held on the 31st January. See College Register. Opportunity was also taken to effect some other reforms, for which see pp. 148, 149, and n. 3, p. 148, and nn. 1 and 2, p. 149.

vacate his Fellowship.¹ There was a rumour that he was thought to be in weak health, but he outlived those who hoped to succeed him.

In 1829 it was agreed that the permission by which the French Congregation at Southampton has now the use of our chapel at Godshouse be withdrawn at Lady Day twelvemonth, and that our Steward there be instructed to give notice accordingly. The College has been from time to time disturbed by the assertion of rights over the chapel of Godshouse by the French Congregation worshipping there. The College has on each occasion proceeded in the same manner by withdrawing for a time the privilege originally accorded at the request of Queen Elizabeth, and renewing the permission on a proper request from the Congregation.²

On August 16th, 1830, it was agreed that the office of Famulus be dispensed with, and that the emoluments thereof be added to the Bible Clerkships to the amount of ten pounds each.³ In November of the same year the Provost and a deputation of the Fellows of Queen's College presented an address to Queen Adelaide, who as Queen Consort was patroness of their College.⁴ 20 October 1835, at 2 p.m., Queen Adelaide came to Queen's College. In the hall she partook of a *déjeuner*, when the Queen's horn was handed round well filled with good beverage, the Provost giving out the old toast, 'In memoriam absentium, in salutem presentium'. The Provost also presented some of

¹ '1826, 2 May. Agreed at the same time the same persons being present that the Revd J. Fox M.A. Fellow be appointed Head Master of Northleach School.' (College Register.) His successor was William Nicholson, elected 27 March, 1827.

² See College Register of 23 Feb. 1829. For the history of the French congregation, derived from their records, see Davies, *History of Southampton*, pp. 403-22.

³ See College Register of that date. The famulus had been in the same relation to the Provost as the Servitors stood in to the Fellows, but as he had practically ceased to have any duties it was a sinecure in the nomination of the Provost. The Bible Clerkships had probably developed out of the office of the fifth chaplain as defined in the College Statutes (see above, i. 44 and n. 1 there), when the number of chaplains was reduced and the duty of reading the Bible was transferred to the Scholars.

⁴ Cox, *Recollections*, 2nd ed., p. 135.

the College ale, with the remark that 'they had been brewers 500 years'. The Queen, playfully but gracefully, said 'she would smell to it', and so passed it on.¹ In the same year the new Aularian Statutes of the University were promulgated, and the College thought it desirable on the 12th of March to protest before George Rowley, D.D., Master of University College and Vice-Chancellor of the University, their right to elect and nominate the Principal of St. Edmund Hall in the same way as it had been done in 1634.² In 1837, August 15, it was agreed that the College Chapel be cleaned and coloured during the next Long Vacation, and that half the expense be defrayed out of the Fund for Repairs and half out of the Long Roll.³ 27 August, 1837, the authorities of Queen's College gave notice to the Master of the Grammar School at Hawkshead in Lancashire 'that in consequence of the inadequate supply of candidates from Cumberland and Westmorland it was intended to extend the benefits of the Foundation (hitherto confined to those counties) to other parts of the kingdom'.⁴ 1838, August 15, a plan was proposed by the Rev^d J. B. Maude, M.A., Senior Fellow, to increase the number of Fellows to twenty, and a sum of money was offered by him to carry the plan into execution. This munificent offer was accepted, and a committee formed to consider the best mode of effecting that object.⁵ On May the 28th, 1839, it was agreed that Mr. Johnson be allowed to hold the Savilian Professorship of Astronomy 'consistently with his views on the Foundation'.⁶ In July 1839 a grand agricultural

¹ Cox, *Recollections*, 2nd ed., pp. 276, 277.

² The official narrative of the protest, from the Register of Convocation, is in Reg. H, pp. 861-3.

³ See College Register of that date. The next cleaning of the Chapel took place in 1900, when all the paint and colouring was removed.

⁴ Cox, *Recollections*, 2nd ed., p. 297. Hawkshead is in Furness, the part of Lancashire north of the sands. Many of the boys there would be from Cumberland or Westmorland. Sir Daniel Fleming, of Rydal, had four sons there from 1681 to 1685. (Flemings in Oxford, i (O. H. S., xlv), p. 494, n. 5, and ii (O. H. S. lxii), p. vii.

⁵ See College Register under that date.

⁶ See College Register under that date. The Professorship enjoyed half the

meeting took place in Oxford. Two thousand persons dined in the quadrangle of Queen's College, covered over for the occasion.¹

1840, August 20, the members of Queen's College (Masters of Arts and upwards) assembled in Oxford to celebrate the fifth centenary of their foundation. Some fine specimens of hardy, rosy old Cumberland clerks, as Cox says, once more bestrode the High Street; venerunt, oraverunt, ederunt, biberunt, dormiverunt, discesserunt. Mr. Barry, a former Michel Fellow, who as Bible Clerk of All Souls had gained the Honours in 1803, delivered an eloquent oration on the occasion.²

1847, February 2, 'Agreed that the Caution Money of all Masters of Arts be reduced to £10, that any balance in their favour after the settling of their accounts be placed to their credit or returned to them, that their accounts be sent in every year, and that the Bursar be responsible for all batells which accrue during his Bursarship'.³

On the 6th of November 1843, on the death of Dr. Grayson, William Thompson, Scholar of Queen's College, was elected by the Provost and Scholars of Queen's College to the office of Principal of Saint Edmund Hall, and on the same day admitted by Philip Wynter, President of St. John's College and Vice-Chancellor of the University.⁴

In 1844 Mr. Thompson was presented by the University to the living of Gatcombe in the Isle of Wight. He resigned the living of Bramley, which he had held with the Principalship, and

rents of properties left to the University by Sir Henry Savile for the endowment of this and the Professorship of Geometry. In 1871 the moiety amounted to £294 7s. 2d. and in 1872 to £341 5s. 4d. (Report of Univ. Commissioners, 1874, ii. 152.) This was probably more than its value in 1839. Though Johnson took his degree in 1828 he was not elected fellow till 1842. For him see p. 168.

¹ See Cox, *Recollections*, 2nd ed., p. 308. There are at least two pictures of the scene in the quadrangle.

² Cox, *Recollections*, 2nd ed., p. 314.

³ See College Register under that date.

⁴ See College Register of 6 November, 1843, and the formal record of the election and admission of Thompson in Register H, pp. 864-6.

William Airay, Fellow, was, 12 December 1844, presented to Bramley.¹

On the death of Dr. William Thompson, 19 October 1854, John Barrow, B.D., Scholar of Queen's College, was unanimously elected by the Provost and Scholars of Queen's College to the office of Principal of Saint Edmund Hall, and on the same day admitted by Richard Lynch Cotton, D.D., Provost of Worcester College and Vice-Chancellor of the University.²

Fox's Provostship saw the beginning of the series of changes which have altered the College, as founded by Eglesfield, so as to enable it to fulfil more completely the services it is calculated to render to the country. Before the eighteenth century was ended a petition had been addressed to Parliament praying for relief from subscription to the three articles of the 36th Canon then required as a condition of graduation, but the continuous movement in favour of such relaxations began with the Reform Bill of 1831.³ In 1834 a bill for abolishing tests in the Universities

¹ '12 Dec. 1844. Agreed at a meeting of the Provost and Fellows that Mr Airey be presented to the Vicarage of Bramley vacant by the Institution of Mr Thompson Principal of St Edmund Hall to the Living of Gatcombe in the Isle of Wight, & that a lease be granted to Mr Airey of the Great Tithes and Rectorial Lands of Bramley on the terms specified in the Register made on the 15th day of August last, & that his Year of Grace commence from Christmas next.' (College Register.) The terms were 'that he pay to the College for the same the yearly sum of Ten Shillings, and one Bushel of Wheat and one Bushel of Malt, and also the yearly sum of Five shillings by way of Ordinary Fine, and the sum of Four Pounds yearly for Lands received from Mr Brocas in exchange for Lands called Frith's Lands, and Lydes Acres otherwise Stroud Croft.' Mr. Brocas, of Beaurepaire, was the largest landowner in Bramley Parish. The character of the rent was determined by Queen Elizabeth's Act of 1575, for which see i. 198 and 199, n. 1. By the Act of 1570 the period of the lease was limited to twenty-one years. Such a lease was ordinarily renewed at the end of seven years and a fine was paid. In these leases to incumbents the term was the tenure of the vicarage by the lessee and the Ordinary Fine was in view of an imaginary renewal of the lease every year.

² '1854, October 19. Agreed at a meeting of the Fellows (the Provost being absent and having signified his consent) that John Barrow B.D. be presented to the Principality of Edmund Hall vacant by the death of Dr Thompson with grace till Michaelmas 1855.' (College Register.) The formal record of the election and admission is in Reg. H, pp. 867-9.

³ 'On the 6th February, 1772, Sir William Meredith presented a remarkable

passed the House of Commons, but was rejected by the House of Lords,¹ and in 1835 the Heads of Houses proposed to substitute for subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles at matriculation a declaration of membership of the Church of England, which was rejected by the Convocation of the University.² The movement

petition to the House of Commons, signed by 250 clergymen of the Church of England, lawyers of the civil courts, medical men and others, praying for relief from the laws relating to subscription, alluding especially to the subscription to the three articles of the 36th Canon, in which some of the petitioners lament "not only their own, but the too probable misfortune of their sons, who at an age before the habit of reflection can be formed or their judgment matured must, if the present mode of subscription remains, be irrecoverably bound down in points of the highest consequence to the tenets of ages less informed than their own". This petition was signed by Archdeacon Blackburne, Rev. Theophilus Lindsey, Rev. J. Jebb, Messrs. Wyvill, Law, Disney, Chambers, and other men of high consideration for talent, learning and moral worth.' (Heywood, *History of the Subscription Tests*, appended to Report of Royal Commissioners of 1850, pp. 493, 494.) The Articles of the 36th Canon, which were imposed by James I on 'all that take any degree in schools', are printed as follows in the selections from the Statutes then given to each member of the University at his matriculation.

I. That the Queen's Majesty, under God, is the only supreme Governor of this realm, and of all other her Highness's dominions and countries, as well in all Spiritual or Ecclesiastical things or causes, as Temporal; and that no foreign prince, person, prelate, state or potentate hath, or ought to have, any jurisdiction, power, superiority, preeminence or authority, Ecclesiastical or Spiritual, within her Majesty's said realms, dominions and countries.

II. That the Book of Common Prayer, and of ordering of Bishops, Priests, and Deacons, containeth in it nothing contrary to the Word of God, and that it may lawfully so be used; and that I myself will use the form in the said Book prescribed, in public Prayer, and administration of the Sacraments, and none other.

III. That I allow the Book of Articles of Religion agreed upon by the Archbishops and Bishops of both provinces, and the whole Clergy in the Convocation holden at London in the year of our Lord God one thousand five hundred sixty and two; and that I acknowledge all and every the Articles therein contained, being in number nine and thirty, besides the ratification, to be agreeable to the Word of God.

¹ Petitions from Cambridge were presented in this year to both Houses of Parliament. Mr. G. W. Wood, M.P. for South Lancashire, introduced a bill into the House of Commons to remove the subscription tests by which Roman Catholics and Dissenters are prevented from resorting to Oxford and from taking degrees at either of the ancient English Universities; and the bill passed by a large majority. It was however thrown out in the House of Lords. (Heywood, *ut sup.*, pp. 497-9.)

² 'The Heads of Houses at Oxford, with the approbation of the Duke of

thereupon took a wider range, and in 1837 Lord Radnor brought in a bill in the House of Lords for a Commission on the Statutes of Oxford and Cambridge,¹ and in the same year Mr. Pryme moved in the House of Commons for an Address to His Majesty to issue a Commission to inquire into the state of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge and the respective Colleges therein.² Time was however left to the University and Colleges to begin their own reformation, and assurances were from time to time given in Parliament that the reviewing of the Statutes both of the Universities and the Colleges was in progress.³

The evidence of any proceedings of the sort in Queen's College does not amount to much. Some alteration was made in the relations in which the various grades of members on the foundation stood to promotion. At this time below the Fellows there were three grades of foundationers, Masters on the foundation who were waiting for a vacancy in the Fellowships and from whom generally the chaplains were appointed, Taberdars who were Bachelors of Arts and enjoyed emoluments next in value to the Fellows, and Probationary Scholars who were undergraduates. In 1846 it was determined to discontinue the system at that time prevailing of electing as Taberdars the senior of the Probationary Scholars and to consider as eligible to Taberdarships any young man during any period of his undergraduateship. At the time

Wellington as Chancellor of the University, recommended in 1845 that the subscription to the 39 Articles at matriculation should be altered into a subscription of Church membership, but the governing majority of the Oxford graduates rejected the proposal.' (*ib.*, p. 499.) Cox (*Recollections*, 2nd ed., p. 274) calls this 'a strange measure', and adds 'The result was very decisive: Placets 57, Non Placets 459'.

¹ He had before brought in a bill on 11 June, 1835, to do away with the necessity of subscribing to the Thirty-nine Articles on matriculation at either of the Universities. (*Heywood*, l. c., pp. 499, 500.) The second reading of the bill mentioned in the text was moved 11 April, 1837. (*ib.*, p. 501.)

² 'On the 4th of May, 1837 Mr Pryme moved in the House of Commons for an Address to His Majesty to issue a Commission to inquire into the state of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge and the respective Colleges therein. The motion was seconded by Sir Bulwer Lytton, Bart.' (*ib.*, p. 505.)

³ For the details of these assurances see *Heywood*, l. c., pp. 506 sqq.

of taking the B.A. degree it was to be determined whether the Probationary Scholar should continue on the foundation.¹ Some improvements were also made in the emoluments of the Taberdars and Probationary Scholars.² And, what was of most importance, it was agreed that if at any time it shall be necessary to elect a Fellow of the Old Foundation when there is no Master of Arts on the said foundation qualified to be elected, then some fit person, born in Cumberland or Westmorland, who is or has been a member of the College shall be elected, and failing such candidates, then some fit person, being a native of Cumberland or Westmorland, who is or has been a member of some other College or Hall shall be elected.³ In 1851 it was agreed that

¹ '13 June 1846. Agreed at a meeting of the Provost and Fellows that the present system of electing Taberdars be discontinued and that young men be considered as eligible to Taberdarships during any period of their Undergraduate-ship; that it be determined at the time of their taking the degree of B.A. whether they shall continue on the Foundation. That the allowance of Taberdars be increased in such manner as may be agreed upon hereafter, and that young men entering with a view to the Foundation, if thought worthy, be allowed certain privileges hitherto enjoyed by the probationary scholars.' (Coll. Reg.)

² '15 Aug. 1846. Agreed at a meeting of the Provost & Fellows in pursuance of a Register made June 13th last That the allowances to the Taberdars be increased to sixpence a day in the Buttery and one shilling a day in the Kitchen, That they be allowed eight pounds a year for Chamber Rent during residence, That they be free from the payment for Tuition (one half of the full Tuition paid by Commoners being paid to their Tutors under the head 'Informatoribus Puerorum' from the Long Roll) And that a Pension of Twenty Pounds a Year in addition to the present Salary of four pounds be paid to each Taberdar in the Long Roll. That young men entering with a view to the foundation, if thought worthy, shall have the advantages heretofore enjoyed by the Scholars in respect of Caution Money, College dues and Servants, Chamber rent, tuition, the payment vice refectionis in Aula, and eligibility to the small exhibitions, to be continued in case of good conduct, till the degree of B.A.' (College Register.)

³ '15 August 1846. Agreed at the same time, That the Taberdars be allowed to take the degree of M.A. at the time appointed by the Statutes of the University. Also that if at any time it shall be necessary to elect a Fellow of the Old Foundation when there is no Master of Arts on the said Foundation qualified to be elected, then some fit person being a native of Cumberland or Westmorland who is or has been a member of the College shall be elected, and failing such Candidates then some fit person being a native of Cumberland or Westmorland who is or has been a member of any other College or Hall shall be elected.' (Coll. Reg.) 'So much of' this 'register' 'as relates to the election of a Fellow'

considering the changes in the state of the University, it is not inconsistent with the Statutes of the University to elect as Fellows when it is expedient, those who have taken the B.A. degree.¹

Meanwhile the Government of Lord John Russell had appointed a body of Commissioners in the Queen's name for the purpose of inquiring into the state, discipline, studies, and revenues of the University of Oxford and of all and singular the Colleges in our said University.² Samuel Hinds, Bishop of Norwich, a member of the College, was chairman of the Commission, and George Henry Sacheverell Johnson, Fellow and Tutor of the College, was one of the six members.³ Arthur Stanley, afterwards Dean of Westminster, was appointed Secretary, and at their first meeting Goldwin Smith was appointed Assistant Secretary.⁴ The latter had been brought into relation with the College by an attempt made in 1849 to elect him Fellow in default of a duly qualified candidate, an attempt which was defeated by a rally of the non-resident Fellows.⁵ There appears to have been some real difference of opinion at Oxford as to the legality of the Commission. An opinion was obtained from four eminent counsel, including Richard Bethell, afterwards Lord Westbury, and Henry Keating, afterwards Solicitor-General and Judge of the Common Pleas, that the Commission is not constitutional or legal, or such as the University or its members are bound to obey ;⁶ and a similar opinion was obtained from the same counsel

was rescinded 13 June, 1849, on the occasion of the disputes which occurred about the election of Mr. C. H. Lowry. See p. 168.

¹ See College Register of 26 June, 1851.

² The Commission is set out at the beginning of the Report of the Commissioners, is dated 31 August, 1850, and signed G. Grey. (See below, n. 2, p. 162.)

³ The other Commissioners were Tait, then Dean of Carlisle, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury ; Jeune, Master of Pembroke, afterwards Bishop of Peterborough ; Liddell, Head Master of Westminster School, afterwards Dean of Christ Church ; John Lucius Dampier, Vice-Warden of the Stannaries ; and Baden Powell, Savilian Professor of Geometry.

⁴ See Minutes of Commission, prefixed to Report, p. v.

⁵ See p. 168.

⁶ Cox (Recollections, 2nd ed., p. 379) remarks on this :—‘ I have before had

by Brasenose College.¹ Acting on these opinions the College, at a very large meeting, 26 June 1851, determined that it is not expedient to answer certain questions which have been proposed by Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty for inquiring into the state, discipline, studies, and revenues of the University and Colleges of Oxford.²

In 1854 it was agreed that ten Scholarships of £50 a year each be founded, to be held for five calendar years from the time of matriculation, in case of residence; to be open to general competition; want of means being regarded in the election; two of these to be filled up each year, the first election to take place at Midsummer 1854. On the same day it was agreed that at every future election of Taberdars candidates be admitted to examination without distinction as to place of birth, and in the election natives of Cumberland and Westmorland, if duly qualified, be preferred, and afterwards *caeteris paribus* the natives of the places where the College has estates and benefices. And that these words be inserted in the Advertisement of the Election.³

Meanwhile the Report of the Commissioners had been issued. It is dated 27 April, 1852.⁴ With regard to Queen's College,

occasion to apply the common observation that Counsels' opinions may by a careful getting up of questions be obtained on both sides of any matter. At this time the Hebdomadal Board had (they believed) abundant materials in proof of the illegality of the Commission, and four distinguished lawyers, Turner, Bethel, Keating and Kenyon, advised the University to demand or rather "pray" that the Commission might be recalled and cancelled; or at least to require the legal validity of the Commission to be shewn.' The case and opinion are printed in the Appendix to the Commissioners' Report, pp. 21-7.

¹ The case and opinion on the part of Brasenose College are printed in the Appendix to the Commissioners' Report, pp. 27-31. The opinion of the Advocate-General, Sir John Dodson, the Attorney-General, Sir Alexander Cockburn, and the Solicitor-General, Sir William Page Wood (afterwards Lord Hatherley), in favour of the legality of the Commission, is in the same Appendix, pp. 32, 33.

² This was passed at the same meeting as the resolution above, permitting the election of Bachelors of Arts to Fellowships. The Provost and Fifteen Fellows were present at the meeting. The Letter addressed to the College in December, 1850, and the questions referred to in the text are to be found in the Report of the Commissioners, published in 1852, pp. 302-4.

³ See College Register of 4 January, 1854.

⁴ See Report, p. 260.

besides the general recommendations as to the prohibition of oaths, as to release from the obligation to take Holy Orders and that to perpetual residence, the Commissioners proposed that all restrictions on the election to Fellowships and Scholarships should be removed, that the two foundations of Eglesfield and Michel should be amalgamated, and that a Professorship should be established in the College.¹

The Report of the Commission naturally produced much discussion, and the proposal to remove the restrictions on the elections to Fellowships and Scholarships in Queen's College elicited a pamphlet from John Richardson, a former Scholar of the College and at the time Head Master of Appleby School in Westmorland. He stated genially but forcibly the arguments against change, and concluded with a form of petition to be presented to the Queen in Council by the Nobility, Gentry, and other Inhabitants of the Counties of Cumberland and Westmorland, praying that respect be paid to the privileges of the two counties.² In the next year but one he followed this up with a second pamphlet addressed to the Parents, Guardians, &c., of the Counties of Cumberland and Westmorland, in which the claims of the poor of those counties are stated with similar energy and versatility.³ A

¹ They reported (Report, p. 201) that 'From this College we have received no evidence. We have however procured a copy of its Statutes from the British Museum, from which our printed text is taken'. Hinds and Johnson both being members of the Commission, those who otherwise might have been willing to give evidence probably were willing to leave the matters connected with the College in their hands. The summary of the Commissioners as to the history, condition, and needs of the College is contained in the Report, pp. 201-5. Their recommendations as to the College are on p. 205.

² 'The Poor in Estate', particularly those in Westmorland and Cumberland: against the Oxford Commission. By the Rev. John Richardson, M.A., late of Queen's College, Oxford, and Head Master of the Grammar School, Appleby, Westmorland. 'O cives, cives, quærenda pecunia primum; Virtus post nummos.' 8°. London, 1853.

³ A Letter, &c., on the Old Foundation of Queen's College, Oxford, by the Rev. John Richardson, M.A., Head Master of the Grammar School, Appleby, Westmorland. 8°. Oxford, 1855. The second title is The Cumberland and Westmorland Oxford Foundations. Queen's College, Oxford. To the Parents, Guardians, &c., of the Counties of Cumberland and Westmorland.

more serious discussion was raised by John Barrow, who had been Tutor and was still Fellow of the College, in *The Case of Queen's College, Oxford*, in a letter addressed to Mr. Gladstone.¹ While acknowledging that the College had fallen back in the days of apathy and lethargy, he argued that the counties would supply a sufficient number of men of industry and ability, and that they had a right to the fruits of Eglesfield's munificence.² To this a Reply was issued by William Thomson, now Fellow, Tutor and Bursar, and soon to be Provost of the College. In a pamphlet to which he gave the title '*An Open College best for all*', he propounded the arguments in favour of his thesis which are now so familiar as to be almost truistic, and urged that in demolishing the monopoly of the counties the College would go back to the truest and most valuable interpretation of Eglesfield's wishes.³ In the last two pages of his pamphlet Barrow had made the suggestion, perhaps to meet the arguments in favour of an open College, that 'we' might be willing to give up St. Edmund Hall to the Michel Foundation to be conducted as an open College, leaving the foundation of Eglesfield to the Northern Counties alone.⁴ This brought a hornet's nest about his ears. Thomson alleged that the College knew nothing officially of Barrow's suggestion, that it was propounded without consultation with the Michel Fellows, of whom at least three-quarters protested against the suggestion, and that to carry it out would

¹ *The Case of Queen's College, Oxford*; in a Letter addressed to the Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., Chancellor of the Exchequer, by John Barrow, B.D., Fellow, and formerly Tutor, of Queen's College. 8°. Oxford and London, 1854.

² See especially pp. 4, 23, 31, 48, 51.

³ *An Open College best for all. A Reply to 'The Case of Queen's College, by the Rev. John Barrow, &c., &c.'*, by William Thomson, M.A., Fellow, Tutor, and Bursar of Queen's College, and late Bampton Lecturer, with an Appendix on the Michel Foundation. 8°. Oxford, 1854. It appears that Provost Collinson had, as early as 1807, expressed an opinion in favour of widening the area from which candidates for fellowships should be taken. See *Memoirs of Eglesfield*, p. 22.

⁴ pp. 58, 59.

be 'illegal and oppressive and unjust'.¹ Before the end of the year Barrow had been elected Principal of Edmund Hall, and within a month of his election a petition had been addressed to the University Commissioners asking them 'that the appointment to the Principalship may be readjusted with a view of hereafter throwing that post open to the University, and also of securing to the Hall its proper independence'.² A pamphlet addressed to Barrow by George Hill, the Vice-Principal, was issued early in 1855, and received in the following May a crushing reply from Thomson.³ No action was taken by the Commissioners in consequence of the appeal, and the College has continued to the present time to appoint the Principal.

The difficulties inherent in any attempt to reform itself on the part of the University, and the unlikelihood that all the Colleges would be ready to do so, induced the Government to supplement their action in appointing the earlier Commission of Enquiry by appointing in 1854 an Executive Commission to approve if they thought well any Statutes framed by the Colleges for themselves before the first day of Michaelmas Term 1855, and failing such action on the part of the Colleges to form Ordinances to take effect as Statutes of the Colleges.⁴ The Act of Parliament constituting the Commission also modified the Constitution of the University, created Private Halls, and contained in addition some miscellaneous enactments.⁵ George

¹ *An Open College*, pp. 7-11. In an Appendix, pp. 43-9, are the adverse views of Six Michel Fellows.

² The petition is prefixed to George Hill's Pamphlet, for which see next note.

³ *The Right of Appointment to the Principality of St. Edmund's Hall*. A Letter addressed to the Rev. J. Barrow, B.D., Principal of St. Edmund's Hall. By the Rev. George Hill, M.A., to which is prefixed A Petition on the same question, addressed to the Oxford Commissioners 'Par in Parem non habet potestatem'. 8°. Oxford and London, 1854. St. Edmund Hall, A Letter to the Rev. George Hill, M.A., &c., &c. Signed William Thomson, Bursar of Queen's College; and dated Queen's College, Oxford, May 19, 1855. 8°. 7 pages.

⁴ The Commission was a Parliamentary one, constituted by Act of Parliament (17 and 18 Victoria, cap. 81), not like the earlier Commission a Royal one. The clause enabling the Colleges to amend their own statutes is clause 28. The date of the Act is 7 August, 1854.

⁵ It created the Hebdomadal Council and a new House of Congregation

Henry Sacheverell Johnson, now Dean of Wells, was the only member of both Commissions.¹ Queen's College was not one of the three Colleges which availed itself of the power given it by the Act to make Statutes for itself,² and before the first day of Michaelmas Term 1855 death had removed Dr. Fox from the Provostship.

Fox died in College, 11 August 1855, and was taken for burial into Hampshire, where his grave is on the outside of the south side of Pamber Priory Church.³ A nephew informed me that it cost £250 16s. 6*d.* to dispose of the body of his uncle. This included, however, the cost of the hatchment set up in front of the College.⁴

The holders of University offices during these two Provostships were: Henry Wheatley, Junior Proctor in 1810; William Wilson, Senior Proctor in 1819, having been from 1811 to 1816 Head Master of St. Bees School. He recovered some coal property for the school which it was in danger of losing.⁵ He was Chaplain to Bishop Sumner of Winchester, whose sister he married, and died Rector of Holy Rood, Southampton, and Canon Residentiary of Winchester. He was a considerable

for the University, but, perhaps by an oversight, did not abolish the old House of Congregation, which still confers Degrees and performs certain other duties.

¹ The other members of the second Commission were the Earl of Harrowby, the Earl of Ellesmere, Longley, Bishop of Ripon, afterwards Archbishop successively of York and Canterbury, Sir John Taylor Coleridge, Sir John Wither Awdry, and George Cornwall Lewis.

² The three Colleges which made their own Statutes were Exeter, which made them in English, and Lincoln and Corpus, which made them in Latin.

³ It is just visible in the view of Pamber Priory from a photograph, which is Plate XLV, opposite p. 166.

⁴ 'After a long search I have found Thorp's bill of the expenses of Provost Fox's funeral. The following is one of the items "hatchment as per Mr Wyatt's bill £13. 13." It cost £250. 16. 6. to dispose of the body of my uncle.' (Letter from Mr. Henry Fox (clerk 1850, B.A. 1854, M.A. 1857), dated 24 June, 1894.) There is a portrait of Provost Fox at St. Bees School.

⁵ For an account of Wilson's Head-mastership and resignation and the decree restoring the property in the coal to the school see W. Jackson's Papers and Pedigrees, vol. ii, pp. 217-21.



PAMBER PRIORY FROM THE SOUTH-EAST

Hebrew scholar.¹ Henry Allison Dodd was Senior Proctor 1833, and William Monkhouse in 1842.

Of the other Fellows on the old foundation elected under these two Provosts and who did not themselves become Provosts the most notable were: John Barnabas Maude, twice Senior Fellow. He was elected Fellow in 1808, and was in 1829 appointed to the Vicarage of Monk Sherborne. Before his year of grace was out he asked to be allowed to resign the living and return to his Fellowship; this was granted on condition that he took the bottom place. Before his death in 1851 he had again become senior, and gave the books which lie on the communion table.² Richard Dixon was public examiner six times within the first ten years after the new examinations were started, having among his colleagues Gaisford and Jenkyns, and among those whom he examined Sir William Hamilton, Hawkins of Oriel, Nassau Senior, and Sir John Taylor Coleridge; he became Rector of Niton in the Isle of Wight, and at his death bequeathed money for two exhibitions for natives of Whitehaven, one of whom was to have been educated at St. Bees. George Porter, elected Fellow 1819, was examiner in the schools and tutor; he became Vicar of Monk Sherborne; he seems to have been touched by the methodist revival, and left behind him in north Hampshire a sect which bore his name. John Wilson, Fellow 1824, and tutor, Rector of Holwell, bequeathed in reversion a sum to found an exhibition for a third or fourth year man preparing for Holy Orders, called the

¹ He died 23 August, 1873, aged 90. He published *The Bible Student's Guide* in 1850, of which the title of the second edition, published 1866, explains the character, 'An English, Hebrew, and Chaldee Lexicon and Concordance to the Old Testament'. He published also an expurgated edition of Juvenal and a number of theological books. His life is in D. N. B.

² '19 May 1830. Agreed at a meeting of the Provost & Fellows that Mr Maudes resignation of the Vicarage of Monk Sherborne be accepted and that Mr Maude shall be reelected Fellow, but that with respect to offers of preferment & College offices he shall be junior to the actual Fellows at the time of his reelection.' (College Register.) For more about Maude see ii. 152 and n. 4 there, and ii. 155.

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Holwell exhibition. George Henry Sacheverell Johnson, from Shrewsbury School, Fellow 1842, one of the ablest men of his time, Ireland Scholar and Mathematical Scholar, Professor of Astronomy and of Moral Philosophy, Whitehall preacher and eventually Dean of Wells ; he served on the Commission which in 1850 inquired into the revenues of the Colleges and the University, and in 1854 on that which made ordinances to take the place of the old statutes ; he was with Thomson (afterwards Provost) the chief reforming element in the College at the time.¹ John Barrow, Fellow 1844, was his chief opponent ; he was a theologian, was appointed Principal of Edmund Hall 1854, a post which he held till 1864 ; he became a Roman Catholic, and in 1867 a Jesuit, when he took the name of William Bernard, under which he became celebrated as a missionary ; he died at Bordeaux in 1880.² Lawson Peter Ballantine Dykes, Fellow 1846, the last surviving fellow on the original foundation. He died in 1875. Edward Boucher James, Fellow 1849, Senior Proctor 1856, afterwards Vicar of Carisbrooke ; he wrote articles in Smith's 'Dictionary of Geography', and left some antiquarian papers on the Isle of Wight which were collected and published by his wife ; she bequeathed in his memory a sum to found a prize to be given to a student in theology. George Henry Heslop, Fellow 1849, Head Master of St. Bees School and Rector of Church Oakley, a good scholar, edited some of the orations of Demosthenes. Charles Henry Lowry, Fellow 1849 ; his degree was not considered good enough to give him a right to his Fellowship and the College threw the Fellowship open ; Goldwin Smith, the distinguished scholar and historian, offered himself for it, and it was taken for granted that he would be elected, but some of the non-residents turned up on the day of the

¹ His life is in D. N. B.

² His death was registered at the Mairie, Bordeaux, by Félix Rivier and Jules de Lajudie on 2 January, 1880, as having taken place on the day before at 3 Rue Labottière. He is described as John Barrow, aged 69 years, native of Kendal (England), priest, bachelor, son of John Barrow and Mary Harrison his wife.

election and elected Lowry in spite of the previous decision of the College; he was head master of Carlisle School 1849–54, and of Northleach School from 1855–77; when the status of Northleach School was altered he was pensioned off and again became head master of Carlisle School; he was afterwards Vicar of Kirkby Ireleth. Henry Hayton Wood, Fellow 1851, put the College under considerable obligations to him by his industry and skill in cataloguing the Library, which had been more than doubled in size by the benefaction of Dr. Robert Mason; he was Rector of Holwell, a capable geologist and antiquary, and contributed greatly to the improvement of the third edition of Hutchins's 'History of Dorset'. Robert Steward Falcon, Fellow 1851, Ireland Scholar. William John Stephens, Fellow 1853, after a short service as tutor of the College went to Sydney, New South Wales, where he was first head master of the High School and afterwards Professor at the University. Thomas Rennison, Fellow 1855, a most successful mathematical teacher and the first permanent Bursar of the College; the office had been before held for only two years; Rennison held it from 1858 to 1874. Thomas William Falcon, Fellow 1855, brother of Robert, and like him an excellent scholar, Rector of Charlton-on-Otmoor, where he greatly improved the rectory house.

Of the Michel Fellows elected during these Provostships the most notable were: Thomas William Lancaster, elected Michel Scholar from Oriel in 1808, became Fellow in 1809, was vicar of Banbury from 1815–49, select preacher, Bampton Lecturer and public examiner, usher of Magdalen College School, and finally Rector of Over Worton in Oxfordshire, living in Oxford till his death in 1860. Among the publications due to the Hampden Controversy mentioned by Cox is 'Strictures by Mr. Lancaster of Queen's College'.¹ James Endell Tyler, elected Michel Scholar from Oriel in 1810, became Fellow in 1812, but vacated his Fellowship on being elected later in the year to a Fellowship at his old College; he became Tutor of Oriel, Whitehall preacher,

¹ See Cox, *Recollections*, 2nd ed., p. 287. Lancaster's life is in D. N. B.

Rector of St. Giles in the Fields, and Canon of St. Paul's; Endell Street, Long Acre, is named after him; he was a voluminous writer.¹ Charles James Burton, elected Michel Exhibitioner from Lincoln College 1813, became Fellow 1816, Chancellor of the diocese of Carlisle, author of lectures on Cranmer and other works. James Garbett, elected Michel Scholar from Brasenose 1824, became Fellow in the same year, in the following year was elected Fellow of his old College, where he became Tutor. He was Bampton Lecturer and Professor of Poetry, and died Archdeacon of Chichester.¹ Edward Feild was elected Michel Exhibitioner from Wadham in 1820, became Fellow 1825, successively curate of Kidlington, Rector of English Bicknor, and first Bishop of Newfoundland.¹ William Carpenter Rowe was elected Michel Fellow from Balliol in 1827, became recorder of Plymouth 1838, Q.C. 1850, chief justice of Ceylon 1856, in which year he was knighted.² William Hayward Cox, elected Michel Fellow from Pembroke 1828, was Hampden's Vice-Principal at St. Mary Hall, public examiner, Rector of Carfax, and died Prebendary of Hereford and Rector of Eaton Bishop. Henry Goldney Randall, elected Michel Scholar from St. John's 1831, became Fellow 1834, Vicar of St. Mary Redcliffe and Archdeacon of Bristol. George Kettilby Rickards, elected Michel Fellow from Trinity College, where, as Scholar, he had gained the Newdigate Prize, 1836, Professor of Political Economy, standing counsel to the Speaker of the House of Commons, K.C.B.¹ Nicholas Pocock, elected Michel Exhibitioner 1831, became Fellow 1838, was mathematical lecturer of the College and eight times public examiner in Mathematics, once also in Classics; applied himself in his later years to the study of the Reformation in the interests of the Tractarian party.³ Henry Highton, entered as Michel Exhibitioner 1834, Fellow 1840, pupil of Arnold, assistant master at Rugby, Principal of Cheltenham College, received a medal

¹ His life is in D. N. B.

² His name is by an oversight omitted in the Entrance Book. He was elected Fellow 5 April, 1827, and probably entered the same day.

³ His life is in the first supplement to the D. N. B.

from the Society of Arts for his discoveries with reference to electric telegraphy.¹ John Baron, entered as Michel Exhibitioner 1834, Fellow 1841, Vicar of Upton Scudamore, an antiquary, devised a cheap form of church organ which was named after his parish. William Hedley, entered as Michel Exhibitioner 1837, became Fellow 1843 and Fellow of University College in the following year, select preacher and public examiner. Henry Boothby Barry, a noted educationist and Inspector of Schools. Edward Hadarezer Knowles, entered as Michel Exhibitioner 1838, became Fellow 1844, second master of St. Bees School and Principal of the Theological College there, an antiquary, published (1872) an elaborate book on the Castle of Kenilworth. Robert Gandell, entered as Michel Scholar from St. John's 1843, became Fellow 1845, Tutor of Magdalen Hall, Fellow of Hertford, Laudian Professor of Arabic and Canon of Wells, a Hebrew scholar.¹ Henry Jacobs, entered as Michel Exhibitioner 1841, Scholar 1845, Fellow 1848, head master of Grammar School, Christ Church, and Dean of Christ Church, New Zealand; author of 'History of Church of New Zealand'. William Basil Tickell Jones, entered as Michel Scholar from Trinity 1845, Fellow 1848, Fellow of University 1851, Ireland Scholar, Archdeacon of York, Bishop of St. David's.² Henry Barnes Byrne, elected from Oriel, where he had gained the Hertford Scholarship, afterwards Dean and Tutor. Adam Storey Farrar, elected Michel Fellow from St. Mary Hall 1852, Tutor of Wadham, Bampton Lecturer, Canon of Durham and Professor of Divinity there.³

Of those who entered during these two Provostships and did not become Fellows on either foundation the following are among the most distinguished: Samuel Rush Meyrick, entered as a Commoner 1800, D.C.L. 1811, the celebrated antiquary and writer on arms and armour, created K.H. and knighted, author of the 'History of the County of Cardigan', 'Critical Inquiry

¹ His life is in D. N. B.

² His life is in the first supplement to the D. N. B.

³ His life is in the second supplement to the D. N. B.

into Antient Armour', and other books.¹ William Wightman, entered as Michel Exhibitioner 1801, M.A. 1809, judge of the Queen's Bench, knighted, elected honorary Fellow of the College 1859.² Saxe Bannister, entered as a Commoner 1808, M.A. 1815, attorney-general of New South Wales, a voluminous pamphleteer.¹ Robert Mason, migrated from St. Edmund Hall 1809, D.D. 1823, left £40,000 to the Bodleian Library and £30,000 to the College to be expended in books for the use of the Society. His father was a miller of Hurley in Berks., and he was a friend of Belzoni the traveller, some of whose collections he acquired.³ Samuel Hinds, entered from Balliol 1812, obtained the prize for an English essay 1818, Principal of Codrington College, Barbados, and Vice-Principal of St. Alban Hall, Chaplain to Archbishop Whately, and Bishop of Norwich.⁴ John Merewether, entered 1814, D.D. 1832, Dean of Hereford, opposed the election of Bishop Hampden and received from Lord John Russell the historic letter, 'I had the honour to receive your letter of the 22nd inst. in which you intimate to me your intention of violating the law'; he was an antiquary and contributed to the restoration of his cathedral.¹ Joseph Dornford, elected Michel Scholar from Wadham 1817, had been a volunteer in the army in the Peninsular War, became Fellow and Tutor of Oriel, and Senior Proctor, died Rector of Plymtree.¹ Thomas Pinder Pantin, entered 1817, M.A. 1827, a controversialist writer against Popery.¹ Richard Sparling Berry, entered 1817, M.A. 1824, in whose memory the Berry Exhibitions for sons of clergy in the diocese of Manchester were founded by the Rev. W. H. Parker, Vicar of Saham Tony, by desire of his deceased wife. William Ralph Churton, elected Michel Exhibitioner from Lincoln College 1819, Michel Scholar 1822, Fellow of Oriel 1823, obtained the prizes for Latin verse

¹ His life is in D. N. B.

² His life is in D. N. B. His portrait is in the College Hall.

³ His benefaction to the College was to be expended within ten years. Part of it was used to fit up with bookshelves the cloister which until then was under Halton's library.

⁴ He was chairman of the University Commission of 1852. See p. 161 and n. 3 there. His life is in D. N. B.

and for a Latin essay, Chaplain to Bishop Howley, died 1828.¹ William Charles Townsend, entered 1820, M.A. 1827, author of 'The Paean of Oxford', the lives of the Judges, Modern State Trials, the History of the House of Commons, and other works.¹ William Luke Nichols, entered 1821, M.A. 1825, antiquary, author of 'Horae Romanae', 'The Quantocks and their Associations', &c.¹ Henry John Chitty Harper, entered 1822, D.D. 1856, Conduct of Eton College, first Bishop of Christ Church, New Zealand 1856, and Metropolitan of New Zealand 1869. William Brock, entered 1823, M.A. 1827, fifty-eight years Rector of Bishop's Waltham, a strenuous opponent of Tractarianism. George Ferris Whidborne Mortimer, elected Michel Exhibitioner from Balliol College 1823, Michel Scholar 1826, for twenty-five years head master of the City of London School. Thomas Tyssen Basely, entered 1826, Fellow of Brasenose, Classical Examiner, Junior Proctor, Rector of Poplar. John Richardson entered as Thanet Exhibitioner from Magdalen Hall 1826, Scholar of the College, and for thirty years head master of Appleby Grammar School.² George Vicesimus Wigram, entered 1826, became a Plymouth brother, author of the 'Englishman's Greek Concordance to the New Testament' and other exegetical works.¹ John Sherren Brewer, entered 1827, Professor of English Literature at King's College, London, and Preacher at the Rolls, an authority on the reign of Henry VIII and also a controversial theologian, elected honorary Fellow of the College 1870.¹ William Josiah Irons, entered 1829, D.D. 1854, Bampton Lecturer 1870, a copious theological writer.¹ Miles Atkinson, entered 1829, M.A. 1836, Fellow of Lincoln College, head master of St. Bees School, and for thirty-three years Vicar of Harewood. Charles Daman, entered 1830, Demy of Magdalen College, Fellow and Tutor of Oriel.³ William Scott, entered as Michel Exhibitioner 1831, Michel Scholar 1834, known as 'Scott of Hoxton', where he was

¹ His life is in D. N. B.

² For the part he took in the controversy as to opening the College see p. 163 and notes 2 and 3 there.

³ See Bloxam, vii. 331.

perpetual curate, editor of 'Christian Remembrancer', and one of the founders of the 'Saturday Review', President of Sion College, Vicar of St. Olave's Jewry.¹ James Blatch Piggot Dennis, entered 1835, B.A. 1839, a histologist, distinguished for his microscopical investigations into the internal structure of bone.¹ Charles Cuthbert Southey, entered 1837, son and biographer of the poet, died Vicar of Askham, Westmorland. Samuel Lucas, entered 1838, obtained Newdigate prize for English poem on the Sandwich Islands, and the Chancellor's prize for an English essay, M.A. 1846, a frequent contributor to 'The Times', an authority on the history of Bristol, author of 'Secularia' and other books.² Charles Thomas Coote, entered 1840, Radcliffe travelling Fellow, D.M. 1853, Fellow of Pembroke College. Edward Repps Jodrell, entered 1843, M.A. 1849, third baronet of Sall Park, Norfolk, founded in his lifetime a scholarship for classics and divinity and bequeathed money to found four more for divinity and either classics or mathematics. Ralph Thomas Hotchkin Griffith, entered 1843, Boden Sanskrit Scholar 1849, professor at Benares, director of public instruction in North West Provinces and Oudh, C.I.E.³ Anthony Wilson Thorold, entered 1843, M.A. 1850, Rector of St. Giles in the Fields. Vicar of St. Pancras, Bishop of Rochester and then of Winchester, author of many devotional works.¹ Langham Dale, entered 1844, M.A. 1874, Vice-Chancellor and then Chancellor of the University of the Cape of Good Hope, K.C.M.G. Thomas Barker, entered 1844, Junior Mathematical Scholar 1846, twenty-nine years Vicar of Revesby, Lincolnshire; a blind son of his entered 1898 and obtained a first class in English; he was drowned soon after, and his mother founded in his memory an Exhibition for blind students. Edward Frederick St. Leger, entered 1852, M.A. 1858, Rector of Scotton; his eldest son succeeded a distant cousin as Viscount Doneraile. Leighton

¹ His life is in D. N. B.

² His life is in D. N. B. The subject of his English Essay was The Causes and Consequences of Revolutions among the Ancients and Moderns compared.

³ His life is in the second supplement to the D. N. B.

George Hayne, entered 1854, D.Mus. 1860, with Thomson's assistance became the founder or restorer of the musical service in the College chapel, to which he was a great benefactor;¹ coryphaeus of the University, succentor of Eton College, Vicar of Helston and Rector of Mistley, author of the Merton College Tune Book.

¹ See also below, p. 181.

CHAPTER XIII

THE COMMISSION OF 1854

PROVOSTS

1855 William Thomson. 1862 William Jackson.

Number of Entrances.

1856, 17. 1878, 39. Total 1856-78, 671.

ON the 18th of October 1855, William Thomson, M.A., Fellow, was elected Provost in the room of the late Dr. John Fox.¹

Thomson was a Cumbrian, a native of Whitehaven, was educated at Shrewsbury School, entered the College as a Commoner 2 June 1836, proceeded B.A. 25 June 1840, and was on the same day elected and admitted Taberdar.² His want of success in the Schools, he obtained a third class in Literae Humaniores, is said to have been due to his excessive devotion to the study of Logic, and in 1842 he published the 'Outlines of the Laws of Thought', a useful and stimulating introduction to the study of that subject.³ He was ordained deacon in 1842 and priest in the following year. He served curacies first at Guildford and then at Cuddesdon under Bishop Wilberforce. He returned to College in 1846 and was appointed Chaplain in December of that year,⁴ having proceeded M.A. in 1844. He was elected Fellow 28 October 1847.⁵ For the next seven years he was actively associated with Johnson in his attempts to reform and open the College, and promoted all the movements for the appointment of the two University Commissions. He became

¹ There were fifteen fellows present.

² His life is in D. N. B.

³ It reached its fifth edition in 1860, and its fourteenth thousand in 1882.

⁴ Coll. Reg.

⁵ '1847, October 28. In pursuance of a Register made August 25th Mr. William Thomson, M.A., was this day elected a Fellow to be admitted immediately.'

Tutor and Junior Bursar in 1852, and Senior Bursar in 1854. In that year he became engaged to be married and accepted from the Crown the Rectory of All Souls', Marylebone, where as at Gloucester he succeeded Charles Baring, afterwards Bishop of Durham. His year of grace would have expired at Michaelmas 1856, but before that date arrived he had been elected Provost. He was made preacher of Lincoln's Inn 1858, and Chaplain in ordinary to the Queen in 1859. He had been Bampton Lecturer in 1853, taking for his subject 'The Atoning Work of Christ, viewed in relation to some current Theories'. They drew large audiences, and the matter of them was again used, after he became bishop, for the article on 'The Death of Christ' in the volume of answers to 'Essays and Reviews', of which he was the editor.¹ On the promotion of Baring to the bishopric of Durham, he was in October 1861 nominated to the bishopric of Gloucester and Bristol, but the death of the Prince Consort in the following December prevented the completion of the formalities of his appointment, and though he was consecrated on St. Andrew's Day, and held his first ordination in the College Chapel in Advent of that year, he presided as Provost at a College meeting as late as the 16th of March 1862, was enthroned at Gloucester 26 March, and his successor was not elected till the 8th of May. In the following year he was translated to the archbishopric of York, being the third member of the College who reached that dignity.² He thus became Visitor of the College, in whose welfare he continued to take a lively interest. He died on Christmas Day 1890, and is buried in the churchyard at Bishopthorpe.³

¹ Aids to Faith ; a series of Theological Essays by several Writers, edited by William Thomson, D.D., Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. 8°. London, 1861. The other authors were Mansel, afterwards Dean of St. Paul's, Fitzgerald, Bishop of Cork, McCaul, Professor of Hebrew at King's College, London, F. C. Cook, afterwards Canon of Exeter, Rawlinson, afterwards Canon of Canterbury, Harold Browne, afterwards Bishop of Winchester, and Ellicott, who succeeded Thomson as Bishop of Gloucester.

² Provost Bainbridge and Thomas Lamplugh were Archbishops of York before him.

³ His portrait by Oules is at Bishopthorpe, and a copy in the Hall of the

Thomson was elected Provost in the middle of the Crimean War. War was declared 27 March, 1854, and brought to an end by the Treaty of Paris 30 March, 1856. The war produced some, but no considerable, effect upon the numbers of the University and of the College. The matriculations, which had been for three or four years in the neighbourhood of 400 per annum, dropped in 1855 below 350, and the entries of undergraduates in the College, which in 1854 had been as high as 24, dropped in 1855 to as low as 7. The effect of the war however was soon over.¹

Thomson's Provostship was a period of active reform. Even before the new Statutes came into existence steps had been taken to open the foundation. The first two Fellows elected during his rule were neither north-country men nor Queen's men. On the 15th of December 1855, Thomas William Jex Blake, B.A. of University College, and Lewis Campbell, B.A. of Balliol College,

College. There is a portrait effigy of him on his cenotaph at the entrance of the choir of York Minster.

¹ The numbers of matriculations in the University and of entries at the College from 1852 to 1859 were: Matriculations, 1852, 413; 1853, 406; 1854, 393; 1855, 344; 1856, 385; 1857, 380; 1858, 399; 1859, 419. Entries, 1852, 16; 1853, 14; 1854, 24; 1855, 7; 1856, 17; 1857, 10; 1858, 15; 1859, 31.

How many members of the University quitted their Colleges in the Crimean War and joined the Army is rather difficult to determine. Dr. Heberden's 'Register of Brasenose' shows that three of those who entered in 1852, and three who entered in 1853, left College and joined the Army. From two or three Colleges I have been able to get information which showed that no undergraduate left the College for the purpose. I met in 1856, in Guernsey, an officer returned from the Crimea, who told me he had been at Exeter before the war. But I should think that the case of Brasenose was exceptional.

The contribution of the University to the Boer War was rather different. A contingent of between 20 and 30 members of the University Rifle Volunteers was embodied and went to South Africa.

The numbers of matriculations and of entries in the years 1899 to 1902 were as follows: Matriculations, 1899, 856; 1900, 839; 1901, 837; 1902, 865. Entries, 1899, 30; 1900, 33; 1901, 25; 1902, 41.

In the recent war the effects were enormously greater. The numbers of matriculations in the University and entries at Queen's from 1911 to 1919 are: Matriculations, 1911, 1,050; 1912, 976; 1913, 1,022; 1914, 663; 1915, 295; 1916, 199; 1917, 188; 1918, 292; 1919, 2,892. Entries, 1911, 59; 1912, 44; 1913, 43; 1914, 30; 1915, 16; 1916, 7; 1917, 15; 1918, 15; 1919, 163.

were elected Fellows.¹ Two Michel Fellows in succession were appointed chaplains within the year. In 1858 one of them, Byrne, was appointed Dean.²

In 1856 begins the record of a series of letters written by the Provost to the University Commissioners in the name of the College.³ On June 25th, 1857, the College seal was affixed to a petition to the House of Lords in favour of a Bill for the consolidation of the two Foundations, as agreed upon in the suggestions made to the Oxford University Commission in June 1855.⁴ The material fabric of the College buildings was not neglected. In 1860 the roof of the hall and chapel was covered with new lead.⁵ The usefulness of the College library was extended by

¹ Jex Blake became successively Principal of Cheltenham College, Head Master of Rugby, and Dean of Wells; Campbell became Professor of Greek at St. Andrews, edited Sophocles and several dialogues of Plato, and translated the three Greek tragedians into English verse.

² Byrne was appointed Chaplain 14 November, 1855, and C. W. Moffatt 31 January, 1856. From the entry in the College Register it looks as though Henry Boothby Barry had held the latter chaplaincy for a short time.

³ '1856, 15 August. Agreed at a meeting of the Provost and Fellows that the Provost be empowered to answer the letter of the Oxford University Commission dated 2 June, 1856, the answer to be read to the Society.' '21 August. Agreed . . . that it is inexpedient to elect Scholars on Mr. Michel's Foundation at present, and that the Provost be requested to communicate this opinion to the Michel Visitors and to the Oxford Commission.' '23 October. Agreed . . . that the Provost be empowered to send the answer to the letter of the Oxford Commission which has been read at the present meeting.' '1857, August 15. Agreed . . . that the Provost be empowered to write to the University Commission according to the instructions given at the present meeting, the letter to be read to the Society.' 'Aug. 28. Agreed . . . that a letter read by the Provost should be forwarded to the Oxford University Commission.' '30 October. Agreed . . . that the Provost be empowered to answer the letter of the Oxford University Commissioners dated 22 Oct. 1857 as agreed at the meeting.'

⁴ College Register.

⁵ '14 June, 1860. Resolved that the tender of Mr. Taylor to cover with new 7 lb. lead the roof of Hall and Chapel taking the old lead in exchange for £195 be accepted.' (Entry in Minute Book.) The Minute Book was started 29 May, 1860. It was intended to contain everything transacted at College Meetings, elections, orders for cutting copses, and other important matters being transcribed from it into the Register. After a very few years this process was given up, and the Minute Book is now the sole record of the proceedings of the College.

admitting Scholars, even if they were not members of the College, to the privilege of taking out books. Mark Pattison was one of the earliest to whom this favour was extended.¹ Money had accumulated which could only under the new legislation be applied to the purchase of land. An additional licence to hold land in mortmain was applied for and obtained on behalf of the College, and an estate was bought at Wendlebury, where the College already had a small holding.² Nor were the other duties of the College overlooked. The payments to Fettiplace's almsmen at Childrey,³ and to the Brethren and Sisters at Godshouse, Southampton, were raised;⁴ and the Almshouses at Southampton were rebuilt according to the plans of an architect named Critchlow.⁵ Further increases were made in Dr. Jackson's Provostship, and the Almshouse at Childrey and the Fettiplace Chapel in Childrey Church rebuilt.⁶

¹ '22 Nov. 1860. That the Rev. Mark Pattison be allowed to have books from the Library through the Librarian.' (Minute Book.)

² '1859, 5 May. Agreed at a meeting of the Provost and Fellows that an additional license to hold land in Mortmain be applied for on behalf of the College.' (Coll. Reg.) '1861, 26 Dec. Agreed at a meeting of the Provost and Fellows that Mr. Field be instructed to offer for the land at Wendlebury a sum not exceeding £18,500, Mr. Franklin's report and valuation being satisfactory.' (Coll. Reg.)

³ '6 March, 1862. Fettiplace. Resolved that the payment of the poor men be raised to 7/- weekly.' (Minute Book.)

⁴ '12 Oct. 1858. That from this date the payment from the College to the Brethren and Sisters in Godshouse be fixed at five shillings each, subject to revision from time to time.' (Coll. Reg.) '12 Apr. 1869. That the allowance made to the Brothers and Sisters of Gods House be increased to eight shillings a week.' (Minute Book.) '1871, July 10. The stipend of the Brothers and Sisters of Godshouse, Southampton, was increased by 3/- per week.' (Coll. Reg.)

⁵ '4 May, 1859. Agreed at a meeting of the Provost and Fellows that the Provost and Bursars be empowered to procure a contract for the rebuilding of the Almshouses of Godshouse Southampton according to a plan of Mr. Critchlow for a sum not exceeding £1,000.' (Coll. Reg.) '23 Feb. 1863. Agreed at a meeting of the Provost and Fellows to accept a tender of Mr. Thoms of Southampton for the restoration of the Chapel and Tower of God's House, subject to the approval of Mr. Critchlow, Architect. The expence of restoring the Church being estimated at £580, for the Tower £126.' (Coll. Reg.) There is in the College Library a model of the Almshouses, Chapel, and Tower, as restored by Mr. Critchlow.

⁶ '15 March, 1867. The Senior Bursar was instructed to obtain tenders for



GODSHOUSE, SOUTHAMPTON, FROM THE NORTH-WEST

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN IN 1914

Another development in College life which took place in Thomson's Provostship was the starting of a College choir. Thomson himself had some knowledge of music and a good bass voice, and on the 15th of June 1854 there entered the College from Eton a Commoner, Leighton George Hayne, who was a musical genius and enthusiast. Starting with a small organ inside the rails of the sanctuary, the organ developed, largely at Hayne's expense, into a powerful instrument which stood on the floor on the north side of the ante-chapel; and when in 1866 Hayne, then in Holy Orders, was promoted to the vicarage of Helston, the lines had been laid of the construction of the magnificent organ which now fills the whole space above the ante-chapel. Though the expenses of the institution of the musical service largely fell upon Hayne himself, various appropriations of special College funds were made for the purpose. In 1859 the organist's salary was fixed at £35 a year, partly derived from College revenue, and partly from a levy of half a crown a quarter on the resident undergraduates.¹ The salary was two years later raised to £100.² When Hayne was ordained he was appointed chaplain, and the title of precentor was given him to express his relation to the musical services.³ Meanwhile Hayne had been incurring expenses

the construction of the Alms-Houses at Childrey according to Mr. Dolby's (of Abingdon) plans.' (Minute Book.) In the return to the Universities Commission of 1872 (Report, ii. 343) it is stated that 'The almshouses and the schoolmaster's house were restored and in a great measure rebuilt by the College in 1867 at a cost of 578l. 12s.' The south transept of Childrey Church was rebuilt as a Fettiplace Chantry under the direction of Mr. E. G. Bruton, an Oxford architect, in 1875. The entry in the Minute Book runs: '1875, April 29. The College agreed to spend a sum not exceeding £700 in the repair of the Fettiplace Chantry in Childrey Church.'

¹ '1859, Nov. 30. Agreed . . . that the salary of the Organist be for the present £35 per annum, £15 to be charged on the Long Roll; and that a tax on all Residents of 2/6 per quarter for the Choir be imposed to commence in the present quarter; and that the College have the power of appointing and removing the Choir-boys.' (Coll. Reg.)

² '1861, Feb. 19. . . . The salary of Dr. Hayne shall be £100 per annum.' (Coll. Reg.)

³ '19 Feb. 1861. [Dr. Hayne] shall be called Organist, and if he shall be ordained then Organist and Assistant Chaplain.' (Coll. Reg.) '1863, Dec. 7.

without proper authorization, and the College formally expressed its disapproval of the irregularity.¹ Provision was now made for the appointment by the Provost, and for the education of eight boys.² As time went on improvements were made to the organ in the chapel and an organ was provided for the practising room.³ By 1865 the number of choristers had been increased to twelve, and a school was started for them, of which Mr. Sackett Hope, formerly a scholar of the College, and at the time assistant chaplain, was appointed Master.⁴ Later Mr. Hope resigned the office

It was agreed that the chaplaincy vacated by Mr. Byrne should be offered to Dr. Hayne Precentor of the College.' (Coll. Reg.)

¹ '14 June, 1860. That the College strongly disapproves of the alterations being made without the sanction of the College, and hereby resolves that if any alteration however slight shall in future be made without a regular order the Provost be requested to suspend the musical service and break up the Choir.' (Minute Book.)

² '1861, Feb. 19. The boys shall be eight in number. Their school fees shall be paid by the College to an amount not exceeding £6 each per annum. The Provost shall appoint and remove the boys, and ascertain that they attend proper schools.'

³ '14 June, 1860. That the Bursar be empowered to pay a sum not exceeding £450 out of the Aldermaston Book (see p. 195 and n. 2 there) for the alteration of the Organ and the expenses connected with the choir incurred by Dr. Hayne, as soon as such alterations shall be completed.' (Minute Book.) '12 March, 1862. Resolved that the sum of £30, as proposed at last meeting, be given for an organ for the practising room, according to Mr. Hill's estimate, and that Dr. Hayne be requested to instruct Mr. Hill that the organ be such as will not admit of, or require, enlargement. The sum to be charged on the Aldermaston Book.' (Minute Book.) '30 May, 1862. Agreed that the practising organ, voted at the meeting of March 12, having been found insufficient as a practising vocal organ, be enlarged by an additional stop, the cost of which is not to exceed £5.' (Minute Book.) '3 Nov. 1863. A petition for moving the Organ was considered and declined, and the offer of the members of the choir for raising subscriptions to defray the expense was declined.' (Minute Book.) '13 June, 1865. It was resolved that an estimate should be obtained for the removal of the Organ from its present position to the West End of the College Chapel and should be accepted if it did not exceed £500.' (Minute Book.) '30 June, 1865. It was decided to accept the estimates of Mr. Walker and Mr. Wyatt for removing the Organ from its present position to the west end of the Chapel, Mr. Walker's being 500 guineas and Mr. Wyatt's £42. 5s.' (Minute Book.)

⁴ '4 Feb. 1865. The Rev. S. Hope was appointed Schoolmaster to the choristers at a salary of £72 per annum. It was also agreed to pay a further sum

of Schoolmaster, and an arrangement was made whereby the boys were to attend the New College Choir School.¹ The improvement of the organ had by 1865 progressed so far that the insurance on the instrument was in that year raised to £1,500.²

Owing to the delay caused by the necessity of providing by Act of Parliament for the consolidation of the two foundations, the Ordinance constituting the statutes of the consolidated foundation was not sealed by the Commissioners till the 9th of January 1858, and the Ordinances concerning the Exhibitions of the College not till the 16th of April. The former Ordinance, which is said to have been drawn by Mr. Goldwin Smith, and which without amendment determined the constitution of the College for over twenty years, abolished all the existing statutes and regulations of the College except in so far as they explained references in the Ordinance itself. The foundations of Eglesfield, Michel, Hungerford, and Bridgman were consolidated and their revenues united, and the Visitors of the Michel Foundation ceased to exist.³ Provision was made for the saving of vested interests, and these were liberally interpreted, the tenure of the existing Michel Fellows being continued beyond the limits laid down for them in the regulations respecting that foundation.⁴

From the funds of the united foundations were to be maintained a Provost, nineteen Fellows, fifteen Scholars, two Bible Clerks, and four Eglesfield Exhibitioners.⁵ In the case of the last only was there to be any restriction as to place of birth.⁶ The Bible Clerks were to be appointed by the Provost from persons in need

of £38 annually, to be divided among the choristers, three to receive £1, three £2, three £4, two £5, one £7.' (Minute Book.)

¹ Mr. Hope resigned the office of Schoolmaster at Midsummer, 1871, and the arrangements with New College were made in the summer of that year. (See Minute of 4 May, 1871.) On the 9th of May, 1878, the payment to the New College Schoolmaster was increased to £6 a head for each boy.

² See Minute of 20 April, 1865.

³ Ordinances concerning Queen's College, clauses 1, 2, 10 (Ordinances and Statutes, 1863, pp. 152, 153, 156).

⁴ Ordinances, clauses 3, 4, 5, 22, 37 (Ordinances, &c., pp. 153, 154, 162, 166).

⁵ Ordinances, clause 6 (Ordinances, &c., pp. 154, 155).

⁶ Ordinances, clause 39 (Ordinances, &c., p. 166).

of support at the University.¹ The annual value of a Scholarship, Bible Clerkship and Eglesfield Exhibition was to be not less than seventy-five pounds.² The value of a Fellowship was to be one twenty-third of the net annual revenue of the College, and the Provost was to have four Fellowships.³ If the value of a Fellowship increased to an average of more than three hundred pounds a year, the Visitor might direct that the number of Fellowships or the number or value of the Scholarships or Exhibitions should be increased, or that the surplus revenue should be applied to such College purposes as the Provost and Fellows might with his approbation determine.⁴ Till the whole foundation was complete the value of a Fellowship was to be not more than £230.⁵ A sum of two hundred pounds was to be applied annually towards maintaining and augmenting the Library of the College, and two hundred and seventy pounds annually was to be paid to the Sedleian Professor of Natural Philosophy for the time being.⁶ The Archbishop of York was to be the Visitor of the College.⁷ The Provost was to be a Master of Arts or a Doctor in Theology, Law, or Medicine, and in Priest's Orders.⁸ The first election of Fellows under the new Ordinance took place 28 October 1858, when John Percival, successively Head Master of Clifton, President of Trinity College, Head Master of Rugby, and Bishop of Hereford; and Edward Moore, the Dante scholar, F.B.A., Principal of St. Edmund Hall 1864-1913, and Canon Residentiary of Canterbury, were elected Fellows.⁹ Both were benefactors of the College; the bishop bequeathed a thousand pounds, to be

¹ Ordinances, clause 41 (Ordinances, &c., p. 167).

² Ordinances, clauses 36, 40, 41 (Ordinances, &c., pp. 166, 167).

³ Ordinances, clause 52 (Ordinances, &c., p. 170).

⁴ Ordinances, clause 53 (Ordinances, &c., pp. 170, 171).

⁵ Ordinances, clause 8 (Ordinances, &c., p. 156).

⁶ Ordinances, clause 6 (Ordinances, &c., p. 155).

⁷ Ordinances, clause 10 (Ordinances, &c., p. 156).

⁸ Ordinances, clause 12 (Ordinances, &c., p. 156).

⁹ '1858, Oct. 28. John Percival, B.A. Taberdar and Edward Moore, B.A. of Pembroke College were this day elected Fellows on the Consolidated foundation.' (Coll. Reg.)

applied at the discretion of the Provost for the benefit of poor scholars, Dr. Moore left a valuable collection of works on Dante to the library.

In 1859 Mr. J. Meadows White was appointed Steward for the College at Plumstead, and empowered to take proceedings against a person named Jacobs for encroachments at Plumstead, and against other persons who have committed or may commit similar depredations.¹ This was virtually the beginning of the celebrated case of *Warrick versus Queen's College, Oxford*.² Among the properties bequeathed by John Michel to the College was the manor of Plumstead in Kent, near Woolwich. Belonging to this manor was a common, which in the absence of other existing rights was, according to the principles of law then prevailing, regarded as belonging actually or potentially to the lord's domain. That this was the actual state of the law was believed even by those who regarded the legal theory as inconsistent with the true history of the relation between the lord and the manor, and when the time seemed to have arrived for the enclosure and appropriation of the waste of the manor, the College without hesitation proceeded to the exercise of its rights.³

Unfortunately for the College a considerable movement was at this time going on to secure, at least in the neighbourhood of London, the enjoyment in perpetuity of these open spaces for the public; and the result of a litigation which extended over seven or eight years was the promulgation by Lord Hatherleigh of a principle then new in English courts of law, founded on considerations derived by Sir Henry Maine from the study of village communities in India.⁴ The interests of the College

¹ '1859, May 19. Agreed at a meeting of the Provost and Fellows that Mr. J. Meadows White be appointed Steward of the College at Plumstead in pursuance of an understanding arrived at a meeting held in November last.' (Coll. Reg.) There is no record of the earlier meeting.

² The history of this case from the point of view of the opponents of the College is given in Mr. G. Shaw Lefevre's (now Lord Eversley) *English Commons and Forests*, 8^o, London, 1894, pp. 77-84.

³ See Shaw Lefevre's *English Commons and Forests*, pp. 7, 11-15.

⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 7-9.

seemed for a time to be arrayed against what were thought to be the interests of the public. The paradox was increased by the success of one of the most loyal and devoted Fellows of the College, John Mott Maidlow, in gaining the prize offered to him who should state best on the popular side 'The Law of Commons and Open Spaces and the Rights of the Public therein'.¹ In the event the Metropolitan Board of Works had transferred to it Plumstead Common, and the College received a sum representing the capitalisation of the rent it had for some years received from the military authorities at Woolwich for permission to exercise the artillery guns on the common, a sum which sufficed to leave a little margin to the College after paying the very heavy costs of the suit. Meanwhile Sir Henry Maine's historical theory, having served its turn, has become less popular with contemporary students of history. The College was hardly 'felix opportunitate judicii'.

On the 30th of April 1861, at a meeting of the Provost and Fellows, the Rev. John Branthwaite, Fellow, was elected Principal of St. Edmund Hall in the place of the Rev. Dr. Barrow, resigned. On the 1st of May following Mr. Branthwaite was admitted by Francis Jeune, D.C.L., Master of Pembroke College and Vice-Chancellor of the University. Mr. Branthwaite was instituted to the Rectory of Gatcombe on Friday, 28th June, 1861.²

In succession to Thomson, William Jackson was elected Provost.³ He had been a member of the College for over fifty years, having entered and matriculated 10 May 1808, aged 15. He proceeded B.A. with second-class honours in *Literae Humaniores* in 1811, putting on his gown in 1812. He was

¹ His Essay is published in *Six Essays on Commons Preservation*, written in Competition for Prizes offered by Henry W. Peck, Esq. 8°. London, 1867.

² The election is recorded in the College Register of that date. The formal proceedings on the 1st of May are recorded in Reg. H, pp. 870, 871.

³ '1862, May 8. The Venerable William Jackson, D.D., Archdeacon of Carlisle, was unanimously elected Provost in the room of Dr. William Thomson, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol resigned.' (College Register.)

elected Taberdar in the same year, proceeded M.A. 1815, was Fellow from 1820 to 1829, Bursar 1826, Tutor 1827, appointed in the same year University preacher at Whitehall. He was Rector of Lowther for fifty years from 1828, Chancellor of Carlisle from 1846 to 1855, and Archdeacon and Canon from 1856 to 1862. He held the Provostship from 1862 to 1878, surrendering the active duties of the post to a Pro-Provost in 1877, and died at his rectory in Westmorland 13 September, 1878.

The College prospered greatly under the new Ordinance. A very distinguished body of Fellows were elected by open competition.¹ The undergraduates increased to a number not reached, except in mythical times, till the twentieth century.² The careful management of the College estates by the first permanent Bursar, the Rev. Thomas Rennison, improved the revenues of the College. The new members of the foundation were cordially welcomed by the old ones, and hardly a regret was heard for the loss of the patrimony of the families of Cumberland and Westmorland. The Ordinance gave the College the power of electing 'distinguished persons to honorary Fellowships within the College', who were not to receive any emolument, but might enjoy such other privileges as the College might grant them. Sir William Wightman, the judge, was elected soon after the Ordinance became the law of the College; in 1869 the Rev. Bartholomew Price, who had been for some time connected with the College as Sedleian Professor of Natural Philosophy, was also elected; in 1870 the Rev. John Sherren Brewer, who was Preacher at the Rolls, and Professor of English History and Literature at King's College, London; and in 1875 Dr. Samuel Birch, Keeper of Oriental Antiquities in the British Museum.

Meanwhile the University was being divided by the efforts of those who wished for and those who opposed the opening of the University to all subjects of the Queen irrespective of their

¹ See pp. 193, 194, 332-4.

² The number of undergraduates on the books increased from 81 in 1862 to 109 in 1878. The number in 1915 was 201. The number in 1920 is 269.

creed. The University Tests Act became law in 1871.¹ The Jodrell Scholarship, which had been confined to the members of the Church of England, was thus thrown open to Nonconformists, but as the Act contained no prohibition of the future creation of endowments thus limited, the four Jodrell Scholarships subsequently founded are limited as the earlier one has ceased to be.

The College buildings had now been standing for over a hundred and fifty years, and unfortunately some of the stone employed in building them had not stood well the action of the elements. Soon after Provost Jackson's election the corner of an abacus over the passage between the two quadrangles came crashing down on the pavement just as the College was coming out of chapel. The façade of the hall and chapel towards the front quadrangle was examined, and decay was found to be so far advanced that the whole façade was refaced with Ancaster stone. The elliptical pediments over the centre of the east and west sides of the front quadrangle were renewed at the same time. In the course of the next ten years considerable sums of money had to be spent on re-covering the roofs of the back quadrangle and in making safe the eastern pediment overhanging the High Street.

Up to 1863 the service of the Bursarships had been a duty devolving on each Fellow in turn. The running out of the beneficial leases had greatly increased the administrative duties incumbent on the College, and the Bursarship became necessarily a more important and difficult office. On 12th February 1863, the Senior Bursar's salary was fixed at £150, and the Junior Bursar's at £80. In 1864 formal permission was renewed to the French Protestant Congregation to worship in God's House Chapel.² The history of the relations between the Congregation and the College was gone into in a friendly way with the repre-

¹ The Act, 34 Victoria, cap. 26, received the royal assent 16 June, 1871. For the Act see Shadwell's *Enactments in Parliament*, iv (O. H. S. lxi), pp. 14-18.

² '1864, May 7. It was agreed to give permission to the French Protestant congregation at Southampton to use the chapel of God's House.' (Coll. Reg.)

sentatives of the Congregation, and a renewal of the privilege asked for and granted.

As throwing light on the contemporary arrangement of the College day it may be mentioned that in 1865 the hour of dinner in hall on week-days was changed from half-past five to six, and in 1878 from six to seven.¹ The old hour was in each case continued for a while on Sundays, but soon from convenience the week-day practice was followed. One useful reform was initiated in 1866 when the practice began of inviting non-resident members of the College to enjoy on stated occasions the College's hospitality. The importance of All Saints' Day, which was the anniversary of the consecration of the chapel, was increased by its promotion to be a gaudy and its selection for the purpose of gathering old members of the College for festive objects.

In the document founding her Exhibitions within the College, Lady Elizabeth Hastings had stated that there were supposed to be coals in the estate which she bequeathed for the purpose.² By 1868 the income from this source had become so considerable that the College came to the conclusion that it was desirable to extend the privileges of the foundation to a larger number of Schools within the favoured counties. The Ordinance of 1858 had provided that the surplus revenues of the foundation should be applied to increasing the number of Exhibitions or to any other purpose connected with the foundation which the Visitor should approve. It was, however, thought better to take the Governing Bodies and Head Masters of the Schools at the time enjoying the privileges of the foundation into consultation, and a large proportion of these approved of the increase of the number of the Schools and of the value of the Exhibitions. The

¹ '1865, Dec. 3. That the College dinner hour be changed from 5½ P.M. to 6 excepting on Sundays.' (Minute Book.) '1878, May 4. On and after Monday next Dinner on Week days to be at 7.0.' (Minute Book.)

² The Codicil to her will concerning the exhibitions refers to the 'getting of coals (which are supposed to be in the estate)'. See the Codicil in Medhurst's Life of Lady Elizabeth Hastings, p. 119; and Barnard's Life, p. 120. See also ii. 101, n. 3.

Head Master of Wakefield School carried his opposition before the Privy Council. This was unsuccessful, but cost the foundation over £400.¹ In 1869 six new schools were added, four in Yorkshire and one each in Cumberland and Westmorland. In 1870 it was agreed to raise the yearly payments to Hastings Exhibitioners from £75 to £90.²

In 1870 appears in the College Minute Book the first mention of a movement which has since gone far. The College agreed to enter into negotiations with Brasenose and other Colleges for the joint examination of candidates for Scholarships.³ In 1870 it was determined to make a new Catalogue of the printed books in the College library. Mr. Edward Edwards, who wrote the history of the British Museum, a life of Sir Walter Raleigh, and a number of books on library subjects, was appointed to do the work, which was accomplished in something over six years at a cost of over fifteen hundred pounds.⁴ In 1875 the Taberdars Common Room, which had been till 1860 a Common Room for

¹ In the account of the Hastings Foundation for 1868-9, 'By paid Bill of Costs Taylor v. Queen's College in the Privy Council, 439 l. 8s. 8d.' Sir Roundell Palmer, afterwards Earl of Selborne, was retained for the College, but the Privy Council did not call upon him to reply to Mr. (afterwards Sir) W. T. Charley, who appeared for Mr. Taylor.

² '1870, Oct. 11. It was agreed to raise the yearly payments to Hastings Exhibitioners from £75 to £90, and the Bursar was instructed to make this increase in the case of the present exhibitioners for the year 1870-1 and onward.' (Minute Book.)

³ See Minute Book under date 10 February, 1870.

⁴ '1870, June 16. That a new catalogue be made of the printed books in the Library. Resolved on the recommendation of the Library Committee. That the Library committee be authorised to employ Mr. Edward Edwards to make the catalogue at a salary to be fixed by Bodley's Librarian. That the present arrangement of books into classes being maintained Mr. Edwards be at liberty to rearrange the books in these classes. That the title of each book be copied on a sheet of ruled paper. That written catalogues be made of the books in the different classes. That the slips be placed in volumes of blank paper. That a stamp with the arms and name of the College be impressed on the back of the title-page and near the colophon of each volume. That the anonymous and pseudonymous books be catalogued separately from the rest with cross references where possible.' (Minute Book.)

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the Junior Members of the foundation, was turned into a Common Room for the Undergraduate members of the College.¹

In October 1871 Mr. Gladstone addressed a letter to the Vice-Chancellors of Oxford and Cambridge informing them that the Government were proposing to inquire into the revenues and property of the Universities and the Colleges therein, and asking whether if the inquiry were conducted by a Royal Commission the Commissioners could rely on the co-operation of the University and the Colleges.² On the 9th of November the College agreed that in case a Royal Commission be issued to inquire into the revenues and property of the College, the College is willing to give it all the information in its power.³ The Commission, generally called the Duke of Cleveland's Commission, was issued in the following January, and its report is dated 31 July 1874.⁴ The result of its labours was the collection of a large and complete body of information on the subject to which its inquiries were directed, even more valuable for the Universities and Colleges themselves than for the Government or the general public. The corporate income of the College for the year 1871 was determined as £15,286 18s. 10d., and the income from trust funds as £1,800 12s. 3d.⁵ The Commissioners pointed out the inconvenience resulting, especially in the case of the Southampton property, from the old system of beneficial leases,⁶ without adverting to the circumstance that in 1840, when the building of houses on the marshland belonging to the College began, there was no other means within the power of the

¹ See Minute Book under date 9 December, 1875.

² The letter is printed vol. i, p. 7, of the Report of the Commissioners, which was issued in 1874.

³ See Minute Book under that date.

⁴ The Commission, dated 5 January, 1872, is set out in vol. i of the Report, pp. 5-6. The Report of the Commissioners occupies pages 23 to 37 of the same volume. The Commissioners were the Duke of Cleveland, Lord Frederick Cavendish, Lord Clinton, Mr. J. W. Strutt, Dr. Bateson, Master of St. John's College, Cambridge, Professor Bartholomew Price, and Mr. Kirkman Hodgson.

⁵ Commissioners' Report, vol. i, p. 69.

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 71.

College of developing land for building purposes. The remarks of the Commissioners were, however, serviceable in helping the College to put an end to so inconvenient an arrangement. The Commissioners reported that the College had offered full information to them in the forms they had adopted as most convenient.¹ The details of the information printed by the Commissioners has ever since formed a valuable book of reference to the College and those interested in it.

The investigations of the Duke of Cleveland's Commission were likely to result in a further desire for reform, and in 1876 the College began to consider the proposals for a new executive Commission. The College desired that prior to the issuing of such a Commission investigation should be made into some of the questions which had been raised, but as to which no agreement had been arrived at, and desired that the results of such investigation should be published before any attempt was made to organise the relations between the University and the Colleges. Among these questions were the removal of clerical and celibate restrictions, the conditions of the tenure of educational and other offices within the Colleges, the limitations under which sinecure Fellowships should be (if at all) retained, and the institution of offices of an intercollegiate character.²

In 1877 the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge Act became law.³ Its objects as defined in the preamble were to enable or require the Colleges to contribute more largely out of their revenues to University purposes, to attach Fellowships and other emoluments held in the Colleges to offices in the University, to regulate the tenure and advantages of Fellowships not so attached, and to amend in divers other particulars the law relating to the Universities and Colleges. The history of the acts of the Commission belongs mainly to the next chapter. In 1877

¹ Commissioners' Report, vol. i, p. 72.

² See Minutes of Special General College Meeting of 25 March, 1876. The Provost and ten fellows were present.

³ The Act received the royal assent 10 August, 1877. For the Act see Shadwell's *Enactments in Parliament*, iv (O. H. S. lxi), pp. 65-92.

Provost Jackson, feeling the weight of his age heavy upon him, sought relief from the active duties of his office, and in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance the Rev. John Richard Magrath was elected Pro-Provost.¹ Dr. Jackson only enjoyed his comparative repose for a year, and dying on the 13th of September 1878, the Pro-Provost was on the 3rd of October unanimously elected to succeed him.²

Among the Fellows elected during these two Provostships,³ were: William Wolfe Capes, elected Michel Exhibitioner 1851, Taberdar 22 June 1854, Fellow 11 December 1856, Tutor, Rector of Bramshott, Hants, 1869, Reader in Ancient History 1870, Fellow of Hertford College 1877, Canon of Hereford, Honorary Fellow, editor of Sallust and of several registers of bishops of Hereford, author of books on Roman history and Greek archaeology and of 'Rural Life in Hampshire'. Charles Isaac Elton, elected 1862, the black-letter lawyer and antiquary, author of 'The Origins of English History', 'The Tenures of Kent', and other works.⁴ George Augustus Simcox, elected 1863, author of 'Prometheus Unbound', 'The History of Latin Literature', and other books; he disappeared mysteriously on the north coast of Ireland 1905, and bequeathed the residue of his personal estate to the College. His brother, William Henry Simcox, entered 1864, also a distinguished scholar, author of books on the early history of Christianity and of a commentary on the Apocalypse. Thomas

¹ The provisions for supplying a Pro-Provost to perform the duties of the Provost when he has become permanently incapable of performing the duties of his office are contained in clause 15 of the College Ordinance (Ordinances, &c., pp. 158, 159). '9 Oct. 1877. The Rev. John Richard Magrath, Senior Fellow, was unanimously elected Pro-Provost.' (Minute Book.) On the same day the College thanked the Provost 'for the courtesy and kindness which during his Provostship he has invariably shown towards all the members of the Foundation, and for his unwearied efforts for the promotion of the well being of the College and of harmony and good fellowship among its members'.

² '3 Oct. 1878. The Reverend John Richard Magrath, Senior Fellow, was unanimously elected Provost in the room of the Venerable William Jackson, deceased.' (Minute Book.)

³ Besides the first two elected under the Ordinance, for whom see p. 184.

⁴ His life is in the first supplement to D. N. B.

Francis Dallin, elected 1864, one of the secretaries of the Commission of 1877 and Public Orator of the University. George Orange Balleine, elected 1865, afterwards Dean of Jersey. Richard Robinson, elected 1865, a promising historical scholar, died 1870, author of a tract on the sieges of Bristol. Robert William Raper, elected Fellow 20 December 1865, afterwards Fellow of Trinity, of which he had been Scholar. William Awdry, elected Fellow 20 June 1866, afterwards Second Master of Winchester College, Head Master of St. John's College, Hurstpierpoint, Canon of Chichester, Suffragan Bishop of Southampton, Bishop of Osaka, Japan. Edward Armstrong, afterwards Pro-Provost, F.B.A., author of a *Life of Charles V* and other historical works. Archibald Henry Sayce, Professor of Assyriology, the eminent oriental scholar. Thomas Hodge Grose, elected 1870, Tutor and Dean, afterwards Registrar of the University; his portrait by Morrison is in the College hall.¹ George Wynne Jeudwine, Canon and Archdeacon of Lincoln. James Sutherland Cotton, editor of the Academy. Henry William Gegg Markheim, elected 1871, a Molière scholar and benefactor, author of *'Inside Paris during the Siege'*.² Edwin Bailey Elliott, F.R.S., Waynflete Professor of Pure Mathematics. Samuel Thornton, who became Michel Fellow in 1859, was Bishop of Ballarat from 1875 to 1900.

Of those who entered otherwise than as Fellows the most distinguished were: Walter Horatio Pater, entered 1858, the critic and humanist, afterwards Fellow of Brasenose, author of *'Marius the Epicurean'*, *'Greek Studies'*, and other works.³ Ingram Bywater, elected Scholar 7 October 1858, afterwards Fellow of Exeter College and Regius Professor of Greek, scholar and bibliophile, editor of *Heraclitus* and of the *Poetics of Aristotle*.⁴ Francis Allston Channing, afterwards Scholar of Exeter and Fellow of University College, Lord Channing of

¹ His life is in the second supplement to D. N. B.

² See ii. 117, n. 2.

³ His life is in D. N. B.

⁴ His life is in *The Transactions of the British Academy*.

Wellingborough. Thomas Hay Sweet-Escott, elected Scholar 1861, editor of *Fortnightly Review*, voluminous author. William Thompson, elected Hastings Exhibitioner from Sedbergh 1862, Scholar 1863, author of 'Sedbergh, Garsdale, and Dent'. John Charles Cox, entered 1862, archaeologist, author of 'Churches of Derbyshire' and numerous other books. Horatio Bryan Donkin, elected Scholar 1863, Physician Westminster Hospital, Director of Convict Prisons, knighted 1911. William Danks, entered 1865, Canon of Canterbury. John Barclay Thompson, Lee's Reader in Anatomy. Franklin Thomas Richards, entered 1866, afterwards Fellow of Trinity College, scholar and botanist, author of an unfinished translation of the 'Aethiopica' of Heliodorus. Thomas Hayes Belcher, elected Scholar 1863, Head Master of Brighton College. John Symonds Udal, entered 1866, Chief Justice, Leeward Islands. Henry Adeney Redpath, elected Scholar 1867, Vicar of Sparsholt, completed 'Hatch's Concordance to the Septuagint', Hebrew and Hellenistic Greek Scholar.¹ William Phillimore Watts Phillimore, entered 1873, antiquary, author of 'How to write the History of a Family', founder of the Canterbury and York Society for the publication of Registers of Archbishops and Bishops. Edward Rigg, elected Scholar 1868, Superintendent Operative Department Royal Mint, knighted 1915, C.B., I.S.O. Edward Noel Hodges, elected Exhibitioner 1868, Bishop of Travancore and Cochin, Archdeacon of Bedford. Charles James Ball, elected Exhibitioner 1868, oriental scholar. Henry Laming, entered 1869, benefactor, founded Scholarship in Russian. Herbert Branston Gray, elected Scholar 1870, Warden and Head Master of Bradfield College. Benjamin Broadbent, entered 1870, philanthropist and promoter of the health of infants. James Herbert Seabrooke, elected Scholar 1871, India Office, K.C.I.E. John Henry Mee, elected Scholar 1872, organiser of Eglesfield Musical Society and Oxford Musical Union, fellow of Merton College. Leicester Paul Beaufort, entered 1872, governor of Labuan and North Borneo, chief justice of Rhodesia. George Henry Bateson Wright, entered 1872, Head Master of

¹ His life is in the second supplement to D. N. B.

Victoria College, Hong Kong. Henry Bernard Hodgson, elected Eglesfield Scholar 1874, senior student of Christ Church, first bishop of Ipswich and Bury St. Edmunds. Joseph Wells, elected Jodrell Scholar 1875, Warden of Wadham. Frank Clement Beaman, elected Hastings Exhibitioner 1877, Judge of High Court, Bombay, knighted. Bernhard Ringrose Wise, elected Scholar 1877, attorney-general New South Wales, agent-general. Hugh Singleton Wood, elected Berry Exhibitioner 1878, archdeacon R.N. and chaplain of Greenwich Hospital. James Harvey Hichens, elected Scholar 1878, Head Master of King Edward's School, Sheffield.

The Proctors elected by the College during these Provostships were: 1856, Edward Boucher James, senior; 1865, William Wolfe Capes, junior; and 1876, John Richard Magrath, senior.

CHAPTER XIV

THE COMMISSION OF 1877

PROVOST

1878 John Richard Magrath.

THE events of the present Provost's tenure of office are too recent for any detailed narrative of those of a personal character to be justifiable; but the formulation of the new body of Statutes was accomplished after Dr. Jackson's death, and some account of them may fitly conclude the present narrative of the history of the College.

The Colleges were by the Act constituting the Commission given the power of making statutes for themselves up to the end of the year 1878,¹ and to enable the College to perform this duty the Commissioners were directed, before approving any statute so made by a College, to publish a statement with respect to the main purposes relative to the University for which in their opinion provision should be made under the Act, the sources from which funds for those purposes should be obtained, and the principles on which payments from the Colleges for those purposes should be contributed.²

The Statutes framed by the College in accordance with these provisions followed in great measure the lines laid down by the Ordinances they were to replace. The reforms aimed at in the bill were mainly of a financial character, and the financial

¹ Universities of Oxford and Cambridge Act, 1877, clause 11 (Shadwell's Enactments in Parliament, iv (O. H. S. lxi), p. 70). The Oxford Commissioners appointed by the Act were Lord Selborne, Lord Redesdale, Dr. Mountague Bernard, Mr. Justice Grove, Dr. Bellamy, President of Saint John's College, Professor Henry Smith, and Mr. Matthew W. Ridley. Lord Selborne vacated on being appointed Lord Chancellor in 1880, and Mr. Osborne Gordon was appointed in his place. At first Lord Selborne and afterwards Dr. Bernard took the leading part in the proceedings of the Commissioners.

² Shadwell's Enactments, p. 70.

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provisions in the new Statutes were accordingly framed by the College with great care. All the new burdens proposed to be laid upon the revenues of the College were conditioned by the College having money for the purpose, and the preparation of a scheme for the disposal of the surplus was postponed till it should appear that there would be an annual surplus.¹ The Clerical Fellows were reduced in number to two, or to one if the Provost was in orders.² The Senior Bursar and the two senior officers of instruction were alone permitted to marry, but the College might permit not more than two other Fellows who were officers of the College to marry.³

The emoluments of the Fellows to be elected under the new Statutes were not to exceed £250 till a scheme for the disposal of the surplus had received the approval of the Universities Committee of the Privy Council.⁴ The emoluments of the scholars were to be not less than ninety pounds a year, of the Eglesfield scholars not less than eighty-one pounds a year, and of the Bible Clerks not less than eighty-one pounds a year with rooms rent free.⁵ As to these emoluments the practice of the Ordinances was continued which fixed a maximum emolument for a Fellow, and a minimum for scholars and other undergraduate foundationers. The scholarships, &c., were to be tenable for five years. The number of scholarships was increased to twenty, and of Eglesfield scholars to five.⁶ The increase in the number of scholarships was due to a desire to make provision for a regular supply of Natural Science scholarships. If the Provost was in orders he was to act as Chaplain without further emolument.⁷ There were in any case to be Chaplains and a Precentor and, if the College thought fit, a Succentor.⁸

The College also suggested that the Commissioners should make an order prohibiting the renewal of beneficial leases on

¹ Statutes submitted for the Approval of the Commissioners, esp. clause 15.

² *Ib.*, clause 27.

³ *Ib.*, clause 35.

⁴ *Ib.*, clause 13.

⁵ *Ib.*, clauses 44, 47, 50.

⁶ *Ib.*, clauses 6, 44.

⁷ *Ib.*, clauses 12, 60.

⁸ *Ib.*, clause 60.

finer, and providing for the sums which would have been due to existing members of the foundation, in case the beneficial leases had been renewed on the payment of a fine, by temporary appropriation of income to the amount of the last fine paid for the renewal of the lease in each case.¹

The Commissioners criticised pretty severely the Statutes drawn up by the College. They considered it highly desirable to establish a regular rotation of Prize Fellowships of fixed value,² and to discover a clear annual surplus for University purposes,³ and with this object wished to define the salaries of College officers. They were disposed to make light of the difficulties involved in running out the beneficial leases of the Southampton and other properties, and invited the College to estimate by conjecture from such materials as it had before it the increase which might be expected in the income of the College during the next twenty years.⁴ The fall in the value of and revenue from agricultural property, which almost immediately followed, justified the officers of the College in their prompt refusal to undertake any such estimate. In the result the Commissioners determined to set aside the body of statutes framed by the College, and to proceed (as they did also in the case of all the other Colleges) to the alternative method of procedure laid down in the Act. The Provost, the Senior Bursar, and the Dean were accordingly associated with the Commissioners named in the Act to frame the Statutes which were thenceforward to be the law of the College's life. They were elected by the College to represent it 1 March, 1879.⁵

¹ Suggested order to be made by the Commission, appended to Statutes submitted for Approval of the Commissioners.

² Remarks by the Commissioners on the Draft Statutes of Queen's College, on Statute 10, 31.

³ This came out during the discussions which took place when the Commissioners proceeded to make Statutes for the College.

⁴ This is indicated in the Remarks on the Suggested Order to be made by the Commission, and was emphasized during the making of the Statutes for the College.

⁵ Under clause 36 of the Act the Commissioners had associated with them for the making of a Statute for any College three persons elected by the College

The first Statute made by the Commissioners was a privilegium allowing the existing Senior Bursar to marry.¹

A draft of the Statutes proposed to be made by the Commissioners was laid before the College at the end of 1880, and certain amendments were suggested by the College. The Statutes which eventually received the approval of the Queen in Council differed in some respects from those originally proposed to be made by the Commissioners. It was not till May 1882 that the general body of Statutes received the approbation of the Queen in Council.²

The most important of the alterations made in the arrangements of the College was the substitution of fixed payments to the Provost and Fellows in lieu of the division among them of the net income of the College.³ This had been opposed by the College on the grounds that the old arrangement would increase the care taken of the College property, that it would enable the College to accommodate its expenditure to its income, and prevent the risk of bankruptcy if the College with a fluctuating income had a large number of fixed payments to make.⁴ The Visitor

to represent it in relation to the making by the Commissioners of Statutes for the College. Negotiations as to the Statutes framed by the College continued till the end of 1878, and it was not till 1 March, 1879, that 'in accordance with a notice received from the Oxford University Commissioners the College acting under The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge Act, 1877, clause 36, elected the Provost, the Senior Bursar, and the Dean to be Commissioners to represent the College in relation to the making by the Commissioners of Statutes for the College.' (Minute Book.)

¹ For this Statute see Statutes made by the Oxford University Commissioners, 1877, p. 324.

² The three Statutes made by the Commissioners for the College were sealed by them on the 16th June, 17th August, and 1st July, 1881. They all received the approval of the Queen in Council 3 May, 1882.

³ See Statutes I. 4, p. 327; II. 21, p. 335.

⁴ In the Answer made by the College to the Remarks by the Commissioners on its Draft Statute, it adhered 'to its view that the Fellowships should be dividends (with an average maximum) and not fixed stipends, for the following reasons: that it will increase the care taken of the College property, that it is the only means of accommodating expenditure to income. A College with a large number of fixed payments and a fluctuating income may in periods of agricultural depression become bankrupt'.

was accordingly empowered, with notice to the Vice-Chancellor of the University, on petition from the College to suspend the election to vacant Fellowships, Scholarships, or Exhibitions, to reduce payments directed to be made out of the Tuition Fund, or to diminish rateably the charges made by the Statutes.¹

The requirement that the Provost should be in Holy Orders was abolished.² The Provost was not to hold any Professorship, Readership, or Cure of Souls outside the College.³ The Clerical Fellowships in the College were reduced to a maximum of two.⁴ The total number of Fellows was to be not less than fourteen nor more than sixteen; of whom not more than nine out of fourteen or ten if the total number exceed fourteen might be Official Fellows, that is, Fellows holding the office of Tutor, Lecturer, or Senior Bursar.⁵ The Ordinary Fellowships were to be tenable for seven years with an extension under some limitations of two years to an Ordinary Fellow resident and employed by the College in its educational work.⁶ They were not allowed to marry or be married.⁷ This limitation was dispensed with in the case of Professors or Public Readers or persons of eminence in Literature, Science, or Art, who should undertake definite literary, scientific, or educational work, two of whom might be elected without notice and without the qualification otherwise required of having passed all the examinations required for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.⁸

Limitations were also imposed upon the marriage of Official Fellows.⁹ The value of a Fellowship was to be two hundred

¹ See Statute XVIII. 6. Statutes, &c., p. 347.

² The College had in their Draft Statutes provided that the Provost should be a member of the Church of England. This limitation was also abolished by the Commissioners.

³ See Statute I. 9. Statutes, &c., p. 328. This provision was borrowed from Statute 24 of the College Draft.

⁴ See Statute II. 9. Statutes, &c., p. 331.

⁵ See Statute II. 1. Statutes, &c., p. 328.

⁶ See Statute II. 2. Statutes, &c., p. 328.

⁷ See Statute II. 4, 12. Statutes, &c., pp. 329, 333.

⁸ See Statute II. 8. Statutes, &c., pp. 330, 331.

⁹ Three of the Tutors or Lecturers and the Senior Bursar might be married. See Statute II. 19. Statutes, &c., pp. 334, 335.

a year, but an Official Fellow might, as such, have his stipend increased by not more than a hundred a year.¹

The value of a Scholarship was fixed, as in all other Colleges for which the Commissioners made new statutes, at eighty pounds a year.² The College had objected to this provision, having already found that sum insufficient for the maintenance of men of the class to whom the Scholars of Colleges generally belong; and being sensible of the danger to health incurred by a conscientious student who being insufficiently endowed desires to decrease the expense which his education lays on parents who are often needy. Some attempt was made to meet these objections by creating an Exhibition Fund to be applied in assisting necessitous undergraduates.³

Provision was also made enabling the College to create a Pension Fund for the benefit of the Official Fellows of the College after specified periods of service.⁴

For University Purposes the payment of £270 a year payable under the Ordinance to the Sedleian Professor of Natural Philosophy was continued, the first Ordinary Fellowship was suspended which should fall vacant after the next vacancy in the Professorship, and added to the payment made to him, which was eventually to be increased till with the other endowments of the Professorship it should amount to a total of £900 a year.⁵ Two per cent. upon the net income of the College calculated on

¹ See Statute II. 21. Statutes, &c., p. 335.

² See Statute III. 9. Statutes, &c., p. 338.

³ The College in its answer to Remarks by the Commissioners on its Draft Statutes stated:—‘In 1873 the College, finding that an emolument of £75 per annum was insufficient for the maintenance of men of the class to whom their scholars generally belong, obtained permission from the Visitor to increase the emolument of each Scholarship to £90 per annum. The experience of the College has shown the danger to health which would be incurred by a conscientious student who, being insufficiently endowed, desires to decrease the expense which his education lays on parents who are often needy.’ For the Commissioners’ provision of an Exhibition Fund, with the absurd limitation that it was not to be referred to in the notice of election to a Scholarship, see Statute IV. 1, 2, pp. 339, 340.

⁴ See Statute XIII. Statutes, &c., pp. 343, 344.

⁵ See Statute XX. Statutes, &c., p. 348.

an elaborate plan formulated in a Statute made for the University was also to be paid to the Common University Fund,¹ and a larger proportion increasing gradually with the increase in the net revenue of the College upon the amount of that revenue in excess of five thousand a year.²

The College Accounts had been for some years made up to the end of the Midsummer Quarter. The new Statute, made for all the Colleges, required the financial year to end for the future on December 31 in each year.³ A form of accounts was devised in which the receipts and expenditure of the College for each year were to be made out and sent in to the Registrar before Lady Day of the year following.⁴

On the night between the eleventh and twelfth of December 1886 a fire took place, again in the west wing of the front quadrangle, the scene of the great fire of 1778. This originated in one of the rooms above the ground floor fronting the High Street, destroying those three rooms and the attic on the other side of the same staircase. The first-floor room burnt was at the time occupied by the Senior Bursar, and the fire destroyed a considerable number of the College Account Books. The further spread of the flames was stopped mainly by the vigorous action of the city volunteer fire brigade, but also to some extent by the party walls, which had been built solidly to prevent the spread of fire at the time of the earlier conflagration.⁵

The Provost was Vice-Chancellor from 1894 to 1898.

Edwin Bailey Elliott was Junior Proctor 1887, Edward Mewburn Walker Senior Proctor 1898, George Bernard Cronshaw Junior Proctor 1909, Herbert James Paton Junior Proctor 1920.

¹ See Statute made by the Commissioners for the University concerning College Contributions to University Purposes. Statutes, &c., pp. 108-14, and Statute similarly made concerning the Common University Fund. Ibid., pp. 116, 117.

² Ibid., p. 110.

³ See Statute concerning the Publication of the Accounts of the Colleges in the University of Oxford. Statutes, &c., p. 126.

⁴ Ibid., pp. 127-33.

⁵ For a fuller account of this fire see Letters of Radcliffe and James (O. H. S. ix), pp. 276, 277.

APPENDIXES

APPENDIX E

THE SECESSION OF 1748

THE papers which follow are those referred to ii. 111, as produced by the dispute there described, and are four in number :—

(1) The Apology, 4 pages folio, dated Oxon May 20, 1748. The College has several copies, some of them in Smith's MSS. In Bodley, Gough, Oxford 89.

(2) The Case of Queen's College, Oxford, 4 pages folio, dated Queen's Coll. Oxford, May 24, 1748. There are several copies of this, some in Smith's MSS. In Bodley, Rawlinson J. fol. 18, 118.

(3) A further Vindication, 4 pages folio, dated June 3, 1748. It contains several signed documents. There are several copies of this, some in Smith's MSS. In Bodley, Gough MS. Oxon. 16, 70.

All the above three are in print.

(4) Some Remarks on a late Paper. Undated. So far as I know this only exists in manuscript, 8 pages 4to, beginning on fol. 65 of MS. Gough Oxon. 16 in the Bodleian Library.

AN

A P O L O G Y

FOR THOSE

G E N T L E M E N

Who have seceded from *Queen's-College*,

And are desirous of

A *Liceat migrare* to another.

IN the common Occurrences of Life a Gentleman is accountable for his conduct to his Honour, and Conscience solely : in particular Cases, and where a Number of Persons are concerned, Custom hath made it expedient for them to publish a further, and more convincing Justification of their Conduct to the World. But what Custom hath commonly made expedient, in our Case Necessity makes indispensable ; as we are not ignorant that no Opportunities have been lost, no Pains been spar'd, to lay a false Colouring on both our Words, and Actions ; and where that has been impracticable, to draw the same Advantages from Words, which we never spoke ; and Actions, of which we never had a Thought. This Method of proceeding has been used not in indif-

ferent Conversation, not to unconcerned Spectators of a trifling Dispute ; but in a formal, accusatory Manner, and to those, whom their high Stations in this ancient, and venerable University, have made the proper Judges, and Arbitrators of a Difference, which in the future Course of our Lives may affect the Well-being of some among us, the Fortunes of others, the Characters of all. To those Reverend Persons in particular ; to the Learned Body in General, of which we have still the Honour to be Members ; to every candid and impartial Reader, this Apology for the Conduct of those who have seceded from *Queen's-College* is submitted, to be by them considered, in order to their forming a more equitable Judgment of the Affair, than it is presumed, they possibly can by hearing one Party only.

But before we proceed to state the Case, we must beg leave to premise, that the Provost of *Queen's-College* has publickly acknowledged the Gentlemen concerned in the Difference with him to be in general Men of great Regularity, and unexceptionable moral Characters : which Confession we cannot think a small Circumstance in our Favour, as to our first engaging in the Dispute : Our Conduct in it must speak for itself.

For this Purpose we shall draw up a plain Narrative of the whole Affair, (each several Circumstance of which, if requir'd, can be attested upon Oath) and afterwards point out, and, as we hope, clear up the forced Constructions, and Misinterpretations, which have been put upon some Parts of our Conduct. The Narrative itself may consist of two Divisions ; in the first of which the Conduct of the Commoners at the Beginning must be considered ; in the second the Behaviour of them together with the rest of the Seceders, to the Time that they left the College.

On *Friday, May 6.* the Boiled Meat at the Commoners Table (which had often been bad before) was formally complain'd of by Mr. *Gorst*,¹ who was Senior Commoner on that Day in the Hall, to the Dean of the College, in the Name of the whole Table ; who declared, that he would not meddle with the Affair ; and, by Way of Redress, told him, that the Commons had been worse in the late Cook's Time. At Noon on *Saturday* most of the Commoners absented themselves from Hall, despairing of meeting with any thing fit to eat there ; but at Night attended as usual : As also on *Sunday* both at Noon, and Night ; the Dinner on that Day being roasted. On *Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday* they, by Agreement, absented themselves at Noon ; but attended regularly at Night. Which Way of proceeding, we think, must sufficiently clear them of the Imputation of rebelling against the Programme² (which however has been laid to their Charge) unless it can be believed, that

¹ See below, p. 233.

² See below, p. 231.

such a Number of Persons were so wavering and inconsistent, that for six Days successively they constantly rebelled at Noon against that Authority, which they as constantly confessed, and obeyed at Night. But this Point shall be more insisted on in another Place. On *Friday* Morning the Provost sent for the two senior Commoners, to tell them, that unless they would come into the Hall at Noon, they should be expelled. And this Method of proceeding (as was afterwards declared) was to have been observed with regard to every Commoner in his Turn, who should refuse to come into the Hall upon receiving the same Command ; though no manner of Assurance was given of better Provisions. With this Command one of them comply'd ; the other Gentleman (Mr. *Smith*¹) generously refused to break his Engagements, and in Consequence of that Refusal, was deprived of his Exhibition of Twenty Pounds *per Ann.* and expelled. In the Afternoon the Commoners assembled ; and duly considering that no particular Misdemeanors had made Mr. *Smith* the first Sacrifice, but Seniority alone (which Misfortune each must be obnoxious to in his Turn) to render, as far as in them lay, all such violent Measures unnecessary, they prudently resolved to wait upon the Provost with a fair Representation of their Grievances, and endeavour to prevail on him to recall, what they thought an unjust Sentence on Mr. *Smith*. He refused to see them ; upon which they retired, and drew up a Petition to him, requesting, that the Causes of Complaint, with regard to Commons, might be taken away ; that Mr. *Smith* might be restored to his Name, and Privileges ; or that leave might be given them to enter at other Colleges. Such a Dismission at least they thought their former Conduct had entitled them to, and, we presume, not unwisely preferred it to Expulsion ; which each of them must have submitted to, upon their Refusal of going into the Hall to bad Commons. This Petition was signed by upwards of Twenty Commoners, and was the last Step, which they took by themselves.

Before we proceed to the second Division of our Narrative, we think it proper to support some Facts above-mentioned, which are seemingly invalidated, and clear up others, which are misrepresented by the contrary Party. To prove that the Commons were bad, the Words perhaps of many Gentlemen, who were present, will suffice. The following Article may require stronger Evidence : If therefore the truly Reverend Person, to whom the Complaint of the Commons was made, as it is reported, denies that he apprehended it to be a general one, Mr. *Gorst* is ready to make Affidavit that he expressly said it was in the Name of the whole Table. Among other Misrepresentations, we cannot but remark, how artfully the College has endeavour'd to represent the Behaviour of her seceding Members, as an Insult upon the

¹ Robert, see below, p. 235.

governing Part of the University, and even a Rebellion to hinder the Vice-Chancellor's Programma from being put in Execution ; artfully we say, as, we presume it must require very artful, not to say sophistical Reasoning to infer as much from their Proceedings. The Programma was published on *Thursday, May 5*. If they had intended to rebel against it, they were certainly imprudent in submitting to it at first. Whereas on *Friday* the Hall was attended as usual ; and when the Commons were found to be bad, and ill-served up, let the Fellows themselves declare, whether the Complaint, which was made on that Occasion, was not rather such as might be expected from Gentlemen aggrieved, to Gentlemen who had the Power of redressing those Grievances, than from Rebels to those, whose Duty it was to put in Force the Decrees of lawful Authority ? It must indeed be confessed, that their Proceedings were as if their Under-graduates had really been in open Rebellion ; as if they had at least combined to shut up the College Kitchen, and serve the whole Hall from the Cook's Shop : One Gate was kept shut ; a Guard was plac'd at another, to hinder Victuals from being brought in to them. And really, it seems, after all, they did offend against the Vice-Chancellor's Edict. They had but three Alternatives ; out of which few of them proposed starving : and rather than eat Bad Meat they ventured to transgress against the Letter of the Programma : The Letter, we say, for the Intent they by no Means went counter to ; which was, we presume, to restrain Luxury, and Extravagance ; and not to reduce the younger Part of the University to the Necessity of eating nothing, or whatever the Managers of a College shall happen to give them, without a Liberty of Remonstrance : That this last was not the Intent, we must presume, is certain ; and then beg leave to ask the Question, whether it is not great Prevarication in those Persons, who try to blacken them for breaking the Programmâ, to whom they gave such wretched Alternatives, as eating Bad Commons or Starving ?

Another Circumstance, which we fear has been much misrepresented, is the Petition, which was sent to the Provost. We can positively affirm, that it contained nothing more in Substance than has been above related ; and as it has been falsely represented to have been intended as an Insult on that Reverend and worthy Gentleman's Authority, the Subscribers to it are ready all, and every one of them, solemnly to disclaim any such Intention ; though we do not doubt but at first Sight it will appear to every impartial Judge to have been the most proper Step they could have taken, after he had refused to see them, in order to procure Redress for themselves, and the re-instating of that Gentleman in his Privileges, who having been engaged in the same Cause with them all, was now only distinguished from them by his Punishment.

Having thus faithfully related, and, as we think, sufficiently defended

the first Part of this Affair, we propose to do the same with regard to the second; beginning at the Time when the Gentlemen-Commoners joined with the Commoners in the same Request, through the same Desire of recovering a worthy Member to the Society.

No Answer had been as yet given to the Petition, when on *Saturday, May 14.* in the Morning, one of the Fellows of the College promised, that if the Gentlemen would submit so far as to go into the Hall at Noon, Mr. *Smith* should upon that be restored, and every Thing else set right. Whether he made this Promise without the Consent, or with the full Leave of his Brethren, we cannot say; but presume, that, until the Gentleman shall confess that he promised, what he knew he never could be able to perform, his Promise should be looked upon as coming from the whole ruling Part of the Society. Accordingly the Gentlemen accepted of it as such, and went into the Hall with a full Confidence in it. But how were they surprized, when they came to desire the Performance of it, to find that the Fellows intended nothing less than restoring Mr. *Smith* upon those Conditions, which the other Party had already fulfilled? The bare Desire which they expressed by Message of the Performance of that Promise was construed Insolence and Impertinence; and they themselves were sharply interrogated by what Authority they could require it. This ill Success with the Fellows did not however deter them from applying farther to the Provost. They accordingly represented to him, that, as they had previously performed their Part of the Agreement (which was in Reality a verbal Contract) they hoped he would be so good as to oblige them on his Side, by restoring Mr. *Smith* to his Privileges. To this Request he absolutely refused to give a determinate Answer: one while the Time, and Terms; another while the whole Affair was to be left to him. Little pleased with these unsatisfactory Fruits of their Submission, they were forced to withdraw, not without some Hopes, that what had been denied as due by Contract, would have been given by Way of a voluntary Favour. At least they had the conscious Satisfaction of having left nothing undone on their Side, which might have brought on an honourable Accommodation: if that after all was impracticable, they were resolved to withdraw themselves from the ill Usage, which they could not oppose with any Success. Accordingly they waited the whole Afternoon for the Accomplishment of the Fellows Promise; and when at Six o'clock in the Evening they found that it was either absolutely retracted, or eluded, as Mr. *Smith's* Name was not replac'd in the College Book, they immediately struck out their own; to the Number of Twenty-one Commoners, and Five Gentlemen-Commoners.

As this has been very much objected to them as a rash and imprudent Action, we think it necessary particularly to defend, or at least excuse it by a Recapitulation of some of the preceding Circumstances. They

had before several of them singly, and all together in a Body, ask'd leave to go from the College to another ; which was absolutely denied them, without any Reason given. A mutual Agreement had been entered into : They had made good their Part of it ; and if the Fellows had done the same, it would have prevented their having Recourse to this Expedient, which in the immediate State of their Affairs, we humbly conceive, the manifest Difficulties attending any other Method of Proceeding almost loudly dictated to them. In short, if a small Delay in this Affair, as we have Reason to believe, would have entitled them to a *bene discessit* in form, we presume the Action itself, allowing it to have been both rash and imprudent, can hardly be thought so criminal, as that they should be debarr'd, upon that single Account, from entering into another College.

Oxon. May 20
1748.

THE
CASE of *Queen's College, Oxford,*

In regard to some late

Irregularities of several of its Younger MEMBERS.

ON or about *Friday, May 6, 1748*, being a Day or two after the Publication of a Programma by the Vice Chancellor, Heads of Colleges and Proctors, wherein particular Stress is laid upon the Attendance of all the Scholars of the University in the Common Halls of their respective Colleges at the usual Hours of Dinner and Supper ;¹ one of the senior Commoners of *Q. Coll.* came to his Tutor Mr. F.² with a Request from his Brethren, that they might have Joints or Messes sent up at Dinner-Time instead of separate Commons, which they now ordinarily stand to at 2*d.* each, with a Liberty of exceeding if they please ; and also, that, whereas they had hitherto had roast Meat constantly for Supper, but boil'd Meat only for Dinner excepting on Sundays and Holidays, they might now have roast Meat at Dinner as well as Supper two or three Times a Week oftener than had been usual. These Requests were enforced, as was natural, by representing some Uneasiness about their present Commons : But this was not then understood as any *Complaint of the Badness of the Meat*, which the

¹ See below, p. 231.

² George Fothergill, for whom see ii. 87, 88, 113, 128. His nickname in College seems to have been 'Old Snod'. See Letters of Radcliffe and James (O. H. S. ix), pp. 14, xxiv.

Commoner still declares, and is ready to attest, was not the Business of his Message; the Meat having, according to his Acknowledgment and those of several others *at first*, been generally very good. And this farther appears from his having then declared (as is very well remember'd) that the Commoners had no Objection to, but very well liked, their Commons at Supper when roasted; which is a plain Proof, that his Commission was not to desire a *Redress of any Grievance* from the Badness of the Meat, but to request an *Alteration in the Method* of dressing it or cutting it out; unless it cou'd be supposed that the same Meat, which if *roasted* would have been good, must upon being *boil'd* necessarily become *not fit to be eat*. What therefore has been since slanderously reported on this Head, shou'd really be consider'd as the After-Thoughts of Young Men, who having been betray'd into one rash and unwarrantable Action after another, have reduced themselves to the Alternative, either of taking Shame to themselves, or of attempting to justify their Conduct in a Way they would not otherwise have chosen.

Upon the first Consideration of a Point so unexpectedly thrown in his Way, Mr. *F.* express'd his Disapprobation of Innovations in general, giving such Reasons against those now desired as at that Time occur'd to him. And little imagining, he should ever be charged with refusing to procure a Redress of Grievances for the Commoners, whilst he only was solicitous to prevent a needless Encrease of their Expences, and other Inconveniences which he apprehended would attend the Alterations they apply'd for; he desired to be excused from recommending to the Provost and Fellows such a Change in their Commons as he did not himself approve, or to that Effect; intimating, that in Case of Complaint of any particular Commons, there was a stated Method of applying for Redress, which he hoped never had been or wou'd be refused. And from the whole of what passed between him and his Pupil on this Occasion, concluding (tho' he afterwards found he was mistaken) that the Affair wou'd have here been dropp'd, he contented himself with speaking to the Cook to take Care to let the Commoners have good Commons in the usual Way; which the other assur'd him he had done, and wou'd continue to do.

Before we proceed, it may perhaps be proper just to observe, that had the Commoners really made a Complaint of the Badness of their Commons, and received no Redress notwithstanding the Justness of such Complaint; or had they thought it worth while to remove from *Queen's Coll.* for the sake of those Alterations which one of the Fellows declined the Office of soliciting for them, this seems to have been the proper Time for them to have apply'd to the Provost, and in Case of his Refusal to the Vice Chancellor, for a *Benè discessit* or *Liceat migrare*, &c. But by undertaking to *extort* such Redress or such Alterations, and using several unwarrantable Methods for that Purpose to be now

recited, we presume they forfeited all Claim to such a Dismission, and justify'd the Provost in his refusal of it.

The first Step they took upon Mr. *F*'s Answer being reported to them, was that of entering into an Agreement or *Combination* to absent themselves from the College Hall at the usual Time of dining, in Breach of the College Rules and Orders, in Violation of the Statutes of the University, and in Contempt particularly of a *Programma*, publish'd only a Day or two before. To render this Combination general, they threaten'd with Infamy some of the Juniors who express'd themselves already well satisfy'd with their Commons; and having intimidated these, they persisted in this Irregularity for several days successively, tho' the Steward of the Week¹ took daily Care that good Commons were sent up to their Table, and notwithstanding the private Advices and Admonitions of their Tutors and other Friends in the Society; most of them separately expressing their Concern that they had gone so far, but no one having the Courage to be the *first* that should break thro' *Engagements*, tho' in order to return to his Duty. To take away this Excuse, and to put an End to this irregular Practice, which began to be attended with bad Consequences, the Provost and Fellows at a *Convention* held in Form, *May* 13th, agreed to summon the two senior Commoners,² and to admonish and enjoin them to set an Example, and open the Way to the rest of their Body by attending the Hall regularly at Dinner *that Day*; declaring at the same Time what must unavoidably be the Consequence of their Disobedience. The Senior, after having told us the Cause of his Brethren's Uneasiness about their Commons, which he explain'd to be not the Badness of the Meat but the Method of cutting it, promised to comply with the Injunction, and went into the Hall at the usual Time accordingly. The Second wou'd promise on no other Terms than "if the rest wou'd go into the Hall with him", which was easily understood to be a Refusal; and upon his persisting in his Disobedience, and, after near two Hours time to consider of it, not appearing in the Hall with the Senior, the Penalty solemnly denounced to his Contumacy was inflicted by Mr. Provost's striking his Name out of the College-Book.

If Mr. *R. Smith*, the Person thus censur'd, shou'd be said to be *distinguish'd from the other Commoners only by his Punishment*; let it be remarked, that tho' all the Commoners, excepting the Senior, did that Day absent themselves from Dinner, yet he only was chargeable with *direct Contumacy* against a positive Injunction given him in form: At the same Time it was intended to give the same Injunction to the other Commoners in their Order, and to proceed to the same Censure

¹ See i. 54 and n. 3 there.

² From what follows it appears that these were Gilpin Gorst, for whom see p. 233, and Robert Smith, for whom see p. 235.

in Cases of like Disobedience ; but was agreed (tho' not declared to them) that if this Act of Severity shou'd have a proper Effect, first upon the other Commoners in bringing them back to Order and Regularity, and then upon *R. S.* himself, that he might upon due Submission be restored. And when it is added, that the Provost and Fellows had lately elected him voluntarily into an Exhibition of 20 l. a Year,¹ however this Circumstance may be thought to affect him as to the Degree of his Offence, it will (we presume) be a Proof that they could have no Intention to single him out as a peculiar Object of their Displeasure, otherwise than as his Situation and Behaviour render'd unavoidably necessary.

The above-mentioned Act of Discipline, however, was so far from producing the Effects hoped for from it, that the same Afternoon the Commoners assembled themselves, drew up the following Petition (as they called it) and upon the Provost's refusing to enter into a Conference with Persons in the Situation of Disobedience they had then involved themselves in, sent it in to him signed by above twenty of them, whose Names we spare.

To the Reverend and Worthy the PROVOST.

WHEREAS after a Complaint made by the Commoners of Queen's to the Dean, of ill Usage, and particularly with regard to Commons, and instead of a Redress of Grievances have had one of their Society expelled, We whose Names are hereunto subscribed, do request that either the Person expelled be restored to the same Degree and Enjoyment of the same Privileges as before, and the aforesaid Grievances be redress'd in such a Manner that there may be no Occasion of such like Complaints hereafter, or that we may be permitted to enter at other Colleges.

Upon the Face of which Paper, it is obvious to observe, that though they would be thought to *request*, yet they in Effect *demand* ; whilst they add as the Consequence of their Request's being refused, a Desire of Leave to enter at other Colleges ; which no Doubt they considered as a *Menace* not easily to be resisted. This Demand likewise, as to the *Matter* of it is of an extraordinary Nature, claiming that the Reversal of the College Censures, and the Management of its Affairs, in regard to Commons particularly, might be submitted to their Discretion ; which, it is presumed, the Provost and Fellows will be thought justified in having refused to grant them ; and indeed that this very Petition will be considered as an additional Offence.

¹ On April 5, 1748, it was agreed that Robert Smith be nominated one of Sir Francis Bridgman's Exhibitioners for the County of Wilts, in the room of Francis Rogers (College Register).

Of this some of the Subscribers by next Morning seemed fully sensible, and applying to their Tutors or Friends as they had Opportunity, told them, they now gave up all other Points but the Single one of Mr. *Sm*'s Restoration to his Name, and Privileges. They were commended for their Good-Will to a Brother who had become a Sufferer for his own Obstinacy, upon their Encouragement of supporting him in it; but were told by several of the Fellows, that they must not think of saving him, by insisting previously on any Terms of that Kind, (in which Way they might be sure, the Provost and Fellows would never treat with Persons in their present Situation) but by freely submitting themselves and going regularly into the Hall to Dinner; leaving Mr. *S*'s Case to the Equity and Generosity of Mr. Provost; and one of the Fellows, it seems did go so far by Way of private Advice and Encouragement to one of the Commoners, as to say, that if he and the other Commoners should *go into the Hall* (meaning, no doubt, as the Person spoken to has owned he understood him, so as to *dine there*) he might *depend* upon it Mr. *Sm*. would in due Time be restored, or Words to that Effect. With these Intimations they seemed generally satisfy'd; and before Dinner *R. S*'s Tutor inform'd Mr. Provost and some of the Fellows what Forwardness he hoped the Submission of the Commoners was in, and met with the Encouragement he wished for about having his Pupil's Case reconsider'd at a proper Time. When Dinner-Time came, the Commoners did indeed *come into the Hall*; but instead of *Dining* there, as must be supposed to be the *real* Condition upon which any *Encouragement* was given, with regard to *R. S*. (for *Contract there certainly was none*) by abstaining wholly from the Commons set before them, they were so far from fulfilling their Part, as to give fresh Provocation. Nor was this all, for almost as soon as they had sat down at Table, they sent a very unprecedented Message by one of the Servitors to Mr. *H*.¹ then sitting in the Provost's Place, desiring in the Name of the Batchelors, Gentlemen Commoners, and Commoners (tho' the two former Societies then in the Hall disclaimed all Knowledge of such a Message) to know whether Mr. *Sm*. was to be restor'd? To this surprizing Question, (which took the Affair of soliciting his Restoration out of the Hand of his Tutor, who fully *intended* to have undertaken that Office upon their Return to Order and Regularity, tho' he had not *promised* so much) Mr. *H*. said, he

¹ Four of the fellows immediately senior to George Fothergill have names beginning with H. Holme, however, does not seem to have been at a College meeting after 1740, and Haygarth was by this time Rector of Upton Grey and Enham. It must therefore have been either Joseph Hall or Benjamin Hill who is the person here referred to. Hall was present at college meetings held on April 5 and May 4 in this year, and both of them at meetings on March 3 and July 6. For these two see below, p. 232.

could not in that Place, return any Answer. Not satisfy'd with this, after Dinner was over, while the Fellows were walking in the Cloyster, the Commoners came up to them in a Body, asking the same Question, or rather, as it appeared to the Fellows, making the same *Demand*. And now some of the Gentlemen Commoners first openly appeared to accompany, encourage and support them: And being asked, by what Authority, or on what Pretence, they thought fit to interpose about the Execution of College Censures? It was answer'd by one of that Body, that Mr. *Sm*'s Cause was the common Cause of all the *Independent* Members of the College, (as he was pleased to express himself; tho' how young Gentlemen shou'd be independent of those under whose Government and Tuition their Parents or Guardians have placed them, is not easy to say) and was added by another, that Mr. *Sm*. had been ill used, and they were resolved to stand by him. To these and other extraordinary Expressions in this tumultuous Way delivered in the Face of the whole College all the Answer that any of the Fellows can recollect was to this Effect; that we were not conscious of having proceeded wrong, and that we should justify or abide by what we had done. Upon this, both Gentlemen-Commoners and Commoners made their Way directly to the Provost, who was not then apprised of what had passed in the Hall and Cloyster; and from his Humanity and Good-Nature, they soon received Encouragement enough, had their chief Concern now been about *R. Sm*'s being reinstated in his Name and Privileges. But not satisfied with leaving any Thing to Mr. Provost's Discretion or Generosity, they must *instantly* be gratify'd with having that Punishment remitted, which had only the Day before been inflicted, without any Satisfaction or Submission made on the Offenders Part. And what was most Extraordinary, because all this was not done in that Afternoon, the same Evening they, that is, Five Gentlemen-Commoners and Twenty Commoners (tho' several of them with great Reluctance) struck their own Names out of the College Book; as if resolving, since they were not allowed to be Governors, no longer to continue Members, of the College. And as all this was done, without any Leave obtained from the Provost, any Advice asked of their Tutors, or any Consent waited for from their Parents or Guardians; and as moreover the Commoners had for several Days been in a State of little less than Rebellion, and the Gentlemen-Commoners now visibly concurred with and supported them in it; it cannot be wonder'd that the Provost shou'd refuse both of them Leave to remove to other Colleges, considering the Situation in which they then were.

This Interposition of the Gentlemen Commoners, which was probably the sole Encouragement to the Commoners to continue their obstinate Opposition to the Rules of the College *beyond that Day*, appears the more wonderful, inasmuch as they had no Shadow of Com-

plaint about their Commons, nor any Thing to ask with regard to the Method of dressing or having them sent up, in which they had not been for some Time gratify'd. If a compassionate Concern for one, whom they thought a Sufferer, really was (as we hope and believe) the *First* Motive with some of them; yet surely it might have been expected from their personal Knowledge of the Provost and Fellows (if not from a Regard to Order and Decorum) that they would have placed some Confidence in the Candour of the Society, and have left it to their Discretion to Judge, whether such a solemn Act of Discipline exerted on a necessary Occasion shou'd be annulled, and if it might, in what Manner this should be done, consistently with the Credit and Authority of the College. But perhaps it may give some Light into this Affair to observe here, that in consequence of Mr. Vice Chancellor's Pro-gramma, the Provost and Fellows, before they were aware of any Combination of the Commoners, had ordered one of the College Gates to be kept shut in the Afternoons, and the Porter at the other to prevent Dishes of Meat being brought in from Victualling-Houses, &c. And if by this Order a Liberty, which one or two of those Gentlemen Commoners (to Name no other) had made Use of pretty freely, was now infringed; this may possibly Account for that Warmth with which some of them first appeared in an Affair in which they seemed to have no Concern, and for that Zeal with which they have hitherto labour'd (with too much Success) to keep the Commoners from making any proper Submission, as well as for the Resoluteness with which they have thus far refused to come into any such themselves.

This will appear still more probable from what follows. Finding their Names struck out of the College Book by their own rash Act, and being by the Provost refused Leave to remove themselves to any other Colleges, a few of the Gent. Commoners and Commoners apply'd themselves to Dr. L. then acting as Vice-Chancellor;¹ who declining to give them the Leave, which the Provost had refused, did however, at their Request, which he apprehended to be made in the Name of all the Others concerned, generously undertake to use his good Offices on their Behalf, in order at once to support the Authority of the College, and to save so many young Gentlemen from the Inconveniencies and Disgrace they were bringing on themselves; signifying also his Intention, as soon as Matters should be accommodated with regard to them, to interceed for *R. Sm.* for whose Restoration they still expressed their great Solicitude. He was pleased to come down to the College next Morning for this Purpose; where all Things seemed upon the Point of being happily adjusted by his prudent Mediation, and that the

¹ Probably Theophilus Leigh, Master of Balliol, who had himself been Vice-Chancellor 1738-41; the Vice-Chancellor at the time was John Purnell, Warden of New College.

Honour of the College might be preserved, and at the same Time the young Gentlemen might have less Difficulty about complying with the Terms that should be offer'd them, those Terms were on the Part of the College referred to him, as they were supposed to have been before on their Part : He then kindly offered to draw up a Form of Submission to be subscribed by them in order to their Readmission : Which he accordingly did in the following words, as little liable (we presume) to be excepted to, as was possible, considering their Case.

Queen's College, Oxford, May 16, 1748.

WE hereunto subscribing, having struck our Names out of the College Book without due Leave first obtain'd, ask Pardon of the Provost and Fellows for this imprudent and rash Action : And upon Promise of regular Behaviour for the future, hope to be replaced in our former Stations. At the same Time we desire to assure the Society, that such Favour shall ever be gratefully acknowledged by

But, notwithstanding the Moderation of this Form, some of them at first Sight, and as if before-hand resolved not to acquiesce in any Thing, objected to some Expressions in it, and had the Address to prevent its being subscribed by more than one that Day and four others the next ; who were thereupon re-admitted. Nay and when, upon Assurances from a worthy Gentleman (who thought himself sufficiently empower'd) that a Change of two Words only would remove all Difficulties, we consented to the Alteration, in Compliance with his perswasions, and in Tenderness to them rather than in Conformity with our own Judgments ; instead of subscribing it, alter'd as themselves had desired, they that Evening drew up and offer'd to sign another Form, in Case it might be accepted, amounting to an Accusation of the College, rather than a Submission of themselves ; expressing their Sorrow, not for having struck out their Names, &c. but that Occasion had been given to drive them to such an Extremity. This made the Breach still wider, and convinced us of the Necessity of adhering strictly to the first Form ; from which we did not afterwards think ourselves at Liberty to depart. In this Situation the Affair continued till the Vice-Chancellor himself came to Town ; when several of the Young Gentlemen waited upon him with a Representation of their Case. Upon mature Consideration of which, and after Enquiry made into the Affair, Mr. Vice-Chancellor was pleas'd to express his Approbation of the Proceedings of the College, and to declare to the Young Gentlemen, that they must either reconcile themselves to it by subscribing the Form above-mentioned, or put off their Gowns and leave the University. This Declaration induced one of the Gentlemen

Commoners and six Commoners to reconcile themselves accordingly. And in regard to the rest, as we trust we want no Justification of our Proceedings on this Occasion, with the *resident* Members of the University, who are well acquainted with the Nature of Academical Order, and the Necessity of Steadiness in supporting it; so we hope our Conduct in this Affair will likewise be approved by all Friends to the University, who may happen to hear of it *in other Places*; when they shall be informed, that on *Monday, May 16, 1748*, at a full Meeting of the Vice-Chancellor, Heads of Houses, and Proctors, the Thanks of that venerable Body were unanimously decreed to be given to the Provost and Fellows of *Queen's Coll.* for the laudable Stand they had seasonably made, in support of the Discipline of the University. This Testimony in our Favour will, we doubt not, have more Weight with all reasonable Men, than the Clamours of a few Young Gentlemen who have brought themselves into Difficulties; from which we are still, upon the easy Terms proposed, willing to extricate those of them who shall by complying therewith, appear disposed to behave regularly and peaceably for the future.

Queen's Coll. Oxford, May 24, 1748.

P.S. As to what is reported, that Mr. *F.* when complain'd to about the Badness of the Commons, instead of promising Redress, only answer'd, "*they had had worse Commons in the late Cook's Time*;" the Commoner suppos'd to make this Complaint has since solemnly declared before the Provost and Fellows, that he heard no such Words spoken.

A FURTHER
VINDICATION
OF THOSE
GENTLEMEN,

Who have endeavoured to obtain
A *Liceat migrare* from *Queen's-College*,
O X F O R D.

ON the 24th of *May* 1748, not long after they had publish'd an Apology for their Conduct, it was thought proper, by the governing Part of the College, to justify their Refusal of a *Liceat migrare* in the same Manner. This was done by a new Representation of the Case, so as to make it appear, that the Younger Members had been engaged in an open Rebellion against the Vice-Chancellor's Programma, assembling tumultuously, and *making their Way* thro' every Thing which might oppose them. As a great Number of the material Facts in their Apology were now contradicted, with such Reflections and Insinuations, as must put their whole Proceedings into a very different Light: They were here drawn into a Controversy, which they acknowledge to be very unbecoming at their Time of Life, and which they would willingly have avoided, with those whom they look upon to be their Superiors in the University. But when they found, that they were thus obliged to give up their Characters, or to defend themselves in an Affair, which was already become the Concern of the Publick, as well as of their own particular Relations and Guardians: It was resolved to publish such Affidavits as could be made to the several Facts which they had advanced, and a like Justification of themselves, in Regard to other Facts which had been advanced against them. They were chiefly induced to pursue this Method, by considering, that they were Young People, unavoidably forced into a Dispute with Men of Years and Learning, and could not be supposed, by any other Way, to gain that Credit and Attention which they expected. We may add, that most of the Paragraphs in the late Case of *Queen's College*, were of such a Nature, and shewed so little Tenderness for those Gentlemen, whose Reputations are concerned, that they could not otherwise have been answer'd with that Decency and Respect, which we would choose to observe. Having taken the above Resolution, they accordingly applied to the Vice-Chancellor in Form; as it was imagin'd that he could more properly receive their Oaths than any other Magistrate.

The Vice-Chancellor, after he had talk'd with them for some time in a most friendly and obliging Manner, desired to be excused, in that he could not grant this particular Request, and referred them to some other Person : They afterwards found, that no Justice of the Peace would be willing to engage in such an Affair ; however that they might prepare their Affidavits to lay before a Master in Chancery, who would administer the Oath to them, if they consented to make use of what may be called a *Fiction* in Law, by writing the Words, *In Chancery*, upon each Affidavit. But as they had hitherto endeavoured to behave unexceptionably, they were very cautious of entering into a Method, which might bring any future Reflections upon the Honour of their Proceedings. It is to be hoped therefore, that the following Attestations will be accepted as so many formal Affidavits ; since it is declared, that the Gentlemen are all desirous of confirming what they now attest, in a more Solemn Manner, whenever there shall be a proper Person ready to take their Oaths. Before we proceed any further, we must beg Leave to say a few Words, in Relation to Mr. *Gorst*¹ the senior Commoner. This Gentleman, upon the Terms which were proposed by the College, had replaced his Name in the Books for some Time, when it was thought necessary to desire an Account from him in writing, first of the Commission with which he was entrusted by the Commoners, and then of the Answer which was given hereupon by Mr. *F.* The Commoners were very much surprised, when they came to find that Mr. *Gorst*, in the Paper delivered, had not only misrepresented his Commission, but that the greatest Part of Mr. *F.*² Answer, as he had first reported it to them, was now either altered, or retracted. They did not however pretend to examine into the Causes of this Change in Mr. *Gorst*'s Behaviour ; as they believed, that the most fair and equitable Manner of Proceeding, would be to publish, Word for Word, what Mr. *Gorst* had wrote, before their own Attestations : by which Means they can be fully justified, in Regard to the first Complaint, and their present Dislike of that College, of which they have been Members.

An Account of what passed on the 6th of *May*, between
Mr. *F.* and *G. Gorst*.

I Told him I came to him with a Request from the Commoners, which was this, That we might have Joints sent up at Dinner instead of separate Commons, and stand to Five-Pence, or Six-Pence,³ just as we could agree ; and likewise have it roasted as often as other People⁴ had.

¹ Gilpin, for whom see p. 233.

² Should be *F.*'s, but printed as in the original. *F.* is of course George Fothergill.

³ i.e., apparently, agree to pay.

⁴ These would be the Gentlemen Commoners and the Scholars.

Upon his asking the Reason of our Request, I answered, that as almost the whole Hall was served before us, we were obliged to take the worst Pieces of the Joints, and the Commons were for the most Part cold before we had them. He replied, that all Innovations of that Kind were dangerous, as he was pretty sure, that some of the Commoners could not afford to stand to so much ; and therefore desired to be excused from meddling in the Affair. In discoursing further upon this Subject, among other Things, he told me, that they (by which I suppose he meant the Fellows in general) were of Opinion, that the present Cook was much better than the last ; and that formerly the Commons came up upon a Dish together, but the late Cook, for some Years past, let those, who desired it, have them separately on Plates, which Indulgence the Fellows did not grudge us, tho' it took up more Time, and the Steward was by that means detained longer than he otherwise would have been.

This is a true Representation of what passed between us, to the best of my Knowledge.

G. Gorst.

To these following Articles I can swear, if it is required.

I. I consented (as the Proposal was made to the whole Table without Contradiction) that Mr. *Gorst* should go to Mr. *F.* to complain of the Badness of the Commons ; and to desire that every Person (who was inclined) might have the Liberty of having his Commons served up in Joints at Dinner.

II. That the Meat was often very bad, and more frequently ill-served up.

III. That Mr. *Gorst*, when he returned from Mr. *F.* represented his Answer as contemptuous, and as affirming, that he would not be concerned in the Affair.

IV. That the Provost and Fellows ordered me to attend the Hall at Dinner on Peril of Expulsion, without giving me the least Hint, that my Senior had complied with their aforesaid Order,

*Robert Smith.*¹

We are willing to swear, that the Commons were in general very bad ; and that we gave our Consents to desire better,

*Thomas Fownes.*²

*Edward Richmond Nicholas.*³

¹ See below, p. 235.

² See p. 233.

³ See p. 234.

I am willing to swear, that the Commons were in general very bad (so that I could not always think them eatable) and that I desired Mr. *Gorst* to complain of the Badness of the Commons, and by way of Remedy, to request that we might have them up in Joints,

*Richard Harrington.*¹

I am willing to swear, that I asked a *bene discessit* of my Tutor, before I had entered into this Affair ; as also that Mr. *Gorst* has declared to me, that Mr. *F.* had said to him, " That we ought not to complain of the Badness of the Commons, but be thankful that we were indulged in their being served up in Single Plates, whereas before they were served up together in a Dish,"

*J. Osborne.*²

I am willing to swear, that the Commons were very bad,

*Richard Wharton.*³

I am willing to swear, that the Commons were in general bad ; and that the College Gate was not locked up, till after the Commoners had absented themselves from the Hall,

*Thomas Smith.*³

I am willing to swear, that the Commons were in general bad ; and that I understood Mr. *Gorst* was to desire better Commons in the Name of the Commoners,

*Thomas Proctor.*²

We are willing to swear, that the Commons in general were very bad ; and that the boiled Meat in particular was ill dressed, and ill serv'd up,

*John Clayton,*⁴

*Edward Richmond Nicholas.*⁵

*Thomas Lamplugh.*⁵

We the Gentlemen Commoners, and Commoners, who have seceded from *Queen's-College*, are willing to swear ; that, so far from intimidating, or threatening with Infamy any of the Juniors, we not only declared, that all Gentlemen had a full Power of leaving us ; but were also particularly cautious, that none of those Gentlemen who had any Command from their Relations and Guardians, or were otherwise dependent on the College, should think themselves engaged to Us ; since there was one particular Person, who was by us exhorted, and perswaded to sign the Accommodation.

We the Gentlemen Commoners, and Commoners who have seceded from *Queen's College* are willing to Swear, that there has been no Com-

¹ See p. 233.

² See p. 235.

³ See p. 236.

⁴ See p. 232.

⁵ See p. 234.

bination among us, but what is natural, when a Number of People meet together, who are of the same Opinion, nor any other Tie, but that we all had some Reason to complain; and in Case that those Complaints were not redressed, to leave the College. We are also willing to Swear, that we are not conscious of having been engaged in in¹ any Tumults, or riotous Proceedings, which might disturb the Peace of the College.

We the Commoners who have seceded from *Queen's College* are willing to swear, that we had no Intention of rebelling against the Vice Chancellor's Programma;² but that we looked upon this to be the most proper Time for a Complaint relating to the Badness of the Commons, when there was a greater Obligation upon us to dine in the Hall.

We the Gentlemen Commoners who have seceded from *Queen's College*, are willing to swear, that we had no other Motive for so doing, but that we might follow Mr. *Smith*, who had been expelled; and others of our Acquaintance amongst the Commoners, who were likely to undergo the same Punishment, if they did not strike out their own Names.

The Gentlemen who waited upon the Vice-Chancellor, are willing to swear, that, when they appeared without their Gowns, he declared, that he had not given them any Command to pull off their Gowns, and leave the University.

I am ready to swear, (if requir'd) that Mr. *F.* in Discourse with me, made use of the following Words, *viz.* "The Commons were much worse in the late Cook's Time,

John Pixell,³ Student of Civil Law, late of *Queen's College*.

June 3. 1748.

Some Remarks on a late Paper entitled a Further Vindication of those Gentlemen who have endeavoured to obtain a *Liceat migrare* from Q. Coll. Oxon.

THE Authors of this Paper have amongst other gross falshoods thought proper to traduce Mr *Gorst*⁴ "not only as misrepresenting the commission he was entrusted with, but also as altering or retracting the greatest part of Mr *F.*⁵ Answer, as he had at first reported it to them". That Gentlemen who reckon themselves *accountable to their Honour & Conscience* should profess themselves *willing to swear* to what

¹ So in original.

² See below, p. 231.

³ See p. 235.

⁴ See p. 233.

⁵ George Fothergill.

they themselves know to be absolutely false, is something surprizing; & indeed so far am I from thinking them possessed of either of these Principles, that to me this very Paper is a plain proof they are utterly destitute of both. But their Cause is now become desperate, & their dernier resort is to personal reflexions the usual weapons of the Vulgar, to give Life to it.

The following Paper is designed as a Vindication of that Gentleman from the false aspersions which have been cast on him; & to bring the Reader acquainted with the motives that induced those *Conscientious* Gentlemen to treat one, who so long as they pursued right measures willingly accompanied them, in so scandalous & base a manner: in the prosecution of w^{ch} I shall occasionally point out several other falsities with which their above mentioned vindication is interspersed.

The first charge brought against M^r G. is that he misrepresented his commission. The Commission he was entrusted with was to complain of the Boiled meat at the Commoners Table. This, as appears from the Fellows Case he faithfully executed; & their own Apology informs us that at that time this was the sole cause of their complaint. But in their further Vindication they have much improved upon this point, & tell us "they are willing to swear not only that the *boiled* meat, but the Commons in general were bad." One Gentleman in particular¹ swears to this article twice in the same page; who having resided almost one whole week in College before this affair happened, is to be sure well qualified to be a Judge in this matter. But this plainly contradicts a main point in the Apology, where they declare their Approbation of the *roast* meat by constantly attending the Hall at those times when the Commons were *roasted*. How they will account for these inconsistencies I am at a loss to know. They have but THREE Alternatives; out of which few of them will own that they struck their names out first, & found reasons for it afterwards: and I presume rather than own that to strengthen a bad cause they made use of false Assertions, they will confess that the Apology & Vindication have different Persons for their Authors; which I really I believe to be the case: but methinks they ought all to be so well acquainted with the state of their own affairs, as not to contradict what has been before said in their defence.

We come now to the second part of the Char[g]le; viz. "that the greatest Part of M^r F.^s Answer, as he had first reported it to them, was afterwards either altered or retracted by him." The Persons who bring this accusation against him are M^r Robert Smith² & M^r J. Osborne.²

¹ Edward Richmond Nicholas, see pp. 223, 224. He entered the College as a commoner 'from Eton schole' April 5, 1748.

² See p. 235.

The former of these asserts "that M^r G. when he returned from F. represented his Answer as contemptuous, and as affirming, that he would not be concerned in the Affair."¹ If M^r R. Smith can make it appear that at the Time of M^r G. reporting M^r F.'s Answer he was either M^r Mores,² or M^r Harrington,³ who were the only two Persons M^r G. reported the Answer to on his return, & who do not remember to have heard any such *contemptuous* Answer mentioned by him, his attestation shall be deemed true & valid: but if otherwise, it ought to be looked upon not only as contemptible, but scandalous & false. As to the latter Part of his attestation that M^r G. represented M^r F. Answer as affirming, that he would not be concerned in the affair, this is only saying in other words what M^r F. & his Pupil have both declared already.

M^r Smith after all has forgot to tell us what this *contemptuous* answer was: let M^r Osborne then help him out: this Gentleman is willing to swear that M^r G. reported M^r F.'s answer thus; "That we ought not to complain of the Badness of the Commons but be thankfull that we were indulged in their being served up in Single Plates, whereas before they were served up together in a Dish."⁴ This M^r O. confidently affirms, & M^r G. as confidently denies. *Utri creditis, Quirites?* I appeal to their respective Characters. If the Authors of the Apology had known any thing of this Answer at the time of their writing that Paper, they would most certainly have inserted it instead of the false one then given: but as it is of a later invention, suppose we should prove M^r O. himself to be the Author of it? M^r G. relates the story thus: M^r O. put the question to him (which least M^r O. should be hereafter tempted to deny, M^r G. can produce a Witness who was asked the same question by him) whether M^r F. did not give him for answer, "that we ought not to complain of the Badness of the Commons, but be thankfull that we had Plates to eat them off"? To which M^r G. as well as the aforesaid Witness replied No; & related the answer to him at large, as it is contained in M^r G.'s Declarations, pag. 2^d of the *further Vind.*⁵ Now M^r O. must either have heard this Answer from some Person or invented it himself: since he put the Question whether it was so or not? that the former of these is not the case is plain; because nobody besides himself ever heard any such thing: it is therefore an Invention purely M^r Osborne's: and indeed this Gentleman has a peculiar knack at inventing & improving, as might be easily made appear from a circumstance which has happened between the Rev^d. D^r Lee⁶ & him: 'tho our business is not to expose M^r O. but vindicate M^r G.

¹ See p. 223. ² See p. 234. ³ See p. 233. ⁴ See p. 224. ⁵ See p. 222.

⁶ It is unnecessary and would not be easy to follow up these depreciatory allusions. They are quite irrelevant to the matters at issue between the dons and the undergraduates, and are only introduced to create a prejudice against Osborne.

Having sufficiently, I hope, acquitted myself of the first part of my design, the Vindication of Mr G. I proceed to the second thing proposed, viz. to bring the Reader acquainted with the motives that induced these Gentlemen to treat him in so scandalous a manner. And here I shall be obliged to lay open several particulars with which the Public is as yet entirely unacquainted, & would still have continued so had not the late proceedings of these Gentlemen laid me under a necessity of discovering them.

Mr G. was one of those few, who from the time of their imprudently striking their names out of the College Book, had behaved in a manner quite different from the rest : & having been assured by their Friends, that the only way to restore Mr Smith was first to reinstate themselves, strenuously endeavoured to persuade the rest to replace their names in the Book ; since by striking them out, they had incapacitated themselves not only for suing for redress with regard to Commons, but also for the restoring of Mr S. which was now become the only point in view. This Mr *Malthus*¹ & Mr *Osborne* in particular, with one or two more of the most violent, who by the unthinking part of the seceders entrusted with the whole management of the Affair, looked upon as a Desertion of the Cause ; and were determined by all possible means to prevent them from behaving towards the Provost & Fellows, not only in such a manner as Persons in their situation were under a necessity of doing, but even as one Gentleman ought to behave towards another : & were continually suggesting violent & dangerous methods of proceeding ; as that the Affair should be carried into the Convocation H. where if the V. Ch. & Heads of H—ses should reject it (as there was all the reason in the world to believe they would) the Younger Masters would stop all Business till they had gained their Point, as it was in the case of Dr A—ck² forsooth : & if this should fail of success, to carry it into an higher Court of Judicature, naming the H. of C—ns. And yet these Gentlemen profess themselves “ *willing to swear* ; that, so far from intimidating, or threatening with Infamy any of the Juniors, they declared that all Gentlemen had a full Power of leaving them” :³ which is so far from being true, that they used their utmost efforts to keep the whole Body united : & on Monday May 16. at a Consultation held by the Seceders, the Batchelors⁴ were concealed in a private Room by

¹ See p. 234.

² It is unnecessary and would not be easy to follow up these depreciatory allusions. They are quite irrelevant to the matters at issue between the dons and the undergraduates, and are only introduced to create a prejudice against Osborne.

³ See p. 224.

⁴ None of those mentioned below had proceeded B.A. at the time of the dispute. The Long Roll of 1747–8 gives the names of twelve taberdar B.A.s, some of whom would probably be in residence, of whom eight afterwards became fellows. One

Mr C.¹ unknown to any except a few of those who were for pushing matters to extremities, to whom they had recourse upon any proposal made by Mr G. & the Gentlemen who were of the same opinion with himself: & by what appeared when they returned from their Advisers 'twas evident that the Batchelors were the Main Promoters of all measures that might hinder an honourable Accomodation. Nay & that the opinions of the above mentioned few might have the less weight, 'twas declared, that if Two or Three differed in their Sentiments from the Rest, their proposals should be disregarded. And as to what they affirm, that "there was one particular Person, who was by them exhorted, & persuaded to sign the Accomodation",² this was done merely to prevent their Cause suffering from one who they had so good reason to believe could be of no service to it.

What has been said will, I trust, sufficiently justify Mr G. & those Gentlemen who enter'd their names with him, in leaving the Seceders; & I believe it will never be objected to these Gentlemen, that they either deserted their Cause, or neglected Mr S. by refusing to take those methods which so apparently tended to the Ruin of both. Nor can the Reader be any longer at a loss to know why Mr G. was the object of their Resentment, who when with them was unwilling to accompany them in every rash step; & when he had left them refused to make oath before the Mayor of *Abington* of what he knew to be absolutely false.

The Gentlemen Commoners "are willing to swear that they had no other Motive for seceding from *Queen's-College*, but that they might follow Mr *Smith*".³ I will not deny but that some of them might possibly engage in this Affair on Account of "Mr S. who had been expelled; & of others their Acquaintance amongst the Commoners, who were "likely to undergo the same Punishment if they did not strike out "their own Names":³ but that all of them did so I can by no means allow: 'tis pretty evident Mr *Malthus*⁴ in particular had some other motive for engaging in it; for when one of the College Gates was kept shut, & the Porters placed at the other to prevent Victuals being brought in from the Cooks shop, Mr *Malthus's* dinner among the rest was kept out, who immediately *protested*, if the Fellows hindered his Dinner from coming in again, he would strike his name out of the College Book. Let any one now who considers this Circumstance, together with Mr *Malthus's* behaviour throughout the whole Affair, Judge whether he

of these was Richard Radcliff whose correspondence with John James is published in O. H. S. ix. Of the twelve, Barnett, Monkhouse, and Harrison certainly, and Bland probably, had been at Appleby School with Gorst.

¹ Probably either Richard Combe or John Clayton, for whom see p. 232.

² See p. 224.

³ See p. 225.

⁴ See p. 234.

had M^r S. case so much at heart as is pretended ; or whether M^r Sm. expulsion was his only motive for seceding from the College.

These are astonishing Instances of the Behaviour of Gentlemen who are so “ very cautious of entering into Methods, which might bring any future Reflections upon the Honour of their Proceedings ” :¹ but what will “ those Reverend Persons in particular ; what will the Learned Body in General,² of which they have still the Honour to be Members ”, say when they are informed that on *Sunday May 15.* these *Honourable & Conscientious* Gentlemen, did assemble at a Public Coffee House, signed a *Blank Paper*, & entered into a Combination to stand by each other, & oppose the College in every thing that lay in their Power ?

In the *Apology*, which was written unknown to M^r G. he is introduced as ready to attest that M^r F. gave him for answer when he made Application to him for a change in the Commons, “ that the Commons had been worse in the late Cook’s time ”.² But as this was so plainly refuted in a Postscript to the *Case*,³ the Authors were for some time nonplus’d ; till at length comes one *John Pixell* to their assistance, *Student of Civil Law, late of Queen’s College*, who (if required) will swear that M^r F. in discourse with him made use of those words.⁴ But let it be observed that this was part of some private Discourse between the said *Civilian* & his Tutor, which it ill became the *Student of Civil Law* to reveal.

And “ As a great number of the Material Facts in their *Apology* were now contradicted, in the said *Case of Queen’s*, with such Reflections & Insinuations as must put their whole Proceedings into a very different [and true] Light : They were here drawn into a Controversy, which they acknowledge to be very unbecoming at their Time of Life, and which they would willingly have avoided, with those whom they look upon to be their *Superiors in the University*. But when they found, that they were thus obliged to give up their Characters, or to defend themselves in an Affair which was already become the Concern of the Publick, as well as of their own particular Relations and Guardians ” :⁵ It was resolved to throw all the odium upon one whom they imagined they might, if not with more truth yet with more safety attack, without any danger of a suitable return : and ’tho’ they express some uneasiness at those “ Paragraphs in the *Case* which shew so little Tenderness for those Gentlemen, whose Reputations are concerned ” ;⁵ yet so far are they from condemning such detestable Practices, that they make it the Rule of their own Conduct.

¹ See p. 222.

³ See p. 220.

² See p. 208.

⁴ See p. 225.

⁵ See p. 221.

It may be well to reproduce here the Programma of the Vice-Chancellor referred to in the documents. It is in the Bodleian in a Collection of University Notices from 1622 to 1821.

At a meeting of the Vice Chancellor, Heads of Houses and Proctors of the University on Monday, April 11, 1748.

Whereas there have been lately some very Tumultuous Disturbances and Outrages committed in the Publick Streets of Oxford by Young Scholars of the University, particularly on the Twentythird of February last past, amounting to a Notorious Insult to his Majesty's Crown and Government, and in utter contempt of the wholesome Laws and Discipline of the University,

We, the Vice Chancellor, Heads of Houses and Proctors, this day assembled, think it Incumbent on Us to make this publick declaration of Our sincere Abhorrence and Detestation of such Factious and Seditious Practices, as also of Our firm Resolution to punish all Offenders (of what State or Quality soever they are) who shall be duly convicted thereof according to the utmost Severity and Rigour of our Statutes.

And whereas many of the Disorders complained of have been chiefly and immediately owing to Scholars having Private Entertainments and Company at their Chambers, which are generally attended with great Intemperance and Excess, and always with Expences that are both Needless and Hurtful, We therefore earnestly recommend it to all Bursars, Deans, Censors and Tutors to prevent as much as in their Power this Unstatuteable and Mischievous Practice, and to oblige all persons to attend in the Common Hall at the usual Hours of Dinner and Supper.

And as these Irregularities are too frequently practised (as We have reason to believe) at Coffee Houses, Cooks Shops and Victualling Houses; All Proctors and Magistrates of the University are strictly required to be Vigilant and Careful in Visiting All such Publick Houses and Places of Entertainment and Idleness, and in duly Punishing All Young Scholars, whom They shall at any Time find at such Places, and likewise laying a Mulet on the Master or Mistress of such House or Houses for Receiving and Entertaining such Scholars contrary to the known Rules, Orders and Statutes of the University.

Given under our Hands the Day and Year above-mention'd.

J. PURNELL, Vice Chancellor.

Similar Orders are found in the same Collection as issued later, e.g. June 5, 1766.

Joseph Smith was Provost at the time. Of the Fellows referred to in the documents, besides one who is not named, Mr. F. is George Fothergill, as to whom see ii. 87, 88, 113, 128, and n. 5, p. 212; Mr. H.

may be Benjamin Hill, a Westmorland man, entered 1721, fellow 1734, vicar of Monk Sherborne 1750; but more likely is Joseph Hall, b. at Croglin in Cumberland, who entered Jan. 1718-9, fellow 1733, rector of Weyhill 1749. His father Nicholas gave £400 to the College after his death in 1756, knowing it to be his son's wish to leave what he had to the College.

Here follow particulars of some of those who are known to have taken part in the matter. Those to whose name * is prefixed are in a list made out by Mores of those who took their names off the College books, Adney, Bliss, Nicholas, and Price on Sunday 15 May, the rest on Saturday 14 May. Robert Smith's name was removed by the College on Friday 13 May. Most of them had their names restored to the books and proceeded to their degrees, some sent sons to be members of the College later. Mores devoted a good part of his life to researches in the College history.

*Adney, John, entered as Commoner 29 Apr. and matriculated 24 May 1748, aged 16. He was born at Nettlebury, Dorset. His father was Benjamin, esq. He proceeded B.A. 11 Feb. 1752, M.A. 13 June 1755, B.M. 2 July 1760. Another John Adney, perhaps a grandson, entered as Commoner in 1800. He was one of the four mentioned by Mores as having seceded die D, i.e. on the Sunday.

*Bishop, William, entered as Commoner 10 Nov., matriculated 24 Nov. 1747, aged 17. He was born at Frensham, Surrey; his father was William, esq. As Mores says, 'abiit non graduatus'.

*Bliss, Anthony, entered as Commoner 23 Feb., matriculated 17 March, 1747-8, aged 17. He was born at Portsmouth, son of doctor Anthony. He proceeded B.A. 24 Oct. 1751, took Holy Orders, and was Master of the Prebendal School, Chichester. He was one of the four who is said by Mores to have seceded die D, i.e. on the Sunday.

*Clayton, John, entered College as a Commoner 1 June and matriculated 2 June 1747, aged 18. He was born at Blackburne, co. Lancaster, son of Thomas, esq. He took no degree, was of Little Harwood Hall, co. Lancaster, J.P., a governor of Blackburn grammar school 1749, major Royal Lancashire volunteers, died 17 Apr. 1803, aged 74. Mores says he migrated to St. Alban hall 1748 and was afterwards of Cambridge, but there is no one of the name in the Catalogue of Cambridge graduates who can be identified with him.

*Combe, Richard, entered as Upper Commoner 23 Oct. and matriculated 31 Oct. 1745, aged 17. He was born in Bristol, son of Henry, esq. He did not take a degree. He was M.P. for Milborne Port in April and May 1772, and for Aldeburgh from 1774 till his death at Bristol 8 Sept. 1780. Mores says of him 'abiit sine gradu'.

*Day, John, entered as Commoner 16 July, matriculated 18 July 1747, aged 18. He was born at Bristol. His father's name was Rich-

mond, gent. He did not take a degree, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn 1754. Mores says he was of Eton, and 'abiit sine gradu'.

*Fownes, Thomas, entered as Commoner 23 May, matriculated 2 June 1747, aged 17. He was born at Brixham, Devon; his father was John, esq. He proceeded B.A. 8 March 1750-1, M.A. 17 Oct. 1753. His elder brother Henry assumed the additional name of Luttrell and was of Dunster Castle, Somerset. Thomas was prebendary of Combe Fifth in Wells Cathedral 1769, of Kittering Court near Dartmouth, and was for 53 years vicar of Brixham. He died 3 March 1808, aged 78.

*Gorst, Gilpin, entered as Commoner 1 Apr., matriculated 2 Apr. 1745, aged 18. He was born at Staindrop, co. Durham, and his father was William, gent. He proceeded B.A. 25 Oct. 1748, and M.A. 18 June 1751. In the list of Benefactors to Appleby School Library (Cumbd. and Westmd. Transactions xiii. 26) he is described as '[second] son of Mr. William Gorst, Steward at Appleby Castle' and as 'upon going to Queen's Coll. Oxon.' in 1745 having given '½ a guinea' to the school library. In May 1791 (l. c. 35) 'W. Gorst, son of Revd. Gilpin Gorst, Rector of Marton and Kirkby Thore' gave 10s. 6d. to the same library.

*Grainger, Charles, entered as Commoner 17 Dec. 1747 and matriculated the same day, aged 17. He was born in St. Bride's parish, London. His father was Thomas, gent. He proceeded B.A. 28 June 1751, and M.A. 15 May 1755, the latter from All Souls. He was elected probationer fellow (an artist) of that college in 1753, and admitted full fellow 8 Nov. 1754. He was Custos jocalium (or jeweller) in 1761 and again in 1770, dean of arts in 1762, bursar 1765, and 'philosophiæ prælector per Custodem nominatus' in 1766. The *Gentleman's Magazine* gives the death in 1778 of the Rev. Charles Granger, vicar of Alberbury, Shropshire (Alberbury in that county is a living in the gift of All Souls College).

In the list of Seceders, Mores mentions *Harington (James), but no person of that name was a member of the College. There were at this time two Commoners in residence of the name of Harington.

Harington, Henry, entered Commoner Dec. 16, matriculated Dec. 17, 1745. He was born at Kelston in Somersetshire, and his father's name was Henry, gent. He was a private pupil of Henry Fothergill, George's brother. He proceeded B.A. 5 July 1749, M.A. 4 June 1752, B. and D.M. 2 July 1762, settled first at Wells and then (1757) at Bath, where he was mayor in 1793, and died 15 Jan. 1816. He was extremely genial, full of wit, and passionately fond of music. His life is in D. N. B. His son, Henry, entered Queen's 2 July 1770, aged 15, became D.D., prebendary of Wells, and minor canon of Norwich, where he died 25 Dec. 1791. He almost certainly had nothing to do with the matter.

Harington, Richard, matriculated from Merton College 22 March 1745-6, aged 16. He was born at Merton in Oxfordshire. His father

was Sir James Harington, sixth baronet of Merton and Bourton on the Water. He entered Queen's College as a Commoner 18 Oct. 1746, proceeded B.A. 10 Nov. 1749, and M.A. 14 Feb. 1759. He was rector of Whitstone and Powderham, Devon, and died June 1812 according to Foster, and Apr. 1813 according to the *Gentleman's Magazine*. He signs a statement in the Further Vindication and is almost certainly the (James) Harington in Mores's list of the seceders.

*Johnson, Nathaniel Palmer, entered College as Commoner 13 June 1745 and matriculated the same day, aged 18. He was born at Loughborough in Leicestershire, son of John, esq. He proceeded B.A. from St. Alban Hall 1749, and M.A. 1752. He was of Burleigh Field, co. Leicester, and died 17 Dec. 1800. Mores testifies to his migration to St. Alban Hall in 1748.

*Lamplugh, Thomas, entered College as Commoner 31 Jan. and matriculated 4 Feb. 1745-6, aged 18. He was born at York, son and grandson of two Thomases (entered 1704 and 1680) canons of York, and great-grandson of Thomas (entered 1633) archbishop of York. He proceeded B.A. 10 Nov. 1749, M.A. 27 May 1752. He was of Lamplugh Hall, Cumberland, rector of Copgrave, York, 1754, and of Goldsborough 1757, prebendary of York 1758 until his death in 1783.

*Malthus, Daniel, entered College as Upper Commoner 12 May, matriculated 18 May 1747. He was born in the parish of St. Giles, London. His father's name was Sydenham, esq. Mores says he migrated to St. Alban Hall 1748. He did not take a degree. He was father of the political economist T. R. M. There are details of his life in his son's biography in D. N. B. See also J. O. Payne's History of the family of Malthus.

*Milsom, James, entered as Commoner 4 Apr., matriculated 6 Apr. 1747, aged 15. He was born at Bath, son of Daniel, gent. He proceeded B.A. 31 Oct. 1750. Mores says he came from Westminster School and died in 1752.

*Mores, Edward Rowe, entered as Commoner 24 June, matriculated 25 June 1746, aged 16. He was born at Tunstall in Kent. His father was Rev. Edward. He proceeded B.A. 12 May 1750, M.A. 15 Jan. 1753. He was of Merchant Taylors' School. He died 28 Nov. 1778. His name occurs repeatedly in this History, owing to his devotion to research into the history of the College. See especially i. 278, 283; ii. 194. He has put his own name into a list of the seceders.

*Nicholas, Edward Richmond, entered Queen's as a Commoner from Eton School 5 Apr. and matriculated 14 June 1748, aged 18. He does not seem to have taken a degree. He was born at Devizes, and his father was Edward, gent. He became a physician at Devizes, and died in 1770. Two sons were born to him there, who became members of the College. Robert entered 28 Nov. 1774, aged 16. He became F.S.A.,

barrister at law of Lincoln's Inn 1782, M.P. for Cricklade 1785-90, chairman and commissioner of board of excise for 32 years, died 27 Dec. 1826; and John, who entered as a Commoner 12 May 1781, aged 17, B.C.L. 18 Apr. 1788, D.C.L. 3 May 1800, rector of Fiskerton Auger 1800, and Bremilham 1802, and vicar of Westport, Wilts., 1800, until his death at Bath 7 Oct. 1836, aged 72. E. R. Nicholas is one of the four who is said by Mores to have seceded die D, i.e. on the Sunday.

*Osborne, James, entered College as Commoner 19 October, matriculated 31 Oct. 1745, aged 16, a native of the island of Barbados. His father was Robert Jonathan, esq. He and his elder brother Robert are said by Mores to have migrated to St. Alban Hall. Neither proceeded to a degree.

Osborne, Robert, entered College as Upper or Gentleman Commoner and matriculated on the same day as his younger brother James.

Another pair of Osbornes from Barbados entered Queen's, Robert in 1786 as Upper Commoner, and James as Commoner in 1788. They were sons of Samuel, and probably related to the two secessionists.

Pixell, John Pryn Parker, entered College as Commoner 12 March and matriculated 13 March 1743-4, aged 18. He was born at Birmingham, son of John, gent. Mr. Pixel of Queen's is mentioned by Jones of Nayland, with some others as 'friends then well known in the University for their abilities in Music'. He was vicar of Edgbaston, and died in 1754. On his monument he is described as M.A. Some of his poems are in Dodsley's Collection of Poetry. After passing Responsions you could obtain the status of S.C.L., and he apparently did so.

*Price, Thelwall, entered as Commoner 9 Nov., matriculated 24 Nov. 1747, aged 17. He was born at Ruthin, co. Denbigh. His father was Robert, esq. He is one of the four mentioned by Mores as having seceded die D, i.e. on the Sunday. Mores also says 'abiit non graduatus'.

*Proctor, Thomas, entered College as a Commoner 8 April and matriculated 9 April 1747, aged 18. He was born at Rownhill, Somerset, son of Thomas, esq. Mores says of him 'abiit non graduatus'.

*Reid, William, entered as Commoner 23 Sept., matriculated 24 Nov. 1747, aged 15. He was born in the parish of St. George, London. His father's name was David, esq. He proceeded B.A. 19 June 1751, M.A. 2 May 1754. He was of Oakeley in Essex, chaplain to the Countess Dowager of Rothes and curate of St. George's, Botolph Lane. William Pickering Reid, who entered in 1782, was probably a son of his. Mores calls William Reid a gentleman pensioner.

Smith, Robert, matriculated from Hertford College 30 May 1745, aged 18, b. at Wilcot, Wilts., son of Rev. Robert, vicar, entered Queen's College as Commoner 21 Dec. 1745, proceeded B.A. from St. Alban Hall 1749, M.A. 1752. Mores says he was from Winchester, that he was a schoolmaster at Blackburn in Lancashire in 1751, and was collated

to the vicarage of Wilcot on the 6th August, 175[]. Mr. Kirby says he was Baptised 12 March 1726-7, that he was elected scholar of Winchester in 1738, and superannuated 1743 (*Winchester Scholars*, p. 242). His name was struck off by the College on May 13.

*Smith, Thomas. There were two undergraduates of this name in College at the time. One was a Batler, the other a Commoner. The Commoner entered and matriculated 11 Dec. 1745, aged 19. He was native of Blackland, Wilts., son of William, gent. He proceeded B.A. 5 June 1749, M.A. 18 July 1752. Mores says he was curate of Chirroll in Wilts. in 1751. The Batler is hardly likely to have had anything to do with the matter. He entered 13 July and matriculated 14 July 1747, aged 19. He was born at Clay Coton, Northants, where his father, Rev. Griffith, was vicar. He entered Rugby School 1742. He proceeded B.A. 2 May 1751, was rector of Clay Coton, and vicar of Hillmorton, co. Warwick, at his death 26 Oct. 1793.

*Stanhope, Edwyn Francis, entered as Upper Commoner 21 March and matriculated 22 March 1745-6, aged 18. He was born at Hollingbourne in Kent. His father was Charles, esq., great-grandson of the first Earl of Chesterfield. A descendant of Edwyn's was ninth earl of Chesterfield. Edwyn was created D.C.L. 13 Mar. 1761, and was at one time equerry to Queen Charlotte. He died 16 May 1807. Mores says he migrated to St. Alban Hall in 1748.

*Tyrwhit, Thomas, entered as Commoner 5 May, matriculated 9 May 1747, aged 17. He was born in the parish of St. James, Westminster. His father was Doctor Robert. He proceeded B.A. 16 Feb. 1750-1, and having been elected fellow of Merton proceeded M.A. thence 5 July 1756. He was educated at Eton, became F.R.S. and F.S.A., bar. at law Middle Temple 1755, Curator of the British Museum, under secretary of the War Department 1756, clerk of the House of Commons 1762-8. He edited Chaucer and Shakspeare, died 18 August 1786. His life is in D. N. B.

*Urquhart, Keith, entered as Commoner 17 July, matriculated 18 July 1747, aged 16. He was born at Aberdeen. His father's name was William, esq. He was afterwards an Upper Commoner, or as Mores calls him Gentleman Commoner, who also says 'abiit non graduatus'.

Wharton, Richard, entered College as a Commoner 8 May and matriculated 9 May 1747, aged 17. He was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and was son of William, esq. He does not seem to have proceeded to a degree. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1752.

APPENDIX F


COLLEGE CUSTOMS

THE customs peculiar to the College are generally connected either with the Dinner in Hall or the Chapel Services.

CUSTOMS CONNECTED WITH THE CHAPEL

The Bells.

In the clock-tower are two bells; on the big one the hours and on the little one the quarters are struck.

The big bell is inscribed round the top: GOD PROSPER & PRESERVE THIS PLACE AR  1718, with an indistinct scroll-work to complete the circle.

The little bell has merely M D 1655.

The practice with reference to the use of the bells in summoning the College to chapel is as follows:

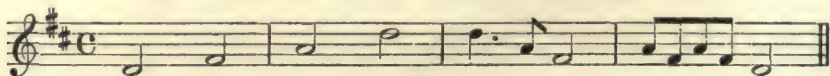
On Sundays, Saints' Days, Eves, and Saturday evenings the big bell is rung for two minutes, and then the little bell for two minutes, the latter ending five minutes before the hour for service.

On other days the little bell is rung from a quarter before service time till five minutes before service time.

The big bell is always rung for one minute half an hour before any service at which the Holy Communion is to be administered.

Thanksgiving for the Founder and Benefactors of the College.

We glorify Thy name, O Lord Almighty and Father of Mercies, for all the Goodness which Thou hast done unto us of this Place by the hands of Thy Servants, Robert Eglesfield our Founder, King Edward the Third, Queen Philippa his wife, King Edward the Fourth, Thomas Langton Bishop of Winchester, Robert Langton Doctor of Laws, Christopher Bainbridge Cardinal and Archbishop of York, William Fettiplace Esquire, Edmund Grindal Archbishop of Canterbury, Henry Robinson Bishop of Carlisle, Henry Airay Provost, King Charles the Martyr, Queen Mary his Wife, Sir Joseph Williamson Knight, Dr. Halton, Dr. Lancaster and Dr. Joseph Smith Provosts, Queen Caroline, Sir Francis Bridgman Knight, John Michel Esquire, Lady Elizabeth Hastings, Queen Charlotte, Robert Mason Doctor of Divinity, and Sir Edward Jodrell Baronet; humbly beseeching Thy Clemency to give



I had thought that in 1861, when first I heard it, the third bar was repeated; but Dr. Dodds, who has kindly given me his assistance in the matter, thinks that this is unlikely.

Grace before Meat.

Benedic nobis, Domine Deus, et his donis, quæ ex liberalitate Tua sumpturi sumus; per Jesum Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen.

The founder prescribed that during dinner a chaplain should read the Bible before those dining. (See i. 55, n. 1.) A relic of this custom lasted till the beginning of the nineteenth century, of which an account is given in i. 60, n. 1.

Grace after Meat.

Benedictus sit Deus in donis suis.

Resp. Sanctus et in operibus suis.

Adjutorium nostrum in nomine Domini.

Resp. Qui fecit cælum et terras.

Sit nomen Domini benedictum.

Resp. Nunc, usque et in sæcula.

Dignere, Domine Deus, largiri nobis omnibus Te invocantibus propter nomen Tuum sanctum vitam æternam. Amen.

Domine Deus, resurrectio et vita credentium, qui semper es laudandus, tum in viventibus, tum in defunctis, agimus Tibi gratias pro fundatore nostro Roberto Eglesfield, cæterisque benefactoribus nostris, quorum beneficiis hic ad pietatem et literarum studia alimur; rogantes Te ut nos, his donis recte utentes in nominis Tui gloriam, ad resurrectionis gloriam perpetuam perducamur; per Jesum Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen.

Deus det vivis gratiam, defunctis requiem, ecclesiæ, regi, reginæ, regnoque nostro pacem et concordiam, et nobis peccatoribus vitam æternam. Amen.

The Order of Sitting at Table.

The founder prescribed that the Provost or his locum tenens should sit in the middle of one side of the high table with the fellows and other guests on either side, and no one should sit on the other side of the table (i. 54 and notes 7 and 8 there). Till about 1865 the College sat in this order on a fixed bench at the east side of the high table, and it was only if there were more guests than could be accommodated that any one sat on the western side. The numbers of the resident fellows having greatly increased (there were twelve elected between December 1860 and December 1865), it was found difficult to serve them all conveniently from the west side of the table, and the bench was removed, the dais widened, and the table moved westwards, so

that those sitting on the east side might be served from behind. The old order of sitting has, however, been as far as possible preserved, and the head of the table sits in the middle on the east side.

New Year's Day.

On the First of January, when dinner is over, the Bursar distributes among the guests needles threaded with black, blue, and red silk. The first are given to Theologians, the second to Legists and Medical Graduates, and the last to Artists. As he gives the needle and thread to each he says: 'Take this and be thrifty', i. e. be prosperous, thrive.

The custom took its origin in a play on the founder's name, Eglesfield being translated into 'Aiguilles et fils', needles and threads.

When the custom originated is unknown. Those who refer it to a time not long subsequent to the foundation of the College connect it with a story told by Holinshed of Henry V, when Prince of Wales, who appeared on one occasion at Court in 'a gown of blue satin full of oilet (eyelet) holes, and at every hole a needle hanging by a silk thread'.

Christmas Day.

Before dinner on Christmas Day the Boar's Head is brought in procession into the College Hall.

At the hour appointed the Provost and Fellows in residence, with any guests who may have been invited, enter the hall and arrange themselves on the east side of the high table facing the door. Grace before meat is said and the trumpet sounded in each quadrangle as a summons to dinner.

The procession then enters the hall. The head, borne on the silver basin, presented by Sir Joseph Williamson in 1668, is carried by four servants, conducted by the chief singer, generally a member of the College, and followed by the choristers under the direction of the College organist. As the procession begins to move from the cloister into the hall the choir sings the refrain—

CHORUS.

The musical score consists of four staves, each with a different clef (treble, alto, tenor, and bass). The lyrics are written below the notes. The melody is a simple, rhythmic tune in 4/4 time, with a key signature of one flat (B-flat).

Ca - put a - pri de - fe - ro, Red - dens lau - des Do - mi - no.

Ca - put a - pri de - fe - ro, Red - dens lau - des Do - mi - no.

Ca - put a - pri de - fe - ro, Red - dens lau - des Do - mi - no.

Ca - put a - pri de - fe - ro, Red - dens lau - des Do - mi - no.

Thrice the procession halts in its progress up the hall while the chief singer delivers one of the verses of the carol—

BASS SOLO.



The Boar's head in hand bear I, be-deck'd with



bays and rose - ma - ry. And I pray you, mas - ters, be mer -



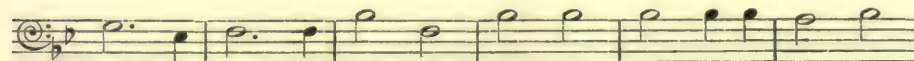
CHORUS.

- ry, Quot es - tis in con - vi - vi - o.

BASS SOLO.



The Boar's head, as I un - der - stand, Is the brav - est



dish in all the land, When thus be - deck'd with a gay gar -



CHORUS.

- land. Let us ser - vi - re can - ti - co.

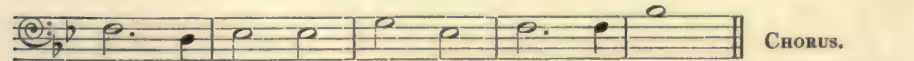
BASS SOLO.



Our ste - ward hath pro - vid - ed this, In ho - nour



of the King of Bliss, Which on this day to be ser - ved



CHORUS.

is, In Re - gi - nen - si A - tri - o.

Between each verse the procession moves forward, the choir singing the refrain, and the fourth repetition of it brings the head up to the dais, where it is placed upon the table in front of the Provost.

The chief singer is presented by the Provost with the orange which has till then been between the front teeth of the boar; and the bays, rosemary, and holly, of which some of the sprigs are gilt, are distributed among the spectators.

The head, weighing from 70 to 90 pounds, is that of a domestic boar-pig. The neighbouring villages sometimes vie with one another which shall produce the biggest head. The late Mr. Furneaux described to me the excitement among his villagers of Heyford Purcell when they thought they had the chance of producing the biggest head. On one occasion the head was so big that the tissues were not strong enough to hold the fat together, and it fell to pieces in the cooking; and a smaller head had to be substituted at the last minute. One year a wild boar's head from the Ardennes, presented by Mr. (now Dr.) Alfred Butler of Brasenose was served up with the other head, but it was not large enough to be carried in procession.

It appears that in the latter half of the seventeenth century a wooden boar's head was carried in procession. (See ii. 38 and n. 1 there.)

The traditional account of the origin of the ceremony is that it commemorates the slaying of a boar in the Middle Ages by a student of the College. He was wandering, Copcot was his name, in the forest of Shotover, reading Aristotle, when a boar attacked him. He rammed his book down the throat of the animal saying 'Græcum est' and the boar expired. The church at Horspath has a window in which a middle-aged man in the garb of an apostle holds a spear on which a boar's head is impaled with the name COPCOT below. In the common-room gallery of the College is an oil-painting of the same.

Karl Blind, who was present at the dinner one Christmas, as the guest of the College, traces the ceremony back, in a paper he wrote after his visit, to a festival of sun-worshippers sacrificing in symbol the black cloud which threatened to devour their god.

Gaudies and Domus-days.

On certain days in the year, called domus-days, a better dinner than usual is provided at the high table, and the extra expense is borne by the College. On gaudy-days this extends to the whole expense of the dinner, including wine and dessert, &c., in common room; on domus-days only the extra expenditure in the kitchen.

The origin of this custom seems to be the passage in the founder's Statutes (p. 17): 'In quinque vero festis maioribus, Natalis scilicet Domini, Pasche, Pentecostes, Assumpcionis Beate Marie, Omniumque Sanctorum, ultra administracionem communem habeant Socii ferculum decens et largum cum vino in quantitate competenti, propter festi celebritatem, Sociorum recreacionem, et elemosine largicionem.' The

last two words apparently refer to the distribution to the poor of what remained over after dinner.

The precedent thus set by the founder was followed by many benefactors. Thus William Feteplace (Lib. Obit. 47) leaves *xxiiij^s iiij^d* 'distribuendos in anniuersario (23 December) eorundem (him, his wife, their parents and benefactors) et pro refectione in aula communi.' So John Pantre (ib. 52) among the objects to which his benefaction is to be applied includes 'and to haue in the halle appun the Day of the masse ffor Recreation of the cumpany ijs. And in Eyster Weyke ijs. and in Witson Weyke ijs.' So John Pereson (ib. 73) provides 'pro secundo ferculo in die Epiphanie pro omnibus inhabitantibus et pro honore tante solempnitatis tres solidos et quatuor denarios.' So Edward Rigge (ib. 75) among the objects to which his benefaction is to be applied mentions: 'And to obserue and kepe the Assension day as an other gaudy in recreation of the company.' So Edward Hilton (ib. 80) provides: 'And also to have in the hall for recreation our [over] their Communs *iiij^s iiij^d*', apparently on his Anniversary or Obit (15 July) 'and also in the sondays in lent in the hall for Recreation our their Communs *vj^s viij^d*'. So Henry Boste (ib. 106): 'Et pro pietancia et recreacione prepositi Sociorum et omnium scolarium eiusdem Aule et successorum suorum predictorum die Anniuersarii in Aula predicta celebrandi (10 December) exponentur duo solidi et sex denarii ex sumptibus et expensis Aule predictae.' So Nicholas Mylys (ib. 109): 'Item habebunt in Aula communi pro refeccione in die anniuersarii mei (20 December) duos solidos et in festo nominis Jesu (7 August) duos solidos.' Of the *xxiiij^s iiij^d* to be distributed (see above) on William Feteplace's anniversary he prescribes: 'Item volo quod disponantur in anniuersario predicto pro refeccione in aula communi predicti Collegii tres solidos et quatuor denarios. Et si aliqua pars siue porcio predictae summe viginti trium solidorum et quatuor denariorum remaneat non distributa siue non disposita tunc et in tali casu volo quod talis porcio distribuatur in aula communi pro refeccione Comitatus iuxta discretionem Prepositi et sociorum predicti Collegii' (ib. 111). This was in the days of Henry VIII, after which no more anniversaries were instituted; but though the services ceased the gaudies went on, and Provost Airay in his last Will and Testament (ib. 97, 98) has: 'Item I giue and bequeath to y^e College my greatest gilded bowle y^t it may be for the vse of my successor in my headship on o^r chiefe feast daies commonly called o^r Gawdy dayes.'

The gaudy-days at present (1921) observed are New Year's Day, Easter Day, the first Sunday in the Summer Term, the third Wednesday in May, Founder's Day, 15 August, formerly the Assumption of our Lady, All Saints' Day, the second Wednesday in November, Christmas Day. Christmas, Easter, Founder's Day, and All Saints' Day have

been gaudy-days since the days of the Founder. The first Sunday in Easter Term was substituted for Whit-Sunday, which falls when Oxford is most full of visitors and is thus inconvenient for a gaudy. The two Wednesdays are the days of the stated College Meetings, when the non-resident fellows are more likely to be in residence than at other times.

The domus-days at present are the Epiphany, the Purification, Ash Wednesday, the First Sunday in Lent, and Good Friday. The Epiphany was chosen as the day for his refection in the hall by Provost Pereson. Edward Hilton chose the Sundays in Lent for his 'recreacions'. On Ash Wednesday and Good Friday the College used to provide only the salt fish. The Purification may in Protestant days have taken the place of the Assumption mentioned in the Founder's Statutes, but as the chapel is dedicated to Saint Mary and All Saints, any of her festivals may have been selected for honour.

New Year's Day and All Saints' Day are observed as open gaudies.

On the former, on which when I first entered the College the Senior Bursar had the privilege of inviting his friends, the College agents and those with whom he did business on behalf of the College, it has been the practice of the College to include among the guests some of the foreigners connected with the University who chanced to be in residence during the Christmas vacation. The Vice-Chancellor and Proctors are often invited, as well as the College's men of business.

On All Saints' Day the guests are mainly drawn from those members of the College who have their names on the books, and include regularly the College incumbents, bishops, members of parliament, head masters and others who have obtained academic or other distinctions.

On the day before the undergraduates begin residence in the Summer Term takes place the Old Members' Dinner. To this may come up any graduate member of the College who wishes to do so, and any ex-member who comes as the guest of a member. The College provides sleeping accommodation, so far as is possible, in the College, and the other expenses are borne by the member. Over a hundred often take opportunity of the occasion to renew their relations with the College and their contemporaries.

Other Customs.

For the statutable customs which have come down from the days of Eglesfield see i. 60. I hear of the observance of Egg Saturday and of the serving of furmity on Mid-Lent Sunday, but these seem to be of recent institution in the College, though ancient customs elsewhere.

APPENDIX G

THE STAINED GLASS

I AM much indebted in this Appendix to an excellent paper on 'Ancient Stained Glass in Oxford' by Mr. C. H. Grinling, of Hertford College, communicated to the Oxford Architectural and Historical Society, 20 November, 1883, and printed in the 29th Number (New Series) of the Proceedings of that Society.

THE CHAPEL

With the exception, perhaps, of the head of the King in the Henry V portrait in the north window of the Library, the oldest glass now belonging to the College is in the chapel. Wood commemorates (Colleges and Halls, ed. Gutch, p. 157) 'the effigies of a man kneeling, in a purple gown, in the south window' of the old library, 'with the crown of his head tonsured . . .'. The inscription on him was thus: 'Orate pro dno Robto de Bix', but this has long disappeared.

The oldest glass in the chapel is contained in the two westernmost windows on each side. The second window from the west end on each side is dated 1518, and this, according to Mr. Grinling, is the date of most of the glass in all four windows. He calls the style of the glass late perpendicular, and says that as compared with earlier work, as at Trinity and All Souls, 'we may notice the increased depth of the shadows which represent the folds of some of the draperies, and also the broader style in which they are conceived'. We have also 'hints of the fruitful discoveries of new pot-metal¹ colours, which materially

¹ Down to the middle of the sixteenth century in all stained-glass windows the glass, called pot-metal, used except ruby 'is coloured throughout in the manufacture; small pieces of the required size and colour are cut out and fitted together by means of leads'. Ruby glass is invariably coated or covered; 'a very thin sheet of ruby glass is backed with a sheet of white. The reason is that its colouring is so deep as to render a sheet of the ordinary colouring almost black.' In the sixteenth century the shading and details began to be painted on the pot-metal mosaic with an enamel colour known as enamel brown. As the mosaic method came to be abandoned, enamel colours other than enamel-brown came to be employed. 'At first they were only employed to give additional effect, and pot-metal glass continued to be largely employed for draperies; but gradually it was completely superseded, and the entire picture was painted on white glass.'

contributed to the splendid achievements of the cinquecento glass painters, as at Balliol, Wadham, and Trinity'.

These four windows, like much of the rest of the glass in the chapel, were 'removed from the old chapel and fitted to their present position by Joshua Price, about the year 1717'. 'In all four the surroundings are the work of the restorer who removed the glass, and of the figures themselves not a single one is perfect; each has required either a new head, a new limb, or a new portion of drapery. The restorations will be at once detected by the fact that no clear lights are left, but the whole surface is smeared over with a coat of enamel, whether it be a part of the body, or a fold of drapery. Apart from this the coarse heads of the restorer will instantly be distinguished from those of the original artist.'

For convenience of reference I number the windows beginning from the north-western window and going up the north side, round the apse, and down the south side. There are thirteen windows in all.

Windows III to VI and VIII to XI, so far as concerns the rectangles below the lunettes, are the works of Abraham van Linge, a Fleming, son or brother of Bernard van Linge, who came over to England in the middle of the reign of James I, and to whom is due the magnificent east window of Wadham College, 'the finest work of the two van Linges in Oxford': 'The works of the younger artist nowhere rise to the richness of effect which has been reached in this, his only window in Oxford, by Bernard, the elder of these two Flemish painters.' The Wadham window was completed in 1622. Abraham began to work in Oxford at Christ Church in 1630, and the Last Judgment in Queen's is dated 1635.

These eight windows 'originally filled some of the windows of the old chapel. When this was taken down and the present building was commenced, the removal of the glass then existing was entrusted to Joshua Price, whose 'original work occupies the round heads of all the side windows and the whole of the east window. He was one of three Prices who worked in glass in Oxford, the others being two William Prices, one an elder brother of Joshua, the other either his son or his nephew. William the elder filled the lower lights of the east window at Merton with six panels enclosed in broad yellow bands; the younger is accountable for the south windows in New College chapel, which consist of windows imported by him from Flanders incorporated by Price in a preponderant quantity of his own work. To Joshua, besides his work at Queen's, have been doubtfully ascribed 'the two easternmost choir-windows at Magdalen which were banished at the last restoration'. Price's two windows appear to have been presented to churches in the college's gift. As to Price's work in Queen's College chapel, the rectangular part of the east window is characterized below

under Window VII. 'The heads of all the windows are executed almost entirely in enamel; the figures of SS. Peter and Paul in the east window are the most successful of the series, the heads being rather more delicate and less disfigured by the red enamel which is so conspicuous in most of the others.' See however ii. 85 and n. 6 there.

WINDOW I

In the lunette of this window are three coats of arms: (1) Argent three bars azure; on a canton gules a chaplet or; apparently a variant of the Lancaster arms which appear elsewhere all about the College. (2) Gules, two swords in saltire argent, hilted and pommelled or (the see of London), impaling sable a lion passant guardant or, between three helmets argent (for Compton); the arms of Henry Compton, bishop of London, a benefactor. (3) Or a chevron engrailed between three trefoils slipped sable (Sir Joseph Williamson).

Below these, running across the whole window, is an Annunciation; the angel on one side with a scroll on which is 'Ave Maria Gratia plena Dominus tecum', on the other side the Blessed Virgin with a scroll on which is 'Ecce Ancilla Domini fiat mihi secundum verbum tuum'. Between them an ornamental garden pot, out of which a palm (lily) is springing, and in the midst of the foliage a Crucifixion, the Saviour seeming to be crucified on a leaf.

Under this are three coats of arms: (1) Argent two bars gules; on a canton of the second a mullet of the first (another variety of the Lancaster arms); (2) Argent two bars azure (for Hilton, a benefactor); (3) Ermine on a chief or, a demi-lion rampant vert (Wharton?).

Below these are the figures of St. Aldhelm, bishop of Sherborne; St. Osmund, bishop of Salisbury; and St. Laurence.

Under these are three coats of arms. In the middle Gules two keys in saltire argent, in the middle chief a regal crown or (the arms of the see of York), between on each side argent a fret and chief gules (for Langton, as I infer from the corresponding window on the other side of the chapel where the fret has a tun on it with an R superimposed).

In this window all the heads are restorations, and parts of the drapery. The entire design of the middle third of the Annunciation is apparently late work.

WINDOW II

In the lunette is a coat of arms sable a lion rampant argent (a very common coat) between St. James, son of Zebedee, and St. John.

Below these are two bishops with pastoral staves, on each side of an archbishop with a crozier. The head of the westernmost bishop is a restoration of 1717, as also are small portions of the robes of each of the three.

Under the archbishop are a variant of arms of Wolsey, now belonging to Christ Church, Gules on a cross argent pierced of the first four hurts ; on a chief or a rose between two birds of the same.¹ As given by Mr. Perceval Landon (*Archæologia Oxoniensis*, part iii, p. 152) they should be Sable on a cross engrailed argent a lion passant gules armed and langued azure between four leopards' faces azure langued gules ; on a chief or a rose gules barbed vert seeded or between two Cornish choughs proper. The existing coat may be Price's attempt to render the true one. It is observable in this connexion that the arms of the see of York in these windows have the crown above and between the keys, which was substituted by Wolsey in 1515 for the papal tiara which up to that time had been in that place in the coat. If the arms are now in the same position as in the window in the old chapel, the archbishop above them must almost certainly be intended for Wolsey. Above the arms is the Cardinal's hat.

On each side of this is what Antony Wood calls Robert Langton's 'confused arms', Party per pale gules and azure a Tau cross argent and a vase or in pale between an escallop and a demi-wheel of the fourth. On a chief of the last a cross-potent of the first between two torteauxes, of which the first is charged with a key and the other with a sword in bend, both or. For Wood's blazon and Mr. Everard Green's interpretation see i. 168, 169. Over the coat is the cap of a protonotary apostolic. One of the bishops may be Robert's uncle, the provost.

WINDOW III

In the lunette are the arms of the founder with St. Judas brother of James on one side and St. Thomas on the other.

Below is the 'Annunciation. An angel holding in his right hand a palm-branch appears to the Virgin, who is kneeling before an open book in a chamber roofed in by wreaths of clouds, which curl upwards and cover most of the upper lights. Outside to the right is shown the greeting of Mary and Elizabeth. The latter has just stepped out from her cottage-home, and in the doorway stands Zacharias.'

WINDOW IV

In the lunette are the arms of Lancaster, Argent two bars and a canton gules, on the last a lion passant guardant or (the red in the arms has in process of time become very yellow), impaling Gules a chevron vair between three eagles displayed or (for Wilmer; Lancaster's wife was a Miss Wilmer, of Sywell, in Northamptonshire).

¹ This is Wood's or rather Gutch's blazon (Wood, *Colleges and Halls*, ed. Gutch, p. 168), but 'of the same' should be 'sable' as the birds are black.

On either side St. James, son of Alphaeus, and St. Matthew.

Below, 'The Last Supper. Our Lord and the eleven apostles are seated at a table in a small but loftily-arched chamber. Outside, in the distance, upon the right, the Crucifixion with the Virgin and St. John at the foot of the cross. The thief upon our Saviour's right is half-hidden behind the chamber, the other thief is excluded by the limits of the window.'

WINDOW V

In the lunette small pictures of the Nativity and the Adoration of the Wise Men. Above and between them is a cherub, and the spare corners of the lunette are filled with heads of men and women which look as if they were fragments of earlier windows.

This and the next window (VI) are occupied by a 'Last Judgment'. Before its division into two windows this must have presented one of the finest effects of colour among all the numerous works of Abraham van Linge; now the balance is largely lost. The Saviour is seated upon the rainbow; the earth is His footstool; around Him on either side are the hosts of heaven, with palms in their hands and crowns upon their heads, resting upon the clouds. Immediately beneath the central figure are three angels blowing the last blast. From two of their trumpets issue scrolls, upon which are written 'Surgite Mortui, Venite ad Judicium'. Upon their right are the saved, moving upwards with outstretched arms and hands clasped in prayer; upon their left are the lost, falling headlong into the fires of hell, driven by an angel with flaming sword. In the foreground, between these groups, is another angel robed in blue, and with deep ruby wings, who with pitying face is gently raising a woman by the hands; to our right are three more figures who, like this woman, seem snatched from the jaws of hell. Beneath all are the words, 'Omnium finis appropinquat, estote igitur prudentes et vigilate in orationibus. 1 Pet. 4. 7. In the right-hand bottom corner of Window VI is Abr. van Linge fecit 1635, Refecitq^e Jos^a Price 1717,' which is also repeated in the left-hand corner of Window V before the verse from St. Peter, where however the date of Price's work is given as 1715.

WINDOW VI

In the lunette is a small picture of the Baptism in Jordan with St. Matthew and St. Mark seated on either side.

Below is the right half of the Last Judgment, described under Window V.

WINDOW VII

In the lunette is a Shechinah, the sun above the temple at Jerusalem, with יהוה (Jehovah) in the centre of the sun. On either side, in lozenges, St. Peter and St. Paul.

Below is Joshua Price's Holy Family. 'The Virgin, clad in a bright blue robe over a dark ruby dress, is seated with the infant Saviour upon her knees under a lofty tree, whose foliage extends over a large part of the upper light. Joseph stands behind her upon the left, while in front a kneeling angel offers a basket, containing the instruments of the Passion—pincers, nails, and crown of thorns—to the babe, who smilingly plays with a nail and a tiny cross in either hand. Behind the Virgin upon the right are two angels; above them appear the heads of three winged cherubs; while higher still, in the centre of the light, are two hovering angels about to descend upon the group.' The head of the Virgin is much disfigured by the red enamel used for the flesh-tints. 'The window cannot be called satisfactory; for not only has the enamel-brown been changed by the action of the furnace into a deep red tint, which is obviously contrary to the artist's intention, but the pot-metals, which are largely used in the draperies, are of a very inferior character, especially the blue which is loud and staring, and perhaps appears more so from the contrast of the more subdued blues of the van Linge paintings on both sides.'

WINDOW VIII

In the lunette a small picture of the Last Supper between St. Luke and St. John seated on either side.

Below is the Ascension. 'In the foreground eight figures are kneeling around the mount, upon whose summit are the Saviour's footprints, and on either side an angel with outspread arms. Above, our Lord's feet may be seen as He ascends into the clouds. In the background is the Holy City.'

WINDOW IX

In the lunette are small pictures of the Journey into Egypt, and the Agony in the Garden. The spare spaces in the lunette are, as in the window opposite, filled with fragments, mainly heads, which seem to have come from earlier windows.

Below is the Resurrection. 'Four soldiers are starting away in terror from the tomb, from which our Lord rises, in the midst of clouds, holding a banner in His hand. In the background upon our right the three holy women approach the empty tomb, upon which an angel is seated. Behind them, in the distance, is the city of Jerusalem, and to its right upon a hill the three crosses are standing.'

WINDOW X

In the lunette a coat of arms (Azure three storks, two and one, rising proper (for Gibson), impaling azure a chevron between three Talbots' heads argent collared sable (? gules) ringed or (for Alexander; Provost John Gibson was married in St. John's College chapel 1 May 1717 to Mrs. Alexander of St. Giles's, Oxford); crest, a lion's paw gules issuing out of a ducal coronet, clasping a spiked club or); between St. Simon and St. Matthias. The corners, as in Windows V and IX, are filled with fragmentary heads from older windows.

Below, the 'Descent of the Holy Ghost. The Twelve Apostles are all standing grouped together in a large room with pillars and arched roof. Clouds burst through from above, encircling the Holy Dove, while upon the head of each appears a cloven tongue of flame. In the foreground are three closed books.'

WINDOW XI

In the lunette a coat of arms (Argent two bars and a canton gules, on the last a lion passant guardant or (for Lancaster); crest, a demi-seahorse argent maned or); between St. Philip and St. Bartholomew. The corners, as in Windows V, IX, and X, are filled in with bits of old windows.

Below, the 'Adoration. The Virgin, with the Infant Saviour before her on a crib, is seated under a kind of portico, indicated by two pillars and roofed in by clouds as in the window opposite (III). About her are six figures, with an ox and an ass, to mark that this is the stable of the inn. In the foreground are five shepherds, the first of whom is kneeling in adoration. Behind, three kings with small crowns of gold set back upon their heads ride at the head of a train of followers. The swarthy face of one of the kings probably denotes the distant east. In the background are the buildings of a castellated city. In the clouds above the manger are many cherubs; some are playing upon instruments of music.'

WINDOW XII

In the lunette a coat of arms (Argent on a chevron gules between three eagles displayed sable five annulets or),¹ between St. Peter and St. Andrew.

Below, a bishop mitred with a pastoral staff, and two popes with triple crowns and triple crosses in the right hand of one and in the left hand of the other. The head of the middle figure is a restoration of 1717, as also are small portions of the robe of each of the three.

¹ Papworth, p. 502, gives these as the arms of Clitherow; Wood, p. 167, as those of Celey.

Under the left-hand figure is a coat of arms Party per pale argent and sable a chevron counterchanged; on a canton the Ulster hand. Crest, two arms embowed holding the sun proper. Motto, 'Quod honestum utile'. (Arms of Sir Wilfrid Lawson, 3rd baronet, of Isell, Cumberland.)

Under the middle figure is a coat of arms Azure a cross or between four lions rampant argent, for the see of Durham, impaling azure a lion rampant argent for Crewe. Over this coat 'Dieu soit loue', the motto of Provost Langton.

Under the third figure the arms of King Henry VIII, Quarterly France and England.

WINDOW XIII

In the lunette are three coats of arms: (1) Sable a cross between four hinds' heads erased or (for Dixon); (2) Gules two keys in saltire argent, in the middle chief a regal crown (for the see of York) impaling argent on a bend engrailed between six battle-axes azure three swans with wings elevated of the first beaked and membered sable; on the bend the Ulster hand (for Sir William Dawes, bart.); over the whole a mitre; on an escutcheon of pretence argent three cinquefoils pierced gules (for Darcy, Dawes's wife was sister and coheir of Sir George Darcy, 2nd baronet, of St. Osith's, Essex); (3) Per pale azure and gules a lion rampant argent, an annulet or for difference (for Halton, fifth son; Timothy was born 1633, five years after his eldest brother Immanuel, so may easily have been fifth son).

The last two coats have suffered much in course of time. The corners of the lunette are filled with fragments of earlier windows, as in V, IX, X, and XI.

Under the lunette come first St. Margaret, St. Christopher, and Edward the Confessor; under these three coats of arms: (1) Or on a cross quarterly azure and gules five roses argent (for Langton); (2) Argent two bars azure (for Hilton); (3) Azure a cross patonce between five martlets or (for the Saxon kings of England). In the next row are St. John of Beverley, Abp. of York in 687, St. Robert and St. Anna with the Virgin as a child; and below these the arms of the founder, argent three eagles displayed gules, between Robert Langton's arms on either side argent a fret and chief gules; in the centre of the fret a tun or with the letter R upon it; the shield surmounted with the cap of a protonotary.

In this window all the heads are restorations, and parts of the drapery.

Over the chapel doorway is a modern glass window of a dove, and on each side a demi-wheel with angels between the spokes.

THE HALL

The windows in the Hall were made by Messrs. Powell of Whitefriars, after a design by Reginald Blomfield, esq. The ornaments follow in their general character the ornamentation in vogue when the College was rebuilt and especially the ornaments employed by Roberts in the ceiling of the Library, perhaps the best piece of early eighteenth-century work the College contains. In each window are the arms of nine benefactors to the College. The names of the benefactors whose arms are given in the windows appear in the following lists, No. 1 is in each case the centre shield in the upper row, No. 2 is the left-hand top shield, No. 3 the right-hand top shield, Nos. 4, 5, 6 are the shields under No. 2 beginning from the top, Nos. 7, 8, 9 those under No. 3.

The enumeration of the windows begins from the south-east corner of the Hall and goes round the Hall down the south side and then up the north side, ending at the north-east corner.

The heads in the centre of the top of each window were formerly a part of those in the lunettes of the Hall windows which alone were filled with stained glass, the lower parts being plain transparent panes. The heads and other portions of the lunettes not employed in the new windows have been transferred to the lunettes in the southernmost windows of the upper Library.

Owing to an ingenious mode of dealing with the surface of the present windows the brilliance of the light in the Hall has not been in any degree diminished by the substitution of coloured for plain glass.

As originally arranged, the figures in the lunettes of the Hall windows were, beginning from the west on each side :

On the North side.

1. An eagle and the name Eglesfield ; the arms of Cardinal Beaufort with the inscription, *In hoc coll. stud. H.V. sub patruo suo H. Beaufort Cancell. Acad. Postea Ep. Winton et Card.*

2. Portraits of Sir Joseph Williamson and William Lancaster.

3. Portraits of Edward IV and Henry IV (?).

4. Portraits of Edward III and Q. Philippa.

On the South side.

1. The arms of W. Fetteplace.

2. Portraits of Charles II and Q. Catherine.

3. Portraits of Charles I and Q. Mary.

4. Portrait of Robert Eglesfield and his arms.

These lunettes are ascribed by Mr. Grinling to William Price, and regarded by him as superior to Price's work in the chapel.

The windows on the south side were given to the College by Mr. G. A. Simcox, fellow, during his lifetime. A portion of the benefaction bequeathed by Mr. Simcox to the College was employed after his death in providing the windows on the north side.

SOUTH-EAST WINDOW. I

Portrait of Robert Eglesfeld.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Robert Eglesfeld, <i>Provost.</i> | 6. Sir John Stowford. |
| 2. King Edward III. | 7. William Muskham. |
| 3. Queen Philippa. | 8. John Hotham, <i>Provost.</i> |
| 4. Sir Robert Achard. | 9. Thomas de Carlyl, <i>Provost.</i> |
| 5. Sir John Handlo. | |

II

Portrait of Queen Philippa.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. King Edward IV. | 5. Henry Beaufort, <i>Bp. of Winchester.</i> |
| 2. Thomas Langton, <i>Bp. of Winchester, Provost.</i> | 6. John Pearson, <i>Provost.</i> |
| 3. Robert Langton, <i>LL.D.</i> | 7. William Chardeyne. |
| 4. Thomas Beaufort, <i>Duke of Exeter.</i> | 8. Henry Boste, <i>Provost.</i> |
| | 9. Rowland Richardson. |

III

Portrait of King Edward III.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. Christopher Bainbridge, <i>Archbp. of York, Provost.</i> | 5. John Kirkby. |
| 2. William Fettiplace. | 6. Edward Rigge, <i>Provost.</i> |
| 3. Edmund Grindall, <i>Archbp. of Canterbury.</i> | 7. Edward Hilton. |
| 4. John Wharton. | 8. John Pantre, <i>Provost.</i> |
| | 9. Nicholas Miles. |

IV

Portrait of King Edward IV.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Henry Robinson, <i>Bp. of Carlisle, Provost.</i> | 5. John Appleby. |
| 2. King Charles I. | 6. Henry Airay, <i>Provost.</i> |
| 3. Queen Henrietta Maria. | 7. Christopher Potter, <i>Provost.</i> |
| 4. William Denys, <i>Provost.</i> | 8. Henry Wilson. |
| | 9. James Rigg. |

V

Portrait of King Charles I.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Sir Joseph Williamson. | 6. Gabriel Thistlethwaite. |
| 2. Timothy Halton, <i>Provost.</i> | 7. Thomas Barlow, <i>Bp. of Lincoln, Provost.</i> |
| 3. William Lancaster, <i>Provost.</i> | 8. William Teasdel. |
| 4. Lady Hungerford. | 9. Thomas Smith, <i>Bp. of Carlisle.</i> |
| 5. Thomas Sandys. | |

VI

Portrait of Queen Mary his wife.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Joseph Smith, <i>Provost</i> . | 6. Frederick Tylney. |
| 2. Queen Caroline. | 7. Robert Backhouse. |
| 3. Sir Francis Bridgman. | 8. William Noble. |
| 4. Thomas, Earl of Thanet. | 9. George Holme. |
| 5. Richard Miller. | |

VII

Portrait of Sir Joseph Williamson.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. John Michel. | 6. John Thomas, <i>Bp. of Rochester</i> . |
| 2. Lady Elizabeth Hastings. | 7. John Lowry. |
| 3. Queen Charlotte. | 8. Keane Fitzgerald. |
| 4. Michael Richardson. | 9. John Fox, <i>Provost</i> . |
| 5. Jacob Jefferson. | |

VIII. NORTH-EAST WINDOW

Portrait of Dr. Lancaster.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Robert Mason, <i>D.D.</i> | 6. Eliza Helena Welch. |
| 2. Sir Edward Jodrell, Bart. | 7. Rachel James. |
| 3. George Augustus Simcox. | 8. Charles Bathe Grant. |
| 4. John Wilson. | 9. Ellen Barker. |
| 5. Richard Dixon. | |

THE LIBRARY

The oldest glass in the Library are two small portraits in glass now fixed in the great north window. They represent on the left hand King Henry V, and on the right Cardinal Beaufort. The head of the King seems older than the rest of the two pictures, and may be the oldest stained glass in the College. According to Wood (*Colleges and Halls*, ed. Gutch, p. 153), in a chamber over the old Gate of this College, opposite Edmund Hall, which was Henry the fifth's when a young scholar, was his picture in glass with this inscription: In perpetuam rei memoriam, | Imperator Britanniae, | Triumphator Galliae, | Hostium Victor et Sui | Henricus V | Parvi hujus Cubiculi | Olim magnus Incola.

It seems likely that when Barlow added the picture of Beaufort he restored that of Henry V, substituting for the last two lines of the old inscription the following: hujus Collegii | et Cubiculi minuti scilicet | Olim magnus Incola. | T. B. S.C.P. (probably *Sumptu communi posuit*, set up at the expense of the College) 1640.

Under Beaufort's picture is, In hoc Collegio studuit | Henricus V sub Patruo | suo Henrico Beaufort | Cancellario Academiae | Postea Episcopo Winton. | et Cardinale.

This inscription is also to be found in an abbreviated form under Beaufort's arms in the lunette of the second window from the door on the east side of the Library.

The two pictures must have gone astray when the College was rebuilt and were restored to the College towards the end of the eighteenth century by William Fletcher, Alderman of Oxford, also a benefactor to the Bodleian Library.

The lunettes of the four windows at the south end of the Library on each side are filled with those portions of William Price's glass formerly in the lunettes of the windows in the Hall which were not, as eight portrait heads were, used in the heads of the new Hall windows.

1. In the south-west window is the portrait of Henry IV, according to Mr. Grinling, but more likely of Richard III.

2. In the next window is Charles II.

3. The third window from the south end on the west side has the portrait of Catherine of Braganza, Queen of Charles II.

4. The next window has Eglesfield's arms, which are those of the College.

The windows on the east side next the south end are characterized in their lunettes by initials and other more or less heraldic devices.

1. The south-east window has the initials R. E. for Robert Eglesfeld, and what would be blazoned as argent on a mound vert an eagle close proper, but seems really to be a naturalistic picture of an eagle.

2. The next window has H. B. for Henry Beaufort and the arms of Cardinal Beaufort, within a bordure compony or gobony azure and argent (but the azure has become argent), the arms of the kings of England of the time, France and England Quarterly (but the azure of the French coat has in course of time become argent) with a cardinal's hat over. At the bottom of the lunette may be discovered fragments of the inscription which was read by Mr. Grinling in the lunette when it was the first on the North side in the Hall. (See above, p. 253.)

3. The next window has W. F. for William Fettiplace, and his arms gules two chevrons argent, for Fettiplace, with an annulet for difference, impaling quarterly 1 and 4 argent on a fess between three lapwings' heads erased sable a crescent or, 2 gules an eagle displayed argent, 3 gules between three annulets two bars argent, with as crest a griffin's head erased vert, beaked or.

4. The fourth window has I. W. for Joseph Williamson, and his arms Or a chevron engrailed between three trefoils slipped sable (for Williamson), impaling quarterly 1 and 4 Azure three fleurs-de-lys or within a border gules, charged with eight buckles or (according to Gutch (Wood's Colleges and Halls, i. 156)), but these are now quite invisible, 2 and 3 Or a fess chequy azure and argent within a bordure engrailed gules with crest out of a ducal crown or a demi-eagle gules winged sable holding in his beak a trefoil slipped azure. Gutch (ut sup.) gives also an escutcheon of pretence with on it Argent a saltier engrailed between four roses gules; but this is now concealed by the ironwork of the window. These are the old arms of Lennox.

APPENDIX H

THE COLLEGE LIBRARY

SOME materials for the history of the College library have been given in the text of this book. Its origin (i. 76) and development (ib. 359), an early list of books belonging to it (ib. 126), benefactions of Bishop Whelpdale (ib. 161), Caldbeck (ib.), Archbishop Grindal (ib. 238), Clarkson (ib. 240), Williamson (ii. 48), Sir John Floyer (ib. 60), Bishop Barlow (ib. 69), Halton (ib. 71) for the building of the new library (ib. n. 4), of Mason (ib. 81 and 172), and others, the rebuilding of the library (ib. 69) are all duly commemorated.

Till a more complete account can be prepared, which will involve more examination of books and research than I am equal to, it may be useful to add to these notices two documents which throw much light on the subject.

One consists of two papers contributed by Rev. R. L. Clarke, fellow and librarian, to *Notes and Queries* for December 3 and 10, 1881 (6th Series, iv, pp. 441-3, 461-3); the other is a Catalogue of benefactors contained in the Bodleian MS., Gough MS. Oxon. 15, which Mr. Salter has been so good as to transcribe for me. Of the former I have printed all but a few lines, the contents of which were superseded by the references to the library contained in the text and notes of this history. To the other I have prefixed a few remarks and reflexions, and have printed it as it stood with some annotations.

I. THE LIBRARY AT QUEEN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD

The course of research into the history of the College has supplied further particulars of the early history of the library in addition to those present to Mr. Clarke when he was writing. The first few lines of his paper have been superseded by the accounts of the foundation of the library contained in the text, and particulars about the earlier benefactions to the library above referred to. He seems, however, to have had access to a 'benefaction list of the library, first drawn out in 1622', which I have failed, even with the assistance of the librarian, to recover. It 'opens', he says, 'with the name of Simon de Bredon, Canon of Chichester, who in 1372 bequeathed certain books to various other Oxford colleges, and to the Queen's Hall "*Librum Bartholomæi de naturis rerum*", a gift, however, which is not to be found in our present MS. cupboards. There follows, 1382, the bequest

made by William Rede, Bishop of Chichester, "*x libros et x libras et unum calicem*", which proved to be the pattern of many other gifts. In 1422 Roger Whelpdale, Bishop of Carlisle, formerly Provost, bequeaths, together with vestments for the chapel, "*Omnes libros meos, adductos ab Oxonia ordinatos pro studio*". For the next century and a half the benefaction list is blank, nor do Gutch and Wood supply any facts as to this period. But from about 1580 the gifts seem to have grown frequent. Archbishop Grindal may be quoted first, with his "cast of bowls", his collection—some ninety or one hundred volumes—of patristic theology, biblical commentaries, and history, and his ten pounds "towards the claspings, bossings, and chaining of the same". Some other donors are, like him, strangers, but the majority are actual or former members of the college. John Curray, Fellow, bequeaths, in 1652, 5*l.* to the college, whereof 3*l.* 4*s.* is spent on a silver cup, the remainder on *Scriptores Historiæ Anglicanæ*. Antony Farington, Fellow-commoner, presents a Plutarch and a loving-cup. Cuthbert Buckle, alderman of London, presents a King's Bible; John Hill, upper cook of the college, a Geneva Bible. Christopher Potter, Provost, gives in his lifetime a set of classical and theological books, and, dying, leaves instructions that a certain part of his own library shall be stored in the college archives, not to be readily come at by the younger sort, those authors namely who are commonly called Socinians. The tradition of Provost Potter's caution remains, it may be mentioned, in the college to this day; at least books on demonology and witchcraft, Sir Walter Scott's among the number, are still locked up.'

It would seem from the above that the paper printed below from the Bodleian MS. is derived from the benefaction list which Clarke had before him. Mores who, I have no doubt, composed it, after the three first entries adopted a rough alphabetical instead of a chronological order, and omitted in the case of the principal benefactors such details as Clarke supplies from his document with reference to Curray, Farington, Buckle, and Christopher Potter.

Clarke goes on: 'The catalogue of 1663', which again is not at present accessible, 'shows a very respectable collection, including those MSS. which are, perhaps, our greatest treasures, but of fifteenth-century printed books very few. The library of Antony Wood's day stood west of the old chapel, near the present Provost's house; Wood cannot, however, satisfy himself as to the date of its erection. From Loggan's print (1675) this room seems to have been of considerable size; but on the receipt of Bishop Barlow's bequest in 1691 the old building was found to be insufficient, and the present upper library was erected, by the aid of contributions from former members, beginning with the Bishop of Carlisle, and largely at the expense of Provost Halton. Thomas Barlow, Bishop of Lincoln, had previously been

Provost of Queen's and Bodleian librarian; he ordered that the Bodleian should receive from his library any books of which it did not already possess copies, the remainder fell to the share of his college—a provision which increased our stores, and at the same time left us a cause for good-natured disputes with the richer foundation. The college *album benefactorum* grows eloquent over the gift and the building erected to receive it:

“Bibliotheca antiqua tot voluminum incapax ardens omnium excitavit desiderium ut nova ædificaretur; et quam felici auspicio jacta fuerint fundamenta, clarissima alia quæ ante annum 1720 surrexerunt moenia testantur et quæ mox futura sunt, ut spero, amplius testabuntur.”

I have found no clear traces of Archbishop Grindal's book-chains, and presume that these were not transferred to the new library.¹ The older books show that they were formerly arranged, here as elsewhere, with the backs inwards, and had the names or press-mark written upon the edges. The bookcases were fitted with reading-desks, as at the Bodleian, and there were fixed oak seats in each recess. These were convenient in some ways, and helped to make the room seem a place for study rather than a store of materials, but they made the lower shelves hard of access, and were removed in 1871 to give room for new cases. In 1701 Sir Joseph Williamson, a former Fellow, who had been Secretary of State under Charles II and a plenipotentiary at Ryswick, bequeathed his whole library, including an important collection of genealogical MSS. and various documents collected during his official career. Somewhat earlier John Michel, the creator of the new foundation, had presented a collection of Roman coins and of books upon numismatics. About 1683 some members of the college, in place of giving a dinner in the hall on being presented for the degree of B.A., gave a sum of money, usually 5*l.*, to be spent on books.² The custom seems soon to have been made obligatory, and the library thenceforward derived a steady income from various degree-fees, which are entered in the accounts as “vice refectionis in aula”, or “comitalis” (a supper at the “Act” in July), or “quadragesimalis” (a supper on Shrove Tuesday).³ Besides these fees the library drew a few pounds yearly from land and house property, notably 6*s.* 8*d.* from an acre of land at Bletchington, near Oxford; Provost Christopher Potter, when rector of the parish in 1603, had acquired this land and conveyed it to be held by succeeding rectors on payment of this rent charge, which should each

¹ See however i. 77.

² See note on Child's case, p. 269, n. 14.

³ These entertainments or fees were incident to various epochs in the undergraduates' University course. The ‘quadragesimales’ would be connected with determination, for which see Andrew Clark, *Reg. Univ. Oxon.* II. i (O.H.S. x), p. 50, and the ‘comitiales’ with incepting (*ib.*, p. 82).

second or third year buy a book into the library. The income continued to be drawn from such sources only, till the Commissioners' ordinance of 1859 authorized a yearly grant from the corporate revenues. By the help of these funds the collection of books was steadily increased, and it never ceased to receive further additions, by the gift of loyal members of the college, authors or others. Its greatest increase came in 1841, from the munificence of Dr. Mason, a former Fellow, who attached to his bequest of 30,000*l.* the condition that it must be spent within three years.¹ From him the college further received a collection of Egyptian and other antiquities, and of philosophical instruments. On this occasion the available space for storing books was doubled, by the conversion into a second library of the basement² story beneath the original room, which had previously stood as an open cloister. The lower room has not the picturesque air of learning which hung about the heavy carved cases and desks of the great library, but it is a more convenient "book store" according to modern ideas. In 1871 the collection was rearranged upon a system modified from that of the British Museum, and an elaborate catalogue was prepared, for which purposes the college enjoyed the invaluable aid of the author of *Memoirs of Libraries*. To Mr. Edwards's bibliographical knowledge the notes that follow are largely indebted. Until about 1840 there was a separate library belonging to the Taberdars, or B.A. scholars of the college, which was enriched, like the other, by many gifts from members of the society which used it. The date of its foundation I have not ascertained; there is record of a gift made to it in 1726;³ it was refitted when "injuria temporis peritura" in 1785, and once again in 1820 when "clausa Tineisque esca" it was reopened "novis melioribusque auspiciis" by the Taberdars of the year. The books of it are now combined with the main collection. One of them was the copy of Caxton's Gower's *Confessio Amantis*, 1483, which was examined by Dibdin, and is one of five or six copies mentioned by him.

¹ During the last century the use of the library was apparently confined to Fellows, or at least M.A.s, of the college, and a fee was paid

¹ Mason (for whom see ii. 172) was never a fellow, and his benefaction was to be spent within ten years. The College owes a considerable debt to Rev. Henry Hayton Wood, then librarian, for the care, skill, and success with which Mason's money was expended.

² It was the ground floor, not the basement, which was converted. The original library has no basement. The basement of the north side of the back quadrangle has since been made available for library purposes.

³ The Taberdars' library must have been started much earlier than 1726. A copy of Bythner's *Lyra Prophetica Davidis Regis* of 1664 is in the College library with the inscription 'Hunc Librū Taberdariis Coll. Reg. Oxon et eorū successorib⁹ dono datum Henricus Fleming A.M. non ita pridē Taberdarius aeternū amoris Sui monumentū eē voluit. Anno X^{ti} MDCLXXXIX.' (Flemings in Oxford, i. 325, n. 4.)

for the privilege of possessing a key. For many years now past undergraduates have been allowed to borrow books on making application to the librarian at fixed times. I have understood that this fact had some weight with the Commissioners of 1854 in inducing them to sanction the endowment of the library out of corporate revenue. Recently a reading-room has been formed for the use of undergraduates, in which are kept books of reference, and generally such books as are of use for the university examinations, but might probably not be bought by undergraduates for themselves. Further, a resolution passed some twelve years since empowered the librarian to lend books to any resident graduate of the university, and at different times a few holders of university office have been allowed to possess keys. Schemes for further extension of the usefulness of the library, by way of combination with other colleges, stand over for the present, notably the question of specialization. But I think I am right in saying that a scheme which should reduce college libraries to be circulating branches of the Bodleian, each confined to a special subject, would find no favour in this college. To have a particular department of the library chosen by agreement, and to make this as complete as we can reasonably make it without crippling other departments, would be practicable, and probably useful. But it is reasonably felt that the first object of a college library is to provide the students and teachers of its own college with help in all important subjects of study. In this respect college libraries are comparable to the departmental libraries which are found necessary at the British Museum by the side of the main collection; only the colleges are not departments of the university in the sense of being devoted each exclusively to a special study, and our departmental libraries cannot fairly be specialized either.

‘The entries in the new catalogue are about 50,000, and this may be set down very roughly as the number of volumes in the library. The yearly additions to the library and reading-room have of late numbered something over 400 volumes.

‘Like other Oxford collections, this was at first largely theological. To one of the catalogues is prefixed a curious note, written in 1822 by a former librarian to one of his successors; the writer hopes that “in making room for the introduction of fresh books you will not throw away the old staple of the library, the school divines and the Protestant Latin expositors and commentators on the Holy Scriptures, however these writers, the former class especially, may have been vilified, from the days of Mr. Pope to those of Dr. Vicesimus Knox, by critics who could not read or undoubtedly could not understand them”. This department is smaller now, in proportion to the whole, than formerly, but still to the sixteenth- and seventeenth-century folios has been added a very fair collection of modern commentaries on the Bible and

illustrative works. A copy of the *Ghostly Psalms* of Coverdale, printed by John Gough before 1539, is probably unique ; some further technical interest attaches to the printed musical notation employed in it. A copy of the Vulgate deserves notice, printed by John Baemler at Augsburg in 1466, or more probably by H. Eggesteyn at Strasburg in 1468 ; this, however, is a recent acquisition. There is an imperfect copy of Tyndale's New Testament, one of the smaller editions of 1536. A copy of the *Psalterium Hebræum, Græcum, Arabicum et Chaldæum* (Genoa, 1516), belonged to Bernard Gilpin, "the Apostle of the North", and was by him presented to his college ; of the same book we have also Laud's copy, with the note "1633". The *editio princeps* of Chrysostom's *Homilies upon St. Paul*, printed at the private press of G. M. Ghiberti, Bishop of Verona, in 1529, may also, perhaps, deserve mention as a curiosity of bibliography.

'In the division of Liturgica I may notice a few early printed service books of the Salisbury use, and a copy of the York Missal, Rouen, 1517, which is nearly unique. Curious in a different way is a copy of the Prayer Book printed at Verdun in 1810, for the use of the English prisoners detained there, among whom a Fellow of the college¹ seems to have acted as chaplain, and to have seen this book through the press. It has an expressive blank where the prayer in time of war should stand, and another where King George should vanquish and overcome all his enemies, though a similar petition in the Litany has escaped the French censor.

'The division "Collective Works of Theologians" contains most of the Benedictine editions of the Fathers, and is rich in the schoolmen and in English theologians, fairly rich in foreign writers. In the other departments of theology the shelves filled by the Bollandist *Acta Sanctorum*, by the acts of councils, and by writers on canon law, make a considerable show. As might be expected, we have a good store of the works produced by controversies with Romanists and Dissenters in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries ; there is also a set of tracts upon the Bangorian dispute, and many pamphlets which the Tractarian movement produced here forty years since.

'The departments which follow—mental science, political science, physical and mathematical sciences, arts—are cared for, but are not specially strong. The first contains a somewhat large number of German philosophical works dating early in the century, the second, amongst other things, includes a collection of Italian economists published at Milan, 1803–16, and many English tracts upon currency and banking. Bibliography is somewhat strong. Oriental history and

¹ John Barnabas Maude, for whom see ii. 167. His diary at Verdun is among the MSS. in the library. See also ii. 152 and n. 4 there.

literature seem to have attracted the interest of the college in the days of Dr. Pococke, but no attempt has since been made to place our special strength here.

‘Greek and Latin history and literature have been provided for with some care, in the days of Stephanus, of the Sheldonian press in the seventeenth century, and ever since. Among the early printed books under this head, I may mention a set of Aldine commentators upon Aristotle, a Virgil, printed with the type of Mentelin, probably in the same year as the Roman edition usually called *princeps*; a Persius, Ferrariae, 1474(?), containing a prælection by Politianus; the first edition of Homer, Florence, 1488; and of Chalcondylas’s *Erotemata* (Milan, 1493?).

‘Probably modern European history and literature is the branch of which, with theology, we have most reason to be proud. In English history I may mention a number of pamphlets of the Civil War period and the following reigns, a series of proclamations issued in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, collected by Sir Joseph Williamson, and from the same collection a number of volumes of the *London Gazette* and *Gazette de Londres* between 1667 and 1679, some volumes of votes of the House of Commons in 1689 and the following years, MS. copies of journals of the House of Commons, 1661–5, and other notes as to Parliaments of the same reign, and extracts from the rolls of Parliament, Edward III to Edward IV. Of English county histories we have a valuable collection. In French history, besides the general works and various series of “*Mémoires*” and “*Documents inédits*”, there is a number of special histories of provinces and towns; on the history of the Napoleonic wars we have a considerable literature, partly from the library of Sir A. Alison. The chief strength of the German history department lies in reprints of mediaeval chronicles and documents. Among books of some bibliographical interest in the class of English literature the four folios of Shakspeare deserve mention (we have no quartos, however), and the first editions of *Paradise Lost* and *Hudibras*, also—besides the early-printed books noticed below—Caxton’s edition of Botaner’s *Cicero de Senectute*, 1481; Wynkyn de Worde’s Capgrave’s *Nova Legenda Angliæ*, 1516; and Caxton’s *Christine of Pisa’s Fayt of Arms*, Westminster, 1488; Lyndewood’s *Constitutiones Provinciales*, the first edition, probably printed at Oxford about 1485.

‘Among our classical MSS. a tenth-century Horace is described as the best English MS. of that author, and Mr. Munro thought it inferior to none of the Swiss and Paris MSS., except only Orelli’s oldest Bernese. It belongs, however, to that class of Horace MSS. which contain the recension of Mavortius, and accordingly Keller and Holder treat its value for critical purposes as by no means proportionate to its age. Still it has interest for Englishmen from the use which Bentley made

of it. A fifteenth-century MS. of Valerius Flaccus and Silius has also some value. Among the theological MSS. may be mentioned a Bible and New Testament of Wicliffe's version, and a Prymer in English, all of the fifteenth century; a number of Dr. John Mill's note-books, containing collations and copies of texts, made chiefly for his work upon the New Testament; some papers of controversy and casuistry by Bishop Barlow; and a Book of Hours of the Virgin, fifteenth century, with elaborate illuminations by a French or Flemish artist; a note in the book describes it as having belonged to "Mary the French Queen", the sister of Henry VIII. Under another head there call for mention notes bearing upon English diplomacy and on the proceedings of the House of Commons, chiefly from Sir J. Williamson's collection, and two volumes containing abstracts of arguments delivered during the Ship Money case. But probably our MS. library is best known for its heraldic MSS. The bulk of this collection was made by Sir Thomas Shirley in the first half of the seventeenth century; Sir J. Williamson seems to have interested himself in adding new documents. It contains volumes of pedigrees, copies of grants of arms issued chiefly in the sixteenth century, tables of arms of families, in some cases elaborately tricked in colour, documents bearing upon the heraldic office, and some thirty volumes of heraldic visitations of various counties made between about 1560 and 1620. From Anstis's list of visitations in Gutch's *Collectanea* I gather that most of these MSS. are not unique, other copies being preserved in the Heralds' College; in one case Anstis describes the Queen's College MS. as the original copy. Occasionally the pedigree of a family is certified by the signature of its representative, and in some cases, at least, the MSS. are probably by the hand of the heralds—Glover, Hervey, and others—who made the visitations reported. Antiquarian interest of quite a different kind may attach to a book of minutes of the partners of the *Grub Street Journal*, 1730–8.

'One great charm of a college library, as compared with others, comes from its connexion with the history of the society, and the little indications to be gathered from it respecting the past of Oxford learning, even Oxford society and politics. Of that charm the Queen's library has its full share. There is something to be gathered by the curious student from the lists of books given and bought at successive periods, something from the volumes annotated in Barlow's hand, from a small Latin-Greek vocabulary of the seventeenth century with a schoolboy motto scrawled on the fly-leaf, from three or four rough note-books belonging to students of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, from two reports of theological disputations held in the college during 1649 and 1654, from a book, somewhat later, of *Quæstiones Taberdariis Discutiendæ*. There is a little illustration of Oxford politics in the

inscription with which the university printer in 1693 records the gift of a book to the Taberdars, "dono dedit Henricus Cruttenden, archi-typographus Jacobi regis exulantis". From the librarian's point of view there is something interesting in the lists and the notes of collation, and all the traces of the "harmless drudgery" which has not been grudged generation after generation in order to make our collections useful. And there is an interest of their own about little indications of college loyalty, like the note upon a fly-leaf, "Taberdariorum Societati dono dedit Bolton Simpson, A.B., hujus libelli editor et Reginensium cultor amantissimus"; or this entry in the benefactions list—"The 18th of January, 1638. This day was presented to Queen's College these volumes in Folio hereunder named, together with a Peice of Plate . . . from a Cumberland man, that wisheth glory to God and flourishing happiness to this House, but desireth his name may not be enquired after", or the note appended in 1727 to some fragments of illuminations pasted at the end of the Book of Hours, "These illuminations, taken out of this book or some other in Queen's College Library, were sent back to Dr. Gibson by an unknown hand, his conscience pricking him, and so may conscience prick all those that have wronged the Library". The library is part of the history of the college; to many in the past it has become something like a personal friend. A member of the college is glad to hope that no new plans or improvements will be allowed to take that character from it.

'I am advised that it might be useful to students if lists could be published of books and editions printed in England before 1560 or 1600, which are to be found in various Oxford collections but are not in the Bodleian. The following list, for Queen's College, includes one or two English books printed abroad. I doubt whether most of the entries have any but a bibliographical interest :—

(1.) BOOKS.

- Amadis de Gaula. (By Vasco Lobeyra.) Venecia, 1533, fol.
 A B C for children (with prayers, &c.). (London) John Kyng.
 (Botaner, William.) Tullius de Senectute translated . . . Caxton (1481).
 Coverdale, Miles. Goostly psalmes and spirituall songes. (London, about 1539)
 Johan Gough.
 Cowper, Thos., Bishop of . . . Winchester. Certaine sermons. London, 1580.
 England, Church of. A remonstrance or plaine detection of . . . the faults . . . in . . .
 "A Declaration of Discipline." London, 1590.
 England, Henry VIII. (MS. title) The Lord Cromwell's injunctions . . . for all his
 ecclesiasticall jurisdiction. (London) 1538, 4to.
 (Saint-Germain, Christopher) Three tracts ascribed to. London, Thos. Godfray
 (about 1535) :—
 A treatyse concerning the power of the clergie . . .
 An answer to a letter (chiefly concerning church government).
 A treatyse concernynge divers of the constitucyons prouynciall and legantines.
 Gilbert, Wm. De Magnete. Londini, 1600.

- Joannes Chrysostomus, S. A treatise concerning the restitution of a synner . . . newly translated. London, 1553.
 Pilgrimage of man, . . . (in English metre from a prose translation of the French work of Guillaume de Guilleville). London (1525 ?).
 Pathway to life. The pleasaunt playne and pythye pathwaye . . . to a vertuous lyfe . . . (in verse). London (1550 ?).
 Political news-letters. Credible reports from France and Flanders. May, 1590. London, 1590.

Besides these there are some proclamations, chiefly of the reign of Elizabeth, which may or may not be contained in the Bodleian collections.

(2.) EDITIONS.

- Bible. New Testament, Tyndale's version, one of the editions of 1536, 4to.
 New Test., Ephesians. In epistolam ad Ephesios Roberti Rolloei . . . commentarius. Edinburgi, 1590.
 Bacon, Roger. De mirabili potestate artis et naturæ. Lutetie, 1542.
 The mirror of alchimy. London, 1597.
 (Cartwright, Thos.) An admonition to the Parliament. (In Germany, 1569 ?)
 Duaren, Franciscus. De sacris ecclesiæ ministeriis. Londini, 1585.
 England, Jane titular Queen of. A Proclamation at our Towre of London 10 July (1553).—Black-letter folio, a reprint of the original edition by Richard Grafton; from the collection of Sir Joseph Williamson.
 Frith, John. Works, ed. by John Foxe. London, 1572, fol.
 A boke . . . ansverynge unto M. Mores' letter . . . concernynge the Sacrament . . . (In Germany ?) 1548.
 Gower, John. Confessio amantis (wanting first two leaves). Caxton (1483) fol.
 Hubbard, William. A narrative of the troubles with the Indians in New England . . . Boston, Massachusetts, 1677.—One of the earliest productions of the Boston press. With a presentation note from a Boston citizen, Wm. Harrison, to Sir J. Williamson.
 Halle, Edward. The union of the . . . famelies of Lancaster and Yorke. (London) 1548.
 La Primaudaye, Pierre de. The second part of the French Academie. London, 1594.
 Liturgies. Hymnorum opusculum . . . secundum usum eccles. Sarisb. (Parisiis) 1518.
 Processionale ad usum . . . Sarum. Rothomagi, 1517, 4to.
 Missale ad usum . . . Sarum. (Antverpiæ) 1528.
 The Prymer. London, 1544.
 A form of common prayer . . . for . . . the Plague. London, 1640.
 Ridley, Nicholas, Bishop of . . . London. A brief declaracion of the Lordes Supper. (London ?) 1555.
 Rastall, William. A collection . . . of . . . Statutes . . . nowe in force. London, 1583.
 R. L. CLARKE.'

2. CATALOGUE OF BENEFACTORS TO THE LIBRARY.

This Catalogue abundantly illustrates Dr. Shadwell's view (*Registrum Oriense*, vol. i, p. xi) that many of the so-called benefactions of plate and books were really compulsory payments of regular fees. The commensales (or fellow commoners) and the commoners (whether

ordinary or 'superioris ordinis') who pay 'vice refectionis in aula pro gradu baccalaurei in artibus £5 in usum bibliothecae', like George Child, obviously belong to this class of benefactor; and the same is doubtless the case with most of the other fellow commoners, upper commoners, and commoners as to whom the Catalogue does not give us so full details. It was indeed decreed by the college 15 Jan. 1641-2 (Reg. H, p. 932) 'that every Upper Commoner shall give either in plate or bookes to the full value of five pounds within two monthes from his admission or els to be remoued from that table and the priuiledges thereof'.

The fellows, the date of whose gifts do not coincide with the date of their election as fellows in some cases, seem to have parted with some of their books on promotion to a living involving their departure from Oxford.

Some benefactions seem to be bequests, even when the word 'moriens' is not supplied.

Some benefactions apparently came, in the case of those whose wills were proved or administrations were granted in Oxford, from the executor or administrator as the case might be.

There are gifts from at least two college servants, the 'pincerna' or butler, and the 'coquus superior'.

The 'linguae graecae prelector' may have been a college officer, not like Henry Cuffe, the University professor of Greek.

Thomas Gore may have made a present or paid a fee on the admission of his brother Charles to the college.

In some cases authors like the marchioness of Newcastle presented their own works, in some sons presented the works of their fathers.

A London bookseller and an Oxford binder perhaps showed their gratitude to a good customer.

The archbishops and bishops, a member of parliament, aldermen of London, a native of Brough upon (or under) Stainmore, a native of Carlisle, and others had varied grounds of benevolence to the college.

One leaf of Mores's Catalogue has been bound so that *verso* has become *recto* and *vice versa*. I have in this case printed the entries on the *verso* before those on the *recto* so as to restore the alphabetical order.

Gough MS. Oxon. 15, fol. 76

Ex catalogo benefactorum qui ad bibliothecam ornandam vel pecunias vel libros vel aliud quodvis munificentiae genus subministrarunt.

M^r Simon de Bredon per testamentum probatum in curia prerogativa archiepiscopi Cant., 14 Cal. Maii 1372, ut aliis collegiis alia, ita aule Regine Oxon libros nonnullos legavit quorum nomina forte

videre est in registro Will. Witlesey, archiep., fol. 122. Erat autem hic S[imon] mathematicus Oxoniensis insignis, ut ex operibus ejus in bibl. Bodl. per dominum Kenelm Digby datis liquet, canonicus Cicestrensis, rector ecclesie de Bidynden & custos hosp. de Mayston.

A note in Mores's hand: M^r Bredon left only one book to Q. Coll. viz. Bartholomeus de naturis rerum.¹ Oct. 1, 1754.

Will. Rede,² episcopus Cicestrensis, per testamentum conditum 1 Aug. 1382, legat inter alia aliis item collegio domus Regine Oxonie x libros & x libras & unum calicem (Reg. Courtney archiep. I. fol. 212).

Rog. Whelpdall,³ ep. Carliolensis, hujusce collegii antea prepositus, per testamentum suum 25 Jan. 1422, inter alia sic legat:—habeat aula Regine omnes libros meos adductos ab Oxonia ordinatos pro studio qui sunt apud Rosam & x libras pro reparacione vestimentarii alias vestibuli. Habeat eciam collegium aule Regine in Oxonia vestimentum pro sacerdote, diacono & subdiacono & capam de velveto & Vincentium in speculo historiali, existentem Lundon &c. (Reg. Sim. Sudbury, arch. Cant. fol. 353).

Gough MS. Oxon. 15, fol. 87

Hen. Airay,⁴ prepositus moriens 1616.

Will. Allestry,⁵ post 1654.

Tho. Barlow,⁶ S.T.D.

Will. Bell,⁷ sup. com.—Fuller's Pisgah.

Jac. Bedford,⁸ nuper soc. 1653.

G. Bell,⁹ olim soc.

Jo. Bell,¹⁰ olim alumnus—Dr. Hammond's Paraphrase.

¹ The more correct title of this book is Bartholomeus de proprietatibus rerum. It is a compilation in nineteen books from various departments of human knowledge. It was the encyclopaedia of the middle ages. MSS. of it are in Balliol, Magdalen, and Corpus libraries, so Bredon's benefaction has been lost. The College has the first printed edition issued at Basle about 1570, but this was bought with Mason's money. The author, who goes by the name of Bartholomeus Anglicus, is called by Leland de Glanville, without citing any authority, and in this is followed by Bale, but wrongly. His date is 1230–50. (D. N. B., s.v. Glanville.)

² See i. 76 and n. 3 there.

³ See i. 137, 161, 162.

⁴ See Lib. Obit., p. 98.

⁵ Matriculated 31 March 1658–9. He was an 'Upper Commoner'.

⁶ See ii. 69 and n. 1 there.

⁷ Not in Entrance Book or Matriculation Register. The library has a copy of Fuller's Pisgah, but it was bought with Mason's money.

⁸ One of the intruded fellows. See ii. 15, 42.

⁹ Gregory, fellow 1548.

¹⁰ There were three John Bells alumni in the 17th century, who entered as battlers in 1603, 1647, and 1676. The third was elected fellow in 1615 and became vicar of Sparsholt. He must be the one who gave Hammond's Paraphrase (on the Psalms). There is a copy in the library, but with no evidence of provenance.

Sim. Birkbecke,¹ soc. 1612, living 1629.

Milo Bownas,² soc. 1615.

Barth. Bowsfeild,³ 1577.

Hug. Broughton,⁴ Kimchi liber radic[um].

Cuthb. Buckle,⁵ senator Lond. 1591.

Geo. Brereton,⁶ fil. hon. domini Will. B. de Brereton co. Cestr. soc. com. post 1655.

Edv. Bullock,⁷ art. bac. communarius moriens £5.

Will. Burton,⁸ A.M. coll. Mert. soc. olim hujus communar. Aug. 15, 1640.

Rob. Burdett,⁹ sup. com., post 1648.

Hen. Carell,¹⁰ gent.

Lancelott Carleton,¹¹ scholaris—Scap. Lexicon.

Rob. Challoner,¹² communar. S.T.D. 1614.

Jac. Chamberlaine,¹³ sup. ord. com.—post 1658.

Geo. Child,¹⁴ commensalis, vice refectionis in aula pro gradu bac. in art. d. d. £5 in usum biblioth. 1684.

Will. Clarke,¹⁵ rect. Omnium Sanctorum in Thamestr' Lond.

¹ See i. 235 and n. 2 there, and Flemings in Oxford, i. 93, n. 6.

² Or Bownes, fellow 1611.

³ Provost 1575, see i. 196.

⁴ May be the Broughton who entered Ter. Mag. Vac. 1614, and did not matriculate, or more likely the 'Hewghe Broughton' mentioned in Bernard Gilpin's will. See below, n. 1, p. 271. There does not seem to be now a copy of Kimchi's Book of Roots in the library.

⁵ Clarke or the 'benefaction list' makes him Alderman of London. For his benefaction see p. 258.

⁶ Matric. 10 Nov. 1656. He had entered as a fellow commoner as early as 1 August 1654. He was son of William, 3rd baron Brereton of Leighlin, co. Carlow, in the peerage of Ireland. He was afterwards fellow of All Souls.

⁷ B.A. 12 May 1620.

⁸ Matric. 1 July 1625, B.A. 1628, fellow of Merton 1630.

⁹ Matric. 22 Mar. 1658–9, afterwards baronet.

¹⁰ Perhaps the 'Carill' who is first in a list 'exceptus a libro promptuarii circa annum 1581, 1582', which begins the list of entries in the Entrance Book. See i. 282.

¹¹ Matric. 27 June 1586, not a fellow. There is a Basle edition of Scapula's Lexicon in the library, which Mr. Edwards dated about 1600; but it is inscribed Liber Taberdariorum ex dono Mri Præpositi et Sociorum. There are two copies of the London edition of 1636, but so late an edition could hardly be the one given by Carleton.

¹² Not in Entrance Book or Matriculation Register.

¹³ Matriculated 15 June 1657, a poet, 3rd baronet, in D.N.B

¹⁴ Entered commoner 9 June 1680, son of George (entered 1648), B.A. 22 Apr. 1684, M.A. 16 Feb. 1686–7. This is obviously a fee. For batlers it seems to have been from Henry Fleming's case (Flemings in Oxford, ii. 81) fifteen shillings, where it is called 'for treat at High Table for a Degree', and for other undergraduates proceeding B.A. five pounds.

¹⁵ Entered as Upper Commoner 12 Oct. 1649.

Tho. Clarson,¹ olim communar'—Cooper's dict.

Hen. Compton,² fil. Spenc' comitis Northampton.

Moses Cotterell,³ hujus collegii commens' die presentationis ad gradum
A.B. vice refectionis in aula d. d. £5 ad bibliothecam ampliandam
1689.

Edm. Coperthwayt,⁴ soc. 1631.

Joh. Cropley,⁵ sup. ord. com.

Hen. Cuffe,⁶ ling. gr. professor 1597.

Joh. Curray,⁷ soc. moriens 1652.

Hug. Davenant,⁸ A.B. commens' 1653.

Rob. Davie,⁹ Londinensis, 1602.

Ric. Davies,¹⁰ A.M. nuper e coll. Reg. 1666.

Tho. Denton,¹¹ arm. Cumb. 1612.

Tho. Dickinson,¹² soc. moriens 1640.

Hen. Dodwell,¹³ A.M.

Joh. Drue,¹⁴ sup. ord. com. 1653.

Jo. Ellwes,¹⁵ sup. ord. com. 1653.

Ant. Farrington,¹⁶ sup. ord. com. 1650.

Hen. Fisher,¹⁷ pincerna 1640.

Alex. Gill,¹⁸ e coll. Trin.—patris commentar' in symb. apostol'.

¹ See i. 240. He also gave three other books.

² See ii. 55.

³ Matric. 19 Feb. 1685–6, B.A. 7 Nov. 1689, M.A. 16 June 1692, vicar of Polesworth, co. Warw. 1721.

⁴ Or Copperthwaite, fellow 1630, administration granted at Oxford 3 March 1632.

⁵ Matric. 27 Feb. 1650–1, afterwards 2nd baronet.

⁶ Fellow of Merton College 1586, Regius Professor of Greek 1590–7. He was private secretary to the Earl of Essex and hanged 1601. See D.N.B., s.v.

⁷ Matric. 25 Nov. 1636, aged 16, B.A. 1641, M.A. 1644, elected fellow 26 March, admitted 30 Aug. 1645. The Entrance Book says he died 'dum socius erat', so Foster is wrong (Al. Ox.) in making him vicar of Long Houghton, Northumberland, 1664. For his benefaction see above, p. 258.

⁸ Matric. 18 Nov. 1650.

⁹ Not in Entrance Book or Matriculation Register.

¹⁰ Matric. from Queen's Coll. 28 June 1659, B.A. thence 1663, M.A. from St. Alban Hall 10 May 1666.

¹¹ Probably the Denton who entered Ter. Mic. 1611. He did not matriculate.

¹² Matriculated 4 Nov. 1631, aged 17, pauper puer 19 June 1634, fellow 16 Dec. 1639, administration granted at Oxford 11 Apr. 1640.

¹³ Camden Professor of History 1688, Hearne's friend.

¹⁴ Or Drew, matriculated armigeri filius natu maximus 24 June 1653.

¹⁵ Or Elwes, equitis filius 4 Sept. 1653, knighted 1665.

¹⁶ Or Farrington. Anthony Farrington entered as Commoner 5 June 1647. He was afterwards Upper Commoner, and sergeant at law 1684. For his benefaction see p. 258.

¹⁷ There was a fellow of the same name elected 1643.

¹⁸ The father of the same name was of Corpus Christi College, and high master

Bern. Gilpin,¹ olim soc.

Godfr' Goodman,² ep. Gloc.

Tho. Gore,³ arm. Wilt. coll. Magd. sup. ord. com. 1653.

Rice Griffin,⁴ arm. 1597.

Edm. Grindall,⁵ archiep. Cant. 1583.

Ant. Hawles,⁶ art. b. 1629.

Pet. Hele,⁷ commensalis vice refectionis die quo ad gradum art. b

of St. Paul's School. His book, 'The Sacred Philosophie of the Holy Scripture: laid downe as Conclusions in the Articles of our Faith, commonly called the Apostles Creed' Lond. fol. 1635, is in the library, but bears no evidence as to who gave it to the College.

¹ The apostle of the north. His bequest to the College is (Collingwood's *Life of Gilpin*, p. 298) 'all such bookes as shall have written upon the first leafe Bernardus Gilpin Reginensi Collegio D.D. and all such bookes as have written upon the first leafe Johannes Newton Reginensi Collegio D.D. and all the bookes that Hewghe Broughton hath of mine, that is to say Eusebius Græcè in twoe volumes and Josephus Græcè in one volume, with certayne other little bookes; I trust he will withholde none of them'. Mr. Collingwood says that of the books bequeathed Reuchlin's *Dictionarium Hebraicum* and Galatinus contra Judæos are still at Queen's College. There is a copy of P. Galatinus de Arcanis Catholicæ Veritatis Libri XII quibus pleraque Religionis Christianæ capita contra Judæos . . . confirmare et illustrare conatus est. Francofurti 1602 fol. in the library, but no evidence how it came to the College. It has Edward Gwynn stamped on the outer cover. There is also a copy of Reuchlin de Rudimentis Hebraicis, on the last page of which (the volume reads from end to beginning) is inscribed Johēs Newtō. Johannes Newton regienensis Colligij quondam socius hunc librū librariæ eiusdem Colligij Dono dedit, *Dictionariū Hebraicum Reuchlini*; and on the first page Johēs Newtō Reginēsi Collegio DD. Newton's name occurs in the list of fellows elected between 1504 and 1516, for which years no Long Rolls have come down to us. He is still a fellow in the Long Rolls of 1516–17, 1518–19, 1521–2, 1524–5, and disappears before 1531–2, which is the date of the next surviving Long Roll. He proceeded B.A. 18 Jan. 1508–9, M.A. 2 July 1512, B.D. 2 April 1522. He would have left College before Gilpin entered in 1533. Hugh Broughton is doubtless the Welsh scholar whom Gilpin met on the road to Oxford, whom he educated at Houghton le Spring 'where he profited exceedingly both in Greeke and Hebrew', and who went to Cambridge. Though he is probably the benefactor mentioned above (p. 269), neither the Greek Eusebius nor the Greek Josephus is in the library at present. For another of Gilpin's books see p. 262.

² Incorp. B.D. 1615 (Al. Ox.).

³ He had a younger brother Charles, of Queen's, entered as Upper Commoner 23 March 1652–3, matric. 24 June 1653.

⁴ Neither in Entrance Book nor Matriculation Register, perhaps the Sir Rice Griffin who is thought by Foster (Al. Ox.) to have been father of the Edward Griffin (afterwards knighted) who entered Queen's in 1616, aged 11.

⁵ See i. 210, 211, 238. A copy of the 1558 Basle edition of Eusebius's *Chronica* has affixed to the title-page a label on which is printed 'Liber Collegii Reginæ ex dono Reverendissimi D. Edmundi Grindalli Archiep. Cantuar.'

⁶ B.A. 20 Nov. 1627. See i. 270 and n. 1 there.

⁷ Matric. 18 March 1679–80, aged 15; B.A. 16 Oct. 1683; M.A. 25 June 1686. He was son of Nicholas Hele, D.M., died in Oxford 9 Oct. 1686, and was

presentatus est pro more habendae in augmentum bibliothecae
dedit £5.

Will. Herbert,¹ olim commens.—Camden's Brittain.

Hieronimus Hecksteter,² soc. 1630.

Tho. Hide,³ A.M.—Ulugh Beigh (?).

Joh. Hill,⁴ coq' superior.

Fol. 88

Hen. Higford,⁵ commensal' vice refectionis in aula die presentationis
ad gradum bac. habendae d. d. £5 in usum biblioth. term. Pasc.
1683.

Will. Hinmarsh.⁶

Tim. Halton,⁷ soc. 1673, el. prepos. 7 Ap. 1677.

Will. Holcott,⁸ arm.

Hen. Higford,⁹ filius 5^a Joh. Higford de Dixon co. Gloc. arm. vice
refectionis &c. 1683.

Mos. Hodghes,¹⁰ de Sulgrave co. Northton vice refectionis &c. £5, 1683.

Fr. Holioke,¹¹ commens' 1610.

buried in the north chancel aisle of St. Peter's in the East Church. His will was
proved at Oxford 28 Jan. 1687.

¹ There were two of this name who matriculated respectively 17 Feb. 1586–7
and 2 July 1608, both from Montgomery. The latter was twin brother to Edward,
who entered the same day and was afterwards attorney-general and lord keeper to
Charles II when in exile and died in Paris 1657. The College has six editions of
Camden's Britannia. In none of them is there any evidence of its having been given
by W. Herbert.

² See i. 220, n. 2.

³ See ii. 55 and n. 4 there. The library has a copy of *Tabulae Long. et Lat.
Stellarum fixarum ex observatione Ulugh Beighi Tamerlanis Magni nepotis. . . .
Ex tribus invicem collatis MSS Persicis jam pridem luci et Latio donavit Thomas
Hyde A.M. e coll. Reginae Oxon. Oxonii 1665, 4°*. It is inscribed *Lib. Tho. Barlow
è Coll. Reg. Oxon ex dono authoris MDCLXV*.

⁴ See above, p. 258. The College copy of the Geneva Bible is a folio published
by Christopher Barker 1578. On the title-page partly obliterated is Edward
Swadlinge de Keningeton in the county of Dorset.

⁵ Matric. 18 July 1679, B.A. 1683, M.A. 1686.

⁶ Not in Entrance Book or Matriculation Register.

⁷ See ii, pp. 83 sqq. The *Liber Albus Benefactorum* has: 'Timotheus Halton
S.T.P. Collegii Praepositus selectissimos libros ex ampliori suo Musaeo extractos
Barlovii et Williamsoni munificentiae vivus addidit, plurimosque alios moriens
legavit.'

⁸ Not in Entrance Book or Matriculation Register.

⁹ Repeated from above. Foster (Al. Ox.) says he is of Aldeston, co. Gloucester.
Dexton is near Aldeston.

¹⁰ Or Hodges, matriculated from Magdalen Hall 28 March 1679, B.A. from
Queen's 1682.

¹¹ The Lexicographer. See i. 216. Wood says he was of Queen's in 1582. The

Will. Hutchinson,¹ ling. gr. plect'.

Ric. Knight,² arm. sup. ord. com. 1658.

Will. Knott,³ soc.

Chr. Johnsson,⁴ e coll. Reg' Cant', S.T.D., quondam ex hoc nostro collegio & A.M. huius Universitatis—Greg. Astron'.

Ger. Langbaine,⁵ el. prepos. Mar. 1645.

Jo. Langhorne,⁶ soc. 1631.

Tho. Lancaster,⁷ soc. 1639.

Mich. Laurinus Elbinga,⁸ Borussus nobilis patricius 1633.

Jo. Lloyd,⁹ MS. Horatii.

Tho. Lough,¹⁰ soc. S.T.B. 1644, ob. 1666.

Tho. Lamplugh,¹¹ S.T.D. ep. Exon'.

Tho. Lamplugh,¹² ejusdem fil. dedit vice refectionis £10.

Hen. Lawson,¹³ A.M., ob. 1625.

Ric. Lowther,¹⁴ fil. alter Jo. L. de Lowther co. Westm. baronetti.

dedication to his Dictionary is dated 1612. The (1626) copy in the library was not given by him. His life is in Ath. iii. 346 and D.N.B.

¹ From 1562 onwards there are occasional payments in the Long Rolls to readers in Greek, who are not always fellows. I do not find Hutchinson's name among them. There is a William Hutchinson who did clerical duty at Childrey in 1558 and 1559.

² Matriculated 10 March 1656-7, having entered as upper commoner on the previous 17th Jan. He was of Chawton, Hants, was knighted and M.P. for Lymington 1678.

³ He was one of the fellows elected between 1504 and 1516. He was afterwards vicar of Bramley.

⁴ Matriculated from New Inn Hall 3 July 1676, entered Queen's as batler 18 Nov. 1676, whence he proceeded B.A. 1680. He was incorporated at Cambridge 1691, and proceeded M.A. from King's College in the same year. He was incorporated at Oxford 1692, and proceeded D.D. 1701. Gregory's Astronomy is in the library both in Latin and in English. The Latin copy in folio contains no evidence of a donor. The English copy in 2 vols. 8vo is inscribed in each volume 'Hunc Librum Societati Taberdariorum D.D. Franciscus Godolphin hujus Coll. Sup' Ord' Commensalis, 1726'.

⁵ See ii. 2.

⁶ Elected fellow 1613, rector of Niton 1636.

⁷ Elected fellow 1617, vicar of Milford 1639.

⁸ I can find nothing about him.

⁹ For the tenth-century MS. of Horace given by Lloyd see above, p. 263.

¹⁰ Elected fellow 1626, B.D. 1632, vicar of Bramley 1646. See ii. 303.

¹¹ See i. 266, 267.

¹² See ii. 118; B.A. 23 Jan. 1682-3.

¹³ Matric. 7 June 1616, elected taberdar 26 Oct. 1620, M.A. 5 July 1624; did not live to be elected fellow.

¹⁴ Subscribed 7 Nov. 1655; entered June 2 as Upper Commoner. He was second son of Sir John Lowther, 1st Bart., b. 1638, student of Inner Temple 1655, M.P. for Appleby 1689-90, and ancestor of James, created Earl of Lonsdale 1784. (Flemings in Oxford, i. 488, n. 9.)

Ric. Maior,¹ commens' 1619.

Tho. Mansfeld,² A.M. olim commens.

Hen. Mason,³ pastor eccl' Andr' Undershaft.

Joh. Marsham,⁴ sup. com. fil. unigen. Jo. M. de Cuxton co. Kent arm.
1655.

Guil' Mitchell,⁵ soc. 1600.

— **Morland**.⁶

Tho. Mille,⁷ arm.

Fr. Milles.⁸

Anth. Mithwine,⁹ commens. A.M.

Ric. Mulcaster.¹⁰

Tanfield Mulso,¹¹ sup. com.

Marg' Novocastrensis Marchionissa,¹² donavit 10 Aug. 1655 'Her
philosophicall & physical opinions'.

Ric. Nevill,¹³ com. A.B.

Jo. Newton,¹⁴ quondam soc.

Teob. Nicholas.¹⁵

Tho. Pile,¹⁶ sup. com. 1656.

Nich. Pitt,¹⁷ sup. com.

¹ Entered Term Mag. Vac. (Long Vacation) 1621; did not matriculate.

² Not in Entrance Book or in Matriculation Register.

³ Matric. from Brasenose 1593, chaplain of Corpus 1602, rector of St. Andrew's Undershaft, 1613, canon of St. Paul's.

⁴ Subscribed 7 Nov. 1653, afterwards 2nd baronet.

⁵ Or Mytchell, or Michell, fellow 1588, administration granted at Oxford 22 Nov. 1599.

⁶ Probably Antony, fellow 1579.

⁷ Matric. 8 Dec. 1620, of Sussex.

⁸ Not in Entrance Book or Matriculation Register.

⁹ Or Methwin, matric. 15 May 1618, M.A. 5 July 1624.

¹⁰ Head Master of Merchant Taylors' School 1581-6, high master of St. Paul's School 1596-1608, a Cumberland man, not of Queen's.

¹¹ Matric. 15 June 1657, of Thingdon, Northants, Danfield Mulsoe in Entrance Book, where Upper Commoner 27 May.

¹² Afterwards duchess, in D.N.B., s.v. 'Cavendish'.

¹³ Matriculated 9 Apr. 1624, afterwards fellow of Merton.

¹⁴ Matriculated 6 Feb. 1634-5, B.A. All Souls 30 June 1638, in list of fellows of All Souls put in by visitors 1641, not fellow of Queen's; but perhaps the reference is to John Newton, fellow between 1504 and 1516, mentioned in Bernard Gilpin's benefaction, above n. 1, p. 271.

¹⁵ Not in Entrance Book or Matriculation Register.

¹⁶ Or Pyle, entered as Upper Commoner 15 April 1656, perhaps son of Thomas, of Wilts., who matriculated 3 June 1608, or of William his brother, who entered the same day.

¹⁷ Entered Term Mag. Vac. 1647 as commoner. He was afterwards upper commoner, but did not matriculate.

Geo.¹ Pitt,¹ sup. com. de Harrow co. Midd. 1660.

Edv. Pocock,² S.T.P.

Chr. Potter,³ prepos. 1634, ob. 3 Mart. 1645.

Griffinus Powell.⁴

Sam. Pride,⁵ sup. com. 1654.

Pet. Pryaulx,⁶ Sarniensis, sup. com. 1659.

Ric. Raynsford,⁷ sup. com.

Jo. Raynolds,⁸ S.T.D. commens.

Jac. Renney,⁹ bibliopol. Lond. 1602.

Ascanius Renialmes,¹⁰ bibliopol.

Jo. Riddesdale,¹¹ presb. Roff. 1575.

Guil. Riddell,¹² commens. 1608.

Geo. Riddell,¹³ LL.B. 1630.

Fol. 89

Hen. Robinson,¹⁴ prepos. 1597.

Bern. Robinson,¹⁵ soc. 1590, ob. circ. 1630—filium habuit Humphredum bibliopolam Lond. 1654.

Guil. Richardson,¹⁶ soc. 1616.

Tho. Richardson,¹⁷ soc. 1618.

Car. Robson,¹⁸ soc. 1629.

Jac. Rowlandson,¹⁹ S.T.B. olim soc. 1630.

¹ Entered Ter. Mic. Oct. 26, 1658, as Upper Commoner.

² Laudian Professor of Arabic, Regius Professor of Hebrew, not a Queen's man.

³ See i. 245. For his benefaction and instructions see ii. 258.

⁴ There was a Richard Powell who entered as Upper Commoner 22 May 1678, who did not matriculate. His father's name may have been Griffin.

⁵ Matriculated 9 Dec. 1653.

⁶ Or Priaulx, a Guernseyman, matriculated 28 June 1659.

⁷ Matriculated 15 June 1657, of Dallington, M.P. for Northampton 1685. Son of lord chief justice; see Flemings in Oxford, i. 228, n. 3.

⁸ See i. 220, 221.

⁹ The College bought of him a bible to give to Anne, queen of James I. See i. 232.

¹⁰ I can find nothing about him.

¹¹ John Riddesdale held the fifth prebendal stall in Rochester Cathedral from 1558 probably till 1575 or 1576.

¹² Possibly the man who matriculated 11 Oct. 1622.

¹³ Entered Ter. Mag. Vac. 1627, matriculated 22 Oct. 1628, B.C.L. 1630, D.C.L. 1635, chancellor of York.

¹⁴ See i. 209, bishop of Carlisle 1598.

¹⁵ See i. 217. For Humphrey see Flemings in Oxford, i. 553.

¹⁶ Elected fellow 1608, vicar of Brough 1623.

¹⁷ Elected fellow 1617, vicar of Newbold Pacy 1624.

¹⁸ Elected fellow 1620. See i. 236.

¹⁹ Elected fellow 1605, B.D. 1614, canon of Windsor 1638.

Ric. Ryves,¹ *commens' vice refectionis dedit £5, 1683.*

Ranulph' Sanderson,² *soc.*

Gul. Scott,³ *gen.*

Jo. Sewell,⁴ *soc. 1610.*

Jo. Shaw,⁵ *alumnus, ob. 1617.*

Tim. Halton,⁶ *soc. 1673.*

Joh. Mill,⁷ *soc. 1673.*

Edm. Shephard,⁸ *soc. ob. 1624.*

Geo. Smyth,⁹ *sup. com. 1649.*

Rob. Southwell,¹⁰ *Hibernicus, sup. com. A.B. 1656.*

Jos. Spinal,¹¹ *commens' vice refectionis dedit £5, 1683.*

Ric. Stevinton,¹² *arm. Salop. sup. com.*

Sam. Stone,¹³ *de Barwick, com' Wilt' commens' vice refectionis dedit £5, 1685.*

Jo. Taylor,¹⁴ *A.B. 1630.*

¹ Matric. 5 Dec. 1679, B.A. 1683.

² One of the books presented by him is a huge folio Bible, printed by Robert Barker 1602, inscribed on the title-page 'Julii 3^{io} Ann. Domini 1648 Collegio Reginae Oxon. D.D. Ranulphus Sanderson camerarius'. See i. 266.

³ Elected fellow 1697.

⁴ Elected fellow 1 March 1602-3, vicar of Enham.

⁵ Was this the John Shawe who subscribed 11 Nov. 1614? A 'Shawe' who entered as a batler in Easter Term 1614 is not otherwise mentioned in the Matriculation Register.

⁶ See ii. 63, 71, 75.

⁷ See ii. 51.

⁸ Elected taberdar 2 July 1615, fellow 26 October 1620. Probably the 'Edmund, Minister, Master of Arts, and Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, buried at Meysey Hampton, Gloucestershire, 4 Nov. 1625'. (Notes and Queries, 11 S., iii. 149.)

⁹ Or Smith, entered as commoner Christmas Term 1646-7, matric. 7 March, aged 17, of Nibley, son of John. He was afterwards Upper Commoner. B.A. 16 Dec. 1650, incorporated at Cambridge 1652, was D.Med. of Padua 24 March 1657-8, and incorporated as such at Oxford as Smyth 21 May 1661.

¹⁰ Entered as Upper Commoner 28 Dec. 1652, matriculated 24 June 1653, son and heir of Robert, of Kingsale, Ireland, clerk of the privy council 1664, knighted 21 Dec. 1665, envoy extraordinary to Portugal, Flanders and the elector of Brandenburg, secretary of state for Ireland and P.C. 1690, president of Royal Society five times. See ii. 54 and D.N.B.

¹¹ Or Spinall, entered as commoner 8 July, matric. 18 July 1679, B.A. 2 May 1683, M.A. 27 Mar. 1686.

¹² Entered as Upper Commoner 12 Feb., matric. 17 March 1653-4.

¹³ Entered as commoner 4 Nov., matric. 3 Nov. 1681, B.A. 3 July 1685. He succeeded his father of the same name as rector of Berwick St. Leonard's, Wilts., in 1699.

¹⁴ John Taylor, B.A. 20 May 1628. He gave the College Questiones Buridani morales, 1489, printed by Wolfgang Hopyl. See Flemings in Oxford, i. 326, n. 2.

Geo. Thomason,¹ Lond' eommens.

Albericus Thompson,² soc.

Tho. Todhunter,³ soc. 1602.

Joh. Trevanion,⁴ sup. com. 1657.

Joh. Tufton,⁵ fil. 2^{ds} Joh. com. Thaneti.

Ant. Tonstal,⁶ A.M. soc.

Gualt' Vaughan,⁷ arm. Wilt. 1602.

Tho. Vicars,⁸ soc. 1602.

Will. Vuedall,⁹ arm. Hant. sup. com. 1662.

Jac. Tyrrel,¹⁰ A.M.

Jo. Warner,¹¹ sup. com.

Joh. Watkins,¹² sup. com. 1650.

Geo. Maund,¹³ gen. Carl. 16. 4 (*sic*).

Hen. Wheeler,¹⁴ commens. in Hispanian profecturus testamentum condidit circ. 1635 & dedit £100. Paulo post a sicariis transfossus

¹ Subscribed 7 Nov. 1655, B.A. 20 Jan. 1658–9, created M.A. 12 Sept. 1661, canon of Lincoln 1663–1722, not in Entrance Book.

² Avery, fellow 1617.

³ Fellow 1595.

⁴ Entered as Upper Commoner 4 Dec. 1656.

⁵ Entered as Fellow Commoner 2 Aug. 1654; does not seem to have matriculated; afterwards 4th earl of Thanet; perhaps Williamson's pupil (ii. 44).

⁶ Fellow 1630, 'mortuus dum socius' 13 Jan. 1687.

⁷ There is no Vaughan either in the Entrance Book or in the Matriculation Register as from Queen's between 1598–9 and 1608. In the former year the Vaughan who entered Ter. Nat. was matriculated 2 March as Carolus Vaughan, Wilshire, armigeri filius, ætatis 15, and was admitted B.A. arm. f. n. m. 20 Oct. 1601. He was a student of the Inner Temple in 1602, as son and heir of Walter, of Falladown, Wilts., esq. In Register H, p. 9, among the givers of plate is 'Mr. Charles Vaughan (Wiltoniensis) A.B. son & heire to Sr Walter Vaughan, gave a silver Bowle'. A Walter Vaughan was knighted in July 1603 (Metcalf's Knights, p. 144), and Sir Walter Vaughan was deputy lieutenant for the county of Wilts. in 1612 (Hoare's Wiltshire, Salisbury, i. 324). Perhaps Charles had a younger brother Walter who became a member of the College, though not in Entrance Book or Matriculation Register; or the father may have given to the library on behalf of Charles.

⁸ Thomas Vicars did not enter the College till 1607 and was not fellow till 1616 (see i. 235). John Vicars 'Rabshakeh Vicars' (see i. 212), who is said by Wood to have been at Queen's, was born 1582 and may be the person here mentioned if the date is right, though he does not seem to have been a fellow.

⁹ William Vuedale or Uvedale entered as Upper Commoner 2 July and matriculated 31 July 1658 as equitis fil. nat. max. He did not take a degree.

¹⁰ Created M.A. 1663, the historian for whom see Hearne, and Wood's *Athenæ*, and above, ii. 56.

¹¹ Matric. 6 Aug. 1658.

¹² Matriculated as equitis aurati filius maximus 14 June 1649.

¹³ I can find nothing about him.

¹⁴ Henry Wheeler entered Ter. Mic. 1631, matric. 4 Nov. aged 17, son of Nicholas, of London, gent. student of Middle Temple 1633.

interiit. Haeres ejus—Wheeler de Chanel Row, Westminster legatum solvere recusavit.

Will. Walter,¹ sup. com. fil. primogenitus Gul. W. de Saresdon co. Ox. baronetti 1655.

Tho. Wilbram,² gen. Cestr'.

Will. Wildgoose,³ bibliopegus Oxon'.

Andr' Welpdales,⁴ soc.

Ric. Williams,⁵ gen. 1597.

Jo. Williamson,⁶ soc. 1628.

Hen. Williams,⁷ baronett 1652.

Jo. Wardell,⁸ de Burgh super Stainm'.

Tho. Wethereld,⁹ S.T.B., soc. ob. 1636.

Steph. Weelks,¹⁰ commens' vice refectionis dedit £5, 1684.

Tho. Wilson,¹¹ sacellanus.

Gul. Wilson,¹² S.T.D. commens' 1624.

Rowl. Wilson,¹³ 1631.

Rol. Wilson, (predicti pater) de Merton co. Surrey & civ' Lond', Westmorlandia oriundus, filio quem unicum habuit superstes, ob. 1654.

Jos. Williamson,¹⁴ eq. aurat.

Fr. Young,¹⁵ Wilt' 1648.

In the early part of Charles II's reign the library was celebrated for the possession of a book containing the Devil's Hand. The book is a small quarto, 'Introductio in Chaldaicam linguam, Syriacam atque Armenicam, et decem alias linguas, Characterum differentium Alphabeti, circiter quadraginta, et eorundem inuicem conformatio, Mystica et Caba-

¹ Entered 29 Aug. as Upper Commoner, matric. 2 Oct. 1652, afterwards baronet.

² Matric. 30 Oct. 1607.

³ s. Miles of Oxford, matric. as privilegiatus 26 Oct. 1677, aged 20.

⁴ Or Whelpdall, fellow 1651.

⁵ Not in Entrance Book or Matriculation Register.

⁶ John, fellow 1616, vicar of Sparsholt 1626.

⁷ Matriculated 14 Nov. 1651, 3rd baronet.

⁸ Should be 'subtus Stainmore', not in Entrance Book or Matriculation Register.

⁹ Fellow 1627.

¹⁰ Matriculated 2 July 1680, B.A. 1684.

¹¹ Matriculated 17 Nov. 1581, B.A. 1583-4, M.A. 1586.

¹² There was a Wilson, who entered as a batler Ter. Natal 1617-18, but he could hardly have been a S.T.D. in 1624; and there is a William Wilson who matriculated as a commoner 3 May 1594 and was fellow 1601-5, but there is no evidence that he became D.D.

¹³ Entered Ter. Nat. 1629-30, but did not matriculate.

¹⁴ See ii. 43-50.

¹⁵ Matriculated 12 Nov. 1641. Answered the Visitors 'I may not safly submit to the power of Parliament in this visitation, without further conviction'.

listica quamplurima scitu digna, Et descriptio ac simulachrum Phagoti Afranij. Theseo Ambrosio ex Comitibus Albonesii. I. V. Doct. Papien. Canonico Regulari Lateranensi, ac Sancti Petri in Coelo Aureo Papiæ Praeposito, Authore, M.D.XXXIX.' On the verso of fol. 212 is printed 'Ludouici Spoletani preceptum siue (vt vulgo dicitur) coniuratio, cum subscripta Demonis responsione'. The conjuration in Italian is followed in Latin by the narrative of the writing by the 'Magus's' pen of seven lines of characters reproduced at the bottom of the page, presumed to be the writing of the devil. No attempt is made to interpret them. The page (from a Bodleian copy of the book) is reproduced by Andrew Clark in his edition of A. Wood's Life and Times, i (O. H. S. xix), opposite page 498, on the occasion of its inspection by the king and queen, and the duke and duchess of York on Michaelmas Day, 1663. In the notes he gives several other references. The book is still in the library. The page with the Devil's hand has been disfigured by repeated inspection, and mended; but the characters have not been affected.

The most important benefactions to the library subsequent to Mason's bequest were

(1) A considerable collection of books connected with the history of universities by Robert Laing, otherwise Cuthbert Shields, fellow of Corpus Christi College from 1868 to 1908.

(2) A library of about 8,000 volumes bequeathed to the College in 1909 by William Richard Morfill, sometime Professor of Russian in the University. Of these about 4,500 were connected with the languages and history of the peoples comprised in the Russian Empire, Poland, and Bohemia. 'It is particularly rich in dictionaries and grammars of the various Slavonic languages' and is almost complete for the nineteenth century in Russian, Polish, and Czech philological journals and Russian historical journals. 'It is also rich in works in Russian on Russian history, in Non-Russian languages of the former Russian Empire, e.g. Lithuanian and Georgian.' 'The works in and about Czech and on Bohemian history are very numerous.' 'It contains most of the Russian and Polish classics.' 'The old Bulgarian (or Church Slavonic) is also well represented.' The quotations are from a letter to the librarian from Professor Nevill Forbes.

Professor Morfill desired that his collection of books should be kept together. To effect this the College caused to be constructed a row of double back-to-back dwarf book-cases running down the centre of the upper library. The row of arches running down the centre of the lower library was strengthened with girders, to bear the weight of the books and cases.

(3) A valuable collection of about 1,000 volumes on matters connected with the study of Dante bequeathed in 1916 by Dr. Edward

Moore, formerly Fellow of the College, Principal of St. Edmund Hall, and Canon of Canterbury.

The following account of the Collection I owe to my colleague Mr. Edward Armstrong. It was written by Dr. Paget Toynbee, Dr. Moore's literary executor.

Dr. Moore's Dante Collection contains, besides a good assortment of the most important modern commentaries and texts, a fairly complete collection of the earliest commentaries on the *Divina Commedia* (some of them now unobtainable), including a large paper copy of the Vernon-Lacaita edition of the Latin commentary of Benvenuto da Imola. A feature of the Collection is the large number of separate articles by modern scholars, for the most part offprints presented by the authors.

Among its chief treasures may be mentioned a copy of the excessively rare Lyons counterfeit of the first (1502) Aldine edition of the *Divina Commedia*; a copy, believed to be unique, of the 1564 Venice edition published by the Fratelli Sessa (the first with the portrait of Dante 'col gran naso'), which has a portrait of Petrarch (or Boccaccio) on the title-page instead of that of Dante; a copy of the first English translation (1782) of the *Inferno* (anon., but by Charles Rogers, very rare); and copies of the Vernon Dante (3 vols. fol.), of the Vernon-Panizzi reprint of the first four editions of the *Commedia*, and of the privately printed Ashendene Dante (containing the whole works); and lastly, a series of photographic reproductions and facsimiles of MS. texts, including the Vatican, S. Pantaleo, Marcian, and Laurentian MSS. of the *Epistolae*, the Vatican MS. of the *De Monarchia*, and the Grenoble and Trivulzian MSS. of the *De Vulgari Eloquentia*.

APPENDIX J

LISTS OF PROVOSTS AND FELLOWS

NOTE

The date is given of the Long Roll (L. R.) or Register in which the earliest mention of the person or date of election is found in chronological order. The Registers are G, H, Halton's Register, K, L. E. B. stands for the Entrance Book. As to all these see Appendix A, i. 278-80. The indented names are those which have not sufficiently vindicated their claims to be included in the list.

PROVOSTS

a. Nominated by the Founder

1. 1340-1. Retteford, Richard de.¹

b. Elected under the Founder's Statutes

Before

2. 1347. Eglesfield, Robert de.²
3. 1349. Muskham, William de.³
4. 1350. Hotham, John de.⁴
5. 1361. Whitfeild, Henry.⁵
6. 1377. Carlisle, Thomas de.⁶
[Frank, William.⁷]
7. 1404. Whelpdale, Roger.⁸
Bishop of Carlisle 1420.
8. 1420. Bell, Walter.⁹
9. 1426. Byres, Roland.¹⁰

¹ i. 89, 96, 97, 100, 101, 294.

² For the Founder's provostship see i. 11, 90, 98, 332, 333, 334-8, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345.

³ i. 8, 10, 20, 26, 64, 67, 69, 81, 98, 120, 166, 335.

⁴ i. 98, 101, 102, 104, 120, 121, 292.

⁵ i. 74, 79, 104, 106, 110, 111, 113, 120, 128, 301, 330.

⁶ i. 46, 78, 108-10, 116, 120, 124, 130.

⁷ i. 106, 126, 128. An anti-provost, elected by the west-country men in opposition to Carlisle.

⁸ i. 19, 72, 75, 79, 117, 120, 133, 136, 146, 159, 290, 291.

⁹ i. 137, 138, 158, 161, 162.

¹⁰ i. 138, 139, 143, 158.

10. 1432. **Eglesfield, Thomas.**¹
11. 1440. **Spenser, William.**²
12. 1460. **Pereson, John.**³
13. 1482-3. **Bost, Henry.**⁴
Provost of Eton 1477-8—1502-3.
14. 1487. **Langton, Thomas.**⁵
Bishop of St. David's 1488, Salisbury 1484-5, and Winchester 1493.
15. 1496. **Bainbrigg, Christopher.**⁶
Bishop of Durham, archbishop of York, cardinal.
16. 1508. **Rigg, Edward.**⁷
17. 1514-5. **Pantre, John.**⁸
18. 1540-1. **Denyse, William.**⁹
19. 1559. **Hodgson, Hugh.**¹⁰
20. 1561. **Francis, Thomas.**¹¹
Regius Professor of Medicine 1554-74
21. 1563. **Shaw, Lancelot.**¹²
Vicar of Brough.
22. 1565. **Scot, Alan.**¹³
Vicar of Edenhall.
23. 1575. **Bousfield, Bartholomew.**¹⁴
24. 1581. **Robinson, Henry.**¹⁵
Bishop of Carlisle 1598-1616.
25. 1598-9. **Airay, Henry.**¹⁶
Vice-Chancellor 1606.
26. 1616. **Potter, Barnabas.**¹⁷
Bishop of Carlisle 1628-41.
27. 1626. **Potter, Christopher.**¹⁸
Dean of Worcester 1635.

¹ i. 140, 143, 158, 172, 311-13, 320.² i. 133, 144, 146, 158.³ i. 144-6, 148, 149, 158 ; ii. 139.⁴ i. 139, 145-7, 149-51, 153, 158.⁵ i. 148, 149, 151-6, 166, 167.⁶ i. 151, 152, 154-7, 160, 163, 168 ; ii. 177.⁷ i. 146, 155, 158, 163-5, 170, 202 ; ii. 139.⁸ i. 158, 165, 170, 174, 202, 284, 291 ; ii. 139.⁹ i. 173-7, 182, 185.¹⁰ i. 173, 185, 186.¹¹ i. 186-9, 194, 285.¹² i. 188, 190, 195, 278, 290.¹³ i. 195, 196, 278, 291.¹⁴ i. 194, 196, 197, 209, 290.¹⁵ i. 196, 197, 199, 206, 209, 211, 212, 214-16, 221-6, 279, 281 ; ii. 148.¹⁶ i. 139, 159, 208, 221-3, 225, 226, 230-4, 242, 287, 290.¹⁷ i. 222, 242, 244-6, 315 ; ii. 76, 78.¹⁸ i. 224, 231, 234, 244-50, 252-4, 256, 257, 259, 282, 289, 291, 294, 301 ; ii. 1, 32.

28. 1645-6. **Langbaine, Gerard.**¹
Keeper of the Archives 1644-58.
29. 1657-8. **Barlow, Thomas.**²
Bodleian Librarian 1652-60, Margaret professor of Divinity
1660-75, bishop of Lincoln 1675-91.
30. 1677. **Halton, Timothy.**³
Archdeacon of Brecknock 1672 and of Oxford 1675, rector
of Weyhill and of Charlton-on-Otmoor, Vice-Chancellor
1679-81 and 1685.
31. 1704. **Lancaster, William.**⁴
Rector of St. Martin's in the Fields 1694, archdeacon of
Middlesex 1705, Vice-Chancellor 1706-9.
32. 1716-7. **Gibson, John.**⁵
Canon of Lincoln 1719, and of Peterborough 1727, rector
of South Weston, of Farthingston 1720 and of Lower
Isham 1721.
33. 1730. **Smith, Joseph.**⁶
Rector of Enham, Vicar of Upton Grey, rector of St. Dionis,
Lime Street, Curate of Paddington, prebendary of Lincoln
and of St. Paul's.
34. 1756. **Browne, Joseph.**⁷
Sedleian Reader in Natural Philosophy 1741, canon of
Hereford 1752-4, rector of Bramshott 1746-58, Vice-
Chancellor 1759-64.
35. 1767. **Fothergill, Thomas.**⁸
Vice-Chancellor 1772-5.
36. 1796. **Collinson, Septimus.**⁹
Rector of Dowlish Wake and West Dowlish 1778, and of
Holwell 1794. Margaret professor of Divinity and canon
of Worcester 1798.

¹ i. 174, 188, 222, 242, 279, 291; ii. 1-4, 6, 15, 16, 23, 25-8, 31, 33, 40, 44, 52, 134. See also Flemings in Oxford, i. 268, n. 4, and *passim*.

² i. 266, 280; ii. 2, 29, 33, 35, 36, 38, 40, 46, 48, 50, 54, 57-9, 63, 64, 69, 72. See also Flemings in Oxford, i. 197, n. 4, and *passim*.

³ i. 299; ii. 48, 50, 63, 66, 69-76, 78, 80, 81, 83, 90, 91, 114, 133. See also Flemings in Oxford, i. 104, n. 1, and *passim*.

⁴ i. 243, 299; ii. 39, 66-8, 76, 78-84, 91, 95. See also Flemings in Oxford, i. 244, n. 3, and *passim*.

⁵ i. 279; ii. 68, 83-7, 89, 91, 92, 103, 120.

⁶ i. 295, 299; ii. 38, 70, 77, 82, 89, 90, 92-4, 96-9, 102-5, 107, 109-11, 113, 120, 126-8, 136, 148, 203-10, 214, 216, 217, 231.

⁷ i. 282; ii. 112, 131-3, 136, 138, 144.

⁸ i. 6, 13, 299, 302, 312, 317, 320; ii. 144, 145, 153, 164. Letters of Radcliffe and James, xxx.

37. 1827. **Fox, John.**¹

38. 1855. **Thomson, William.**²

Rector of All Souls, Marylebone 1854, preacher at Lincoln's Inn 1858, bishop of Gloucester and Bristol 1861, archbishop of York 1863.

c. Elected under the Ordinance of 1858

39. 1862. **Jackson, William.**³

Rector of Lowther 1828, chancellor of Carlisle 1846 to 1855, chancellor and canon of Carlisle 1856 to 1862.

40. 1878. **Magrath, John Richard.**⁴

Vice-Chancellor 1894-8.

FELLOWS

Old Foundation

*a. Nominated by the Founder in his Statutes*⁵

1340-1. **Cundale, Willielmus de,**⁶ from University College.
Long Roll 1348.

Hawkesworth, Willielmus de,⁷ from Oriel College.
Long Roll 1348. Provost of Oriel 1348.

Polmorua, Willielmus de,⁸ from Exeter College.
Long Roll 1348. Rector of Exeter 1336-7.

Colyngnam, Willielmus de,⁹ from Merton College.
Long Roll 1348.

Trumshagh, Thomas de.¹⁰

Dumbelton, Johannes de,¹¹ from Merton College.
D. N. B.

Reynham, Willielmus de,¹² from Merton College.

Hardley, Robertus de,¹³ from Merton College.

Heghtelburie, Willielmus de,¹⁴ from Merton College.
D. N. B.

¹ ii. 149, 153, 154, 157, 162, 166.

² i. 152, 282; ii. 164, 168, 175-9, 181, 186.

³ ii. 180, 186, 192, 193.

⁴ ii. 193, 197, 199, 203.

⁵ i. 89.

⁶ i. 89-98, 333, 334-8, 340, 342.

⁷ i. 12, 87, 90, 91, 94, 95, 98, 121, 301, 333, 334-8, 343.

⁸ i. 87, 90, 91, 95, 98, 121, 333, 334-8, 340.

⁹ i. 87, 90, 91, 97, 98, 333, 334-8, 340, 342.

¹⁰ i. 87, 97.

¹¹ i. 87, 91, 92, 97.

¹² i. 87, 91, 97.

¹³ i. 87, 91, 97.

¹⁴ Or Heytesbury, i. 70, 89, 91, 92, 97, 121.

Stretton, Reginaldus de.¹

Wantyngg, Willielmus de,² from Merton College.

Molyngton, Hugo de.³

b. Elected under the Founder's Statutes

1350. **Pothow, Adam de.⁴**
Long Roll 1350-1.
1349. **Muskham, William de.⁵**
Mauchael, Walter de.⁶
de Burgo, John.⁷
1350. **Daunay, Roger.⁸**
In E. B. 'Sannay'. Long Roll 1350-1.
1350. **Hotham, John de.⁹**
Long Roll 1350-1, &c. Provost 1350.
1350. **Aston, Nicholas de.¹⁰**
From Oriel College. Long Roll 1350-1, &c.
1350. **Elstanwyke, Amandus Frankys or Frankyesh de.¹¹**
Long Roll 1350-1, &c.
1353. **de Gelria, Hermannus.¹²**
Long Roll 1353-4.

¹ i. 87, 97.

² i. 87, 91, 97.

³ i. 87, 97.

⁴ i. 121.

⁵ i. 99, 120, 326-8, 334, 335, 340, 341, 343.

⁶ i. 120. He and de Burgo occur under the date 1343 in Mores's 'Catalogus Sociorum' in Gough MS. Oxon. 15, fol. 292 in the Bodleian Library. They are not in the list of Fellows in the Entrance Book, nor is anybody of either of their names mentioned in the earliest College accounts. Thomas Burch or de Burgh is mentioned in two of the earliest Long Rolls, but is in one called 'famulus'. Their inclusion in Mores's 'Catalogus' is probably due to the occurrence among the archives (Mores 170) of the document thus calendared: 'Procuratorium Rob. de Eglesfeld rectoris eccl. de Burgo subtus Staynesmore potestatem dans et mandatum magistris Will. de Cundale, Walt. de Mauchael, & Joh. de Burgo clericis ecclesiam ejusdem parochie de Burgo subtus St. in manus Johannis episcopi Carliolensis resignandi—datum apud Oxon. 8 Jan. 1343.' There is mention in the early Long Rolls of a Peter de Brigge or Brug, who was not a fellow and probably had nothing to do with Brough. Mauchael probably belonged to the family of that name (Machell) settled at Crakenthorpe. Walter Mauchell was lord of Crakenthorpe in 1356 (Cumb. and Westm. Tr., viii. 422).

⁷ i. 120. See preceding note.

⁸ i. 120.

⁹ i. 99, 120.

¹⁰ i. 99, 102, 120, 121.

¹¹ i. 98, 99, 104.

¹² i. 10, 64, 78, 98, 333, 334-8, 345.

1353. Wytfield, Henry.¹
Long Roll 1353-4. Provost 1361, archdeacon of Barnstaple 1380.
1361. Wilton, William.²
L. R. 1360-1.
1361. Hopton, Henry.³
L. R. 1361-2.
1361. Treuelles, William.⁴
L. R. 1361-2.
1367. Carlell, Thomas.⁵
L. R. 1368-9. Provost 1377.
1369. Middelworthy, William.⁶
L. R. 1369, from Canterbury Hall.
1369. Treuisa, John.⁷
L. R. 1369, from Exeter College.
1369. Hereford, Nicholas.⁸
L. R. 1369.
1372. Stokesley, John.⁹
L. R. 1371-2.
1372. Franc, William.¹⁰
L. R. 1371-2.
1373. Blakedon, Robert.¹¹
1375. de Lydeford, Robert.¹²
1378. Hodersale, Robert.¹³
L. R. 1378-9. (This L. R. Mores calls 1377-8.)

¹ i. 10, 64, 67, 70, 98, 102, 120.

² i. 103, 104, 113, 115, 121.

³ i. 77, 101, 103, 104, 113, 115.

⁴ i. 74, 79, 103, 104, 106.

⁵ i. 116, 120.

⁶ i. 70, 76, 106, 109, 111, 113, 115, 123.

⁷ i. 106, 110, 120, 123, 127.

⁸ i. 70, 112, 115, 120-2.

⁹ i. 120. The boys were in 1374-5 given 'j^d pro oblacionibus pro anima Stokeley.

¹⁰ i. 105, 106, 109-11.

¹¹ i. 70, 113. Mores makes him a fellow in this and the following year. He was Thesaurarius but a chaplain, and included the payment of some sums owing to him under the heading 'liberata sociis et soluta pro debitis' in both 1373-4 and 1374-5. He is not called Magister.

¹² Boase (Reg. Ex. Coll. (O.H.S. xxvii), p. 13) makes him to be Fellow of Queen's 24 October, 1375, and to be expelled by the Archbishop of York 1379. His references are Gutch, i. 496, Calendar at end of Statutes, p. 34. These, however, only refer to his expulsion. I can find no authority for the date. He may have been elected fellow by the party who elected Frank provost, but there is no payment to him as fellow in the Long Rolls. A 'Robertus canonicus' pays for his rooms between 1361 and 1375, but he is called 'dominus' and so probably was not a fellow. For Lydeford see i. 105, 106, 110, 111.

¹³ i. 70, 71, 109, 120.

1380. **Alyngton, Robert.**¹
L. R. 1379-80. (This L. R. Mores calls 1378-9.)
1380. **Lokesley, John.**²
L. R. 1379-80 (1378-9, Mores).
1380. **Willesthorp, Matthew.**³
L. R. 1379-80 (1378-9, Mores).
1380. **Brown, Richard.**⁴
L. R. 1379-80 (1378-9, Mores).
1380. **Coryngham, Roger.**⁵
Lib. Obit. 59. L. R. 1379-80 (1378-9, Mores). Benefactor.
1391. **Ullerston, Richard.**⁶
L. R. 1391-2. Prebendary of Salisbury 1416.
1391. **Dyer, William.**⁷
L. R. 1391-2.
1391. **Marschall, John.**⁸
L. R. 1391-2.
1392. **Thornbyrgh, John.**⁹
L. R. 1391-2.
1392. **Scharp, John.**¹⁰
L. R. 1391-2.
1395. **Barton, Thomas.**¹¹
L. R. 1395-6.
1396. **Thornburgh, Roland.**¹²
L. R. 1395-6.
1402. **Romworth, Henry.**¹³
L. R. 1402-3. Princ. Edm. H., rector of Buckingham.
1402. **Holme, Thomas.**¹⁴
L. R. 1402-3.
1402. **Quelpdall, Roger.**¹⁵
L. R. 1402-3. Provost 1404, bishop of Carlisle 1420.
1402. **Wauerton, William.**¹⁶
L. R. 1402-3.

¹ i. 120-1, 123, 124.² i. 79, 81, 120, 123.³ i. 83, 116, 120, 123.⁷ i. 51, 76, 117, 120, 132.⁹ i. 120, 132.¹¹ i. 68, 120, 131, 132.¹³ i. 116, 121, 130-2.¹⁵ i. 116, 117, 120, 130, 132, 133, 159, 291.¹⁶ i. 131-4.² i. 111, 120.⁴ i. 79, 111.⁶ i. 67, 121, 124, 125, 132.⁸ i. 51, 68, 76, 117, 120, 132.¹⁰ i. 68, 81, 121, 123, 124, 130-2.¹² i. 67, 120, 130, 132.¹⁴ i. 77, 79, 83, 120, 132, 135.

1404. Newbygyng, John.¹
L. R. 1403-4.
1404. Brytt, Henry.²
L. R. 1403-4. Henry Byrt is vicar of Sparsholt in 1422-
1407. Penymaister, Richard.³
L. R. 1407-8. Vicar of Burgh under Staynesmore.
1407. Noreis, Thomas.⁴
L. R. 1407-8.
1414. Dubber, Walter.⁵
L. R. 1413-4.
1414. Byres, Roland.⁶
L. R. 1413-4. Provost 1426.
1415. Canaby, John.⁷
L. R. 1415-6.
1416. Dykes, Robert,⁸ from Oriel College.
L. R. 1415-6.
1416. Bell, Walter.⁹
L. R. 1415-6. Provost 1420.
1421. Britby, William (Birkbye, E. B.).
L. R. 1420-1.
1421. Derley, John.¹⁰
L. R. 1420-1. Princ. Edm. H. 1431.
1425. Rouhed, Thomas.¹¹
L. R. 1425-6.
1425. Spenser, John.¹²
L. R. 1425-6.
1427. Collys, William.
L. R. 1427-8.
1427. Spenser, William.¹³
L. R. 1427-8. Provost 1440.
1431. Eglisfeld, Thomas.¹⁴
L. R. 1431-2. Provost 1432.
1431. Fedyr, Robert.¹⁵
L. R. 1431-2.

¹ i. 132, 135.² i. 132, 135.³ i. 132, 133, 135.⁴ i. 132, 133.⁵ i. 22, 67, 141.⁶ i. 22, 85, 133, 138, 141, 158, 323.⁷ Or Canonby, i. 137, 161, 162.⁸ i. 79.⁹ i. 67, 85, 137, 138, 158.¹⁰ i. 137, 138, 140, 158, 161, 162.¹¹ i. 143.¹² i. 76, 140, 144.¹³ i. 76, 143, 144, 158.¹⁴ i. 141-3, 158, 159, 311, 312, 320, 321-5.¹⁵ i. 322, 323.

1431. **Newporte, William.**
L. R. 1431-2.
1433. **Bewly, Robert.¹**
L. R. 1432-3.
1436. **Berwys, James.**
L. R. 1435-6.
1436. **Arlossh, Thomas.**
L. R. 1435-6. His will is in Reg. Aaa, fol. 7.
1437. **Trope, John.**
L. R. 1436-7. D.D. 12 Oct. 1455. Principal of Staple Hall.
1440. **Rouhede, William.**
L. R. 1440-1.
1442. **Scayfe, Henry.²**
L. R. 1442-3. His will is in Reg. Aaa, fol. 80 (Anstey, Mun. Acad. 592-5).
1447. **Mulcastre, John.³**
L. R. 1447-8. D.D. 1457-8.
1447. **Haydok, Gilbert.**
L. R. 1447-8. D.D. 1452.
1448. **Bonefawnt, Thomas.⁴**
L. R. 1447-8. D.D. 1454. Vice-Chancellor 1455, 1458.
Prebendary of Thame, Lincoln diocese.
1449. **Caldebeke, John.⁵**
L. R. 1449-50. D.D. 1462-3. Vice-Chancellor 1464, 1465,
1466. Vicar of Wellington, Somerset.
1451. **Marton, William.**
L. R. 1450-1. M.A. 1449.
1451. **Pereson, John.⁶**
L. R. 1450-1. M.A. 1449. Provost 1460.
1454. **Kyrkland, Hugh.⁷**
L. R. 1453-4.

¹ In the Long Roll for 1432-3 a Rolandus receives a fellow's dividend for 10½ weeks and Sir Robert Beaulieu a payment as 'serviens' for nat., pasch., and St. John's terms, that is for nine months. The next Long Roll is defective in the part in which the payments to fellows falls and that for 1434-5 is missing. In 1435-6 Robert Beaulieu's name as fellow follows William Newport's which in 1432-3 preceded Rolandus's. I infer that Rolandus is a blunder of the scribe's for Robertus and that Bewley was elected fellow towards the end of that year. He had been a 'serviens' and a chaplain from 1430 at all events.

² i. 144, 291.

³ i. 159.

⁴ i. 159.

⁵ i. 133, 159.

⁶ i. 133, 144, 145, 158.

⁷ i. 142.

1457. **Bost, Henry.**¹
L. R. 1457-8. M.A. 1455. Provost of Eton 1477-8, of Queen's 1482-3.
1457. **Asby, Thomas.**
L. R. 1457-8. M.A. 1455.
1461. **Bower, John.**²
L. R. 1461-2. M.A. 1456.
1462. **Frauns or Fraunce (Hugh).**
L. R. 1461-2. M.A. 1456-7.
1464. **Bonifaunte, Nicholas.**³
L. R. 1464-5. B.A. 1454.
1467. **Hudson, or Hudyson, or Hodison, Thomas**⁴
L. R. 1466-7. B.A. 1454 (as Hudiston, Hudston, or Hutson).
1467. **Lancastre (Richard, E. B.).**
L. R. 1466-7. B.A. 1456 (as Lankester). Vicar of Bramley.
1467. **Wrangwis, Robert.**⁵
L. R. 1466-7. B.A. 1456. Vice-Chancellor 1482.
1467. **Yoman.**
L. R. 1467-8.
1468. **Bonifaunt, Richard.**⁶
L. R. 1468-9.
1468. **Kyrby, John.**⁷
L. R. 1468-9. Vicar of Chalgrave, and benefactor.
1468. **Richardson,⁸ Roland.**⁹
L. R. 1468-9. Vicar of Burgh-under-Staynesmore.
1473. **Coldale, John.**¹⁰
L. R. 1472-3. Vice-Chancellor 1488 to 1492.

¹ i. 84, 86, 142, 147, 158.² i. 84, 86.³ i. 159.⁴ ii. 412.⁵ i. 157, 159.⁶ i. 159.⁷ i. 202.

⁸ The surname of this Rolandus or Rowlandus is not given anywhere in the College accounts. He appears first in the L. R. 1461-2 as dominus Rolandus receiving 15*d.* as his expenses for two journeys to Sparsholt, then as magister Rolandus in the L. R. 1464-5 as receiving from John Combe of Sparsholt 13*s.* 4*d.* arrears on the feast of St. Rufus (27 August). From thenceforward he is employed on many visits to estates. In 1466-7 as Mr. Rowlandus he receives payment apparently as chaplain for two terms, and in the next year as Mr. Rowlandus for four terms. For the next four years he is fellow and camerarius, and after 1472-3 disappears from the Long Roll. I have adopted Mores's conjecture (Gough MS. Oxon. 15, fol. 30 recto) that he is to be identified with Roland Richardson who was vicar of Burgh-under-Staynesmore and a benefactor.

⁹ i. 158.¹⁰ i. 159.

1477. Hyenson, Nicholas.¹
L. R. 1477-8. His brass is in the College Chapel.
1477. Alan, John.²
L. R. 1477-8.
1480. Bonyfawnt, Richard.³
L. R. 1480-1.
1482. Burton, George.
L. R. 1482.
1483. Lathys, Robert.⁴
L. R. 1486-7. Junior Proctor 1483, principal of Black Hall.
1483. Garthe, William.⁵
L. R. 1486-7.
1486. Wherton, John.⁶
L. R. 1486-7. Rector of Lowther, Westmorland, benefactor.
1487. Rigg, Edward.⁷
L. R. 1486-7. Provost 1508. Rector of St. Mildred, Bread Street.
1487. Bower.⁸
L. R. 1486-7.
Garth, Thomas.⁸
Morland, Hugo.⁹
1490. Raysbeke, Roland.¹⁰
L. R. 1490-1.
1493. Watson, Richard.¹¹
L. R. 1492-3.
1493. Mylys, Nicholas.¹²
L. R. 1492-3. Vicar of St. Bridget, London, murdered, benefactor. D.D. 1515.
1494. Crakanthorpe, Thomas.¹³
L. R. 1493-4. Northern proctor 1496.
1494. Aslaby, John.¹⁴
L. R. 1493-4. D.D. 1506.

¹ i. 146, 160, 357 ; ii. 32.² i. 160.³ i. 159.⁴ i. 160.⁵ i. 358.⁶ i. 153, 155, 157, 158, 331.⁷ i. 155, 158, 163.⁸ The Entrance Book omits Bower who occurs as fellow in the Long Rolls 1486-7 and 1487-8, and gives Garth and Morland between Rigg and Raysbeke. The Long Roll 1488-9 is very dilapidated (i. 358).⁹ He is probably to be distinguished from the Hugh Morland who married Chardeyne's wife (i. 151), though they were contemporaries.¹⁰ i. 153, 160.¹¹ i. 160.¹² i. 161, 184, 185, 200, 202, 203, 213, 285 ; ii. 139.¹³ i. 155, 160.¹⁴ i. 155.

1500. **Cause, Thomas,¹ or Cawse.**
Signed statute about canvassing for the Proctorship 1500.
L. R. 1502-3. Principal of Edmund Hall 1501. B.D.
1506-7.
1501. **Penyngton, Richard.**
L. R. 1502-3. M.A. 1506.
1501. **Hilton, Edward.²**
L. R. 1502-3. Rector of St. Mildred, Bread Street, and of
Bletchindon, benefactor. B.D. 1510.
1502. **Pantre, John.³**
L. R. 1502-3. Provost 1515. D.D. 1515.
1503. **Pereson, Alexander.**
Signed the statute about paying batells monthly 1503.
- 1504-16. **Lancaster, William.⁴**
Was 'serviens' in L. R. 1493-4 and 1502-3.
- 1504-16. **Patenson, William.⁵**
Was 'serviens' in L. R. 1502-3. M.A. 1504. Princ. Edm.
H. Proctor 1505. D.D. 1518. Vicar of Bramley.
- 1504-16. **Crakanthrop, George.**
Was 'serviens' and chaplain with Pereson in L. R. 1502-3.
- 1504-16. **Fallowfield, Christopher.⁶**
M.A. 1504. Princ. Edm. H.
- 1504-16. **Breeden, John.**
- 1504-16. **Wrangwysh, Christopher.⁷**
M.A. 27 Feb. 1507-8. He was vicar of Monk Sherborne
1513 (Mores 340).
- 1504-16. **Loyshe, John.⁸**
L. R. 1516-7. M.A. 1508-9. D.D. 1525.
- 1504-16. **Byrkbek, Adam.⁹**
L. R. 1516-7. M.A. 1507-8.
- 1504-16. **Newton, John.¹⁰**
L. R. 1516-7. M.A. 1512. B.D. 1522.

¹ i. 155, 178.² i. 163, 170, 202, 284; ii. 139.³ i. 158, 170.

⁴ Lancaster and the twelve fellows who follow him are derived from Mores's list in Gough MS. Oxon. 15, foll. 29, 30. The Long Rolls for these years are missing, and in the next one extant Loshe, Byrkbek, Newton, Batyson, and Rudd are the fellows who get allowances.

⁵ i. 178, 200, 284.⁶ i. 178.⁷ i. 284.⁸ i. 165, 166, 172, 284.⁹ Chaplain of the University, 1513.¹⁰ A friend of Bernard Gilpin, see ii. 271, n. 1.

- 1504-16. **Rygge, John.**¹
M.A. 1509.
- 1504-16. **Knott, William.**²
L. R. 1516-7. M.A. 1512. Vicar of Bramley.
- 1504-16. **Batyson, William.**³
L. R. 1516-7. M.A. 1512-3. B.D. 1522-3.
- 1504-16. **Rudd, George.**⁴
L. R. 1516-7.
1518. **Fetherstonhaulte, Richard.**⁵
L. R. 1518-9. M.A. 1505, fellow of University.
1518. **Cuthbertson, John.**⁶
L. R. 1518-9. Princ. Edm. H. M.A. 1512. See Boase 58.
1521. **Byrkbek, Antony .**
L. R. 1521-2. M.A. 1518.
1521. **Cooke, Robert.**
L. R. 1521-2. M.A. 1519. D.D. 1530.
1521. **Wylson, John.**
L. R. 1521-2. M.A. 1519. D.D. 1537.
1524. **Robertson, William.**⁷
L. R. 1524-5. Vicar of Aldermaston, princ. Edm. H. M.A.
1520-1. B.D. 1532.
1524. **Hilton, Ambrose.**
L. R. 1524-5. M.A. 1521. Vicar of Newbold Pacy,
1524. **Loyshe, Edward.**⁸
L. R. 1524-5. Prebendary of Carlisle, rector of Marrum.
M.A. 1523-4. B.D. 1535. Rector of Newnham.
1525. **Alison, Thomas.**⁹
M.A. 1523-4.
1525. **Stedeman, Ralph.**¹⁰
M.A. 1527.

¹ Boase makes him fellow of Exeter 1505.

² i. 156, 172. ³ i. 156, 172, 200.

⁴ E. B. calls him Rodolphus, but see below under the year 1534.

⁵ i. 171. ⁶ i. 166, 172, 178.

⁷ i. 178, 284. ⁸ i. 165.

⁹ His name occurs after Loyshe and before Stedeman in William Fetyplace's enfeoffment of the lands which came from him to the College 6 July, 17 H. (7) 8 (1525) (Mores 253). The Long Rolls are missing from 1526 to 1531.

¹⁰ His name occurs after Alison and before Baxter in the same document (Mores 253), and after Loyshe and before Hutton (1) in a grant of the same premises to the College 12 January, 20 H. 8 (1529), and (2) in a release of Sir George Broke Lord Cobham to nine fellows of Queen's of all his interest in the manor of Letcombe Basset 6 July, 23 H. 8 (1531) (Mores 229).

1525. **Baxter, Robert.**¹
M.A. 1527.
1525. **Hutton, William.**²
L. R. 1531-2. M.A. 1527. B.D. 1540. Vicar of Sparsholt.
1531. **Toppynge, Ottiwell.**³
L. R. 1531-2. Princ. Edm. H. M.A. 1525.
1531. **Tomson (Robert).**
L. R. 1531-2. M.A. 1530.
1533. **Tyffyn, Robert.**⁴
L. R. 1533-4. M.A. 1533. B.D. 1541. Expelled.
1533. **Denys, William.**⁵
L. R. 1533-4. Rector of Bletchington, rector of Charlton, provost. M.A. 1533. B.D. 1541.
1533. **Dawson, Christopher.**⁶
L. R. 1533-4. M.A. 1533.
1534. **Peyrson, Thomas.**⁷
L. R. 1534-5. Princ. Edm. H. M.A. 1527-8. B.D. 1540.
1534. **Schawe, Lancelot.**⁸
L. R. 1534-5. Vicar of Brough, provost. M.A. 1534. B.D. 1543-4.
1534. **Waytt, John.**⁹
L. R. 1534-5.
1534. **Rudd, Ralph.**¹⁰
L. R. 1534-5. Princ. Edm. H. M.A. 1534. B.D. 1540-1.
1534. **Parke, Edmund.**
L. R. 1534-5. M.A. 1534.
1539. **Hodgson, Hugh.**¹¹
L. R. 1539-40. Provost. M.A. 1537.
1539. **Lancaster, Ambrose.**¹²
L. R. 1539-40. M.A. 1537-8.

¹ His name occurs after Stedeman and before Hutton in Mores (253), for which see preceding note.

² His name occurs last in Mores (229) (253) (254) cited above, n. 10, p. 293.

³ i. 178, 180.

⁴ i. 173, 175, 176, 185.

⁵ i. 173, 174, 185.

⁶ i. 173, 185.

⁷ i. 175, 178, 180, 280.

⁸ i. 180.

⁹ John Wayte was vicar of West Sherborne 1540, and William Wayte rector of Sulhamsted 37 H. 8 (1545-6).

¹⁰ i. 175, 176, 177, 178, 182.

¹¹ i. 173, 183, 185.

¹² i. 185. There was also an Antony Lancaster of Queen's who was admitted B.A. 15 February, 1533-4, the same day as Ambrose (Boase (O. H. S. i) 175).

1539. Staynton, John.
L. R. 1539-40. M.A. 1537.
1540. Atkynson, Miles.
L. R. 1540-1. M.A. 1540.
1541. Fawcett, John.¹
L. R. 1541-2. M.A. 1541.
1543. Carliell, James.
L. R. 1543-4. M.A. 1542.
1543. Bell, Gregory.
L. R. 1543-4. M.A. 1541. Vicar of Bramley.
1543. Lough, John.²
L. R. 1543-4. M.A. 1541.
1545. Cooke, Thomas.³
L. R. 1545-6. M.A. 1545-6.
1545. Cowpage, William.⁴
L. R. 1545-6. M.A. 1545-6.
1545. Dobson, William.
L. R. 1545-6. M.A. 1545-6.
1547. Knype, Edward.⁵
L. R. 1547-8. M.A. 1545-6.
1547. Pratt, Richard.⁶
L. R. 1547-8. M.A. 1545-6.
1550. Gylpinge, Bernard.⁷
L. R. 1550-1. M.A. 1542. Rector of Houghton le Spring.
1550. Tomson, Edmund.⁸
L. R. 1550-1. M.A. 1545-6.
1550. Salkeld, William.⁹
L. R. 1550-1. M.A. 1546.
1552. Feb. Herryson, Edward.¹⁰
L. R. 1551-2. B.A. 1548.
1552. Punshon, John.¹¹
L. R. 1551-2. B.A. 1548.
1556. Scott, Alan.¹²
L. R. 1556-7. M.A. 1556. Rector of Charlton, provost,
vicar of Edenhall.

¹ i. 183, 185.² i. 185.³ i. 182, 190.⁴ i. 182, 183, 184.⁵ i. 177, 182, 183, 184.⁶ i. 182, 183, 184.⁷ i. 181, 182, 188, 225, 288 ; ii. 123.⁸ i. 182. Not to be confounded (as by Mores) with a fellow of University of the same name, for whom see Smith, *Annals of Univ. Coll.* 275.⁹ i. 182.¹⁰ Or Haryson, i. 177, 182.¹¹ i. 182.¹² i. 182, 186, 195, 285.

1556. Roger, John, or Rogers.¹
L. R. 1556-7. M.A. 1556.
1556. Pullan, Nicholas.²
L. R. 1556-7. M.A. 1556. Princ. Edm. H.
1559. Denton, Thomas.³
L. R. 1559-60. M.A. 1559-60. (From here the list corresponds generally with that in E. B.)
1559. Vause, Cuthbert, or Vaux.⁴
L. R. 1559-60. M.A. 1559-60.
1559. Atkynson, William.⁵
L. R. 1559-60. M.A. 1559-60.
1562. Talentyre, Richard.⁶
L. R. 1562-3. M.A. 1561-2.
1563. Cooke, Nicholas.⁷
L. R. 1563-4. M.A. 1563. Vicar of Sparsholt. Princ. Edm. H. Rector of Newnham 1567.
1563. Rumnay, Christopher.⁸
L. R. 1563-4. M.A. 1563.
1563. Scot, Michael.⁹
L. R. 1563-4. M.A. 1563. Rector of Bletchington.
1563. Talentyre, William.¹⁰
L. R. 1563-4. M.A. 1563.
1563. Alanbye, Christopher.¹¹
L. R. 1563-4. M.A. 1563.
1566. 2 Dec. Betham, John.¹²
G. 230. L. R. 1567-8. M.A. 1566.
1566. 2 Dec. Bell, Thomas.¹³
G. 230. L. R. 1567-8. M.A. 1566.
1566. 2 Dec. Elwolde, Thomas, or Elwood.¹⁴
G. 230. L. R. 1567-8. M.A. 1566.
- 1568-9. 29 Jan. Pattrickson, William.¹⁵
G. 230. L. R. 1569-70. M.A. 1566

¹ i. 182, 184, 186, 189, 191, 192, 193, 194.

² i. 180, 182, 194, 280, 286, 294. Some of these references may be to a nearly contemporary Nicholas Pulleine who was perhaps not a fellow.

³ i. 189, 190, 193, 194.

⁴ i. 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 201.

⁵ i. 182, 189, 193, 194.

⁶ i. 189, 191, 193, 194, 285.

⁷ i. 178, 182, 188, 190, 191, 194, 200, 280.

⁸ i. 191, 192, 194.

⁹ i. 194.

¹⁰ i. 190, 194.

¹¹ i. 191, 194.

¹² i. 194, 195. E. B. puts him below Bell and Elwood.

¹³ i. 194, 195, 294. See last note.

¹⁴ i. 194, 195. See n. 12.

¹⁵ i. 194, 195.

- 1568-9. 29 Jan. Scotte, Cuthbert.¹
G. 230. L. R. 1569-70. M.A. 1568.
- 1568-9. 29 Jan. Williamson, Robert.
G. 230. L. R. 1569-70. M.A. 1568.
- 1568-9. 29 Jan. Dudley, Robert.²
G. 230. L. R. 1569-70. M.A. 1568.
- 1568-9. 29 Jan. Johnson, Philip.³
G. 230. L. R. 1569-70. M.A. 1568.
1572. 31 Oct. Gilpin, Richard.⁴
G. 230. L. R. 1572-3. M.A. 1572.
1572. 31 Oct. Denton, Edward.
G. 230. L. R. 1572-3. M.A. 1572.
1572. 31 Oct. Boste, John.⁵
G. 230. L. R. 1572-3. M.A. 1572.
1572. 31 Oct. Brisko, Guy.⁶
G. 230. L. R. 1572-3. M.A. 1572.
1572. 31 Oct. Lancaster, George.
G. 230. L. R. 1572-3. M.A. 1572.
1572. 31 Oct. Gilpin, Joshua.
G. 230. L. R. 1572-3. M.A. 1572.
1575. 24 Oct. Ayray, Hugh.
G. 234. L. R. 1575-6. B.A. 1570.
1575. 24 Oct. Robinson, Henry.⁷
G. 234. L. R. 1575-6. Princ. Edm. H., provost, bishop
of Carlisle.
1575. 24 Oct. Davys, William.⁸
G. 234. L. R. 1575-6.
1575. 24 Oct. Shepherd, John.⁹
G. 234. L. R. 1575-6. Rector of Charlton.
1575. 24 Oct. Dawson, William.
G. 234. L. R. 1575-6. M.A. 1573.
1575. 24 Oct. Wharton, Peter.
G. 234. L. R. 1575-6.

¹ i. 195.² In L. R. 1569-70 Johnson is placed before him.³ i. 180, 197, 280. In E. B. he is placed after Dudley.⁴ i. 197.⁵ i. 198.

⁶ In Register G on p. 230 Magr. Guido Briskow appears fourth in a list of six fellows elected 31 October, 1572, and on p. 234 Mr. Briskoe appears first in a list of fellows elected 14 October, 1575. As he receives a dividend in the L. R. 1572-3, and no Mr. Brisco gets one after 1575-6, I have entered him in the former place only.

⁷ i. 180, 199, 209, 210, 280.⁸ i. 209, 213, 238.⁹ i. 198, 209.

1577. 8 Nov. **Eglesfield, Anthony.**¹
L. R. 1578-9.
1577. 8 Nov. **Lancaster, Ambrose.**
G. 235.
1577. 8 Nov. **Wiber, Geoffrey.**
G. 235. L. R. 1578-9.
1577. 8 Nov. **Cocke, James.**²
G. 235. L. R. 1578-9. In E. B. he comes before Wiberg.
1578. 12 Dec. **Boste, John.**³
G. 235. L. R. 1578-9.
1579. 11 Nov. **Ewbanke, Henry.**⁴
G. 235. He, with four other B.A.s who follow him, was elected fellow 12 Dec. 1578, on the same day as John Boste ; the election of the five was annulled, but they were elected again when M.A. in 1579.
1579. 11 Nov. **Morland, Antony.**⁵
G. 235. L. R. 1581-2. One of the four irregularly elected in 1578 with Ewbanke, q. v.
1579. 11 Nov. **Coperthwaite, Stephen.**⁶
G. 235. L. R. 1581-2. One of the same five as Ewbanke, q. v.
1579. 11 Nov. **Langhorne, John.**⁷
G. 235. L. R. 1581-2. One of the same five as Ewbanke, q. v.
1579. 11 Nov. **Hodgeson, Perceval.**⁸
G. 235. L. R. 1581-2. One of the same five as Ewbanke, q. v.
1582. 17 Nov. **Smyth, Nicholas.**
H. 33. Rector of Newnham 1589.
1582. 17 Nov. **Hilton, William.**⁹
H. 33.
1582. 17 Nov. **Robinson, Bernard.**¹⁰
H. 33. Vicar of Torpenhoe, rector of Musgrave, preb. of Carlisle.
1582. 17 Nov. **Myddelton, Thomas.**¹¹
H. 33.
1582. 17 Nov. **Harrysonn, Richard.**¹²
H. 33.

¹ i. 198, 209, 269, 314.

² Or Cooke, i. 209.

⁴ i. 198, 199, 200.

⁶ i. 199, 200, 209, 213, 238.

⁹ i. 199, 200, 209, 213, 238.

¹⁰ i. 199, 212, 214, 217, 224 ; see also Flemings in Oxford, i. 554.

¹¹ i. 214, 223.

³ i. 198, 199.

⁵ i. 199, 200, 214, 280.

⁷ i. 199, 200, 209, 285.

⁹ i. 213, 238.

¹² i. 212, 214.

1586. 3 Nov. **Ayraie, Henry.**¹
H. 36. Provost 1398-9, rector of Charlton, canon of Windsor.
(So in E. B., not in Le Neve.)
1586. 3 Nov. **Salkeld, Roger.**²
H. 36. Vicar of Burgh.
1588. 16 Dec. **Mitchell, William.**³
H. 36.
1589. 17 Nov. **Robinson, Giles.**⁴
H. 38.
1589. 17 Nov. **Gibson, Richard.**
H. 38.
1589. 17 Nov. **Warwicke, George.**
H. 38. Vicar of Newbold Pacy.
1589. 17 Nov. **Wilson, Robert.**⁵
H. 38. Expelled 1590 (H. 39).
1589. 17 Nov. **Carus, William,**⁶ or Cairas.
H. 38.
- 1590-1. 30 Jan. **Aglionbie, John.**⁷
H. 39. Princ. Edm. H., rector of Bletchington.
- 1590-1. 30 Jan. **Crakanthorpe, Richard.**⁸
H. 39. Chaplain to K. James, rector of Black Notley.
- 1590-1. 30 Jan. **Harper, John.**⁹
H. 39. Vicar of Newbold Pacy.
- 1590-1. 30 Jan. **Wyllane, William.**
H. 39. Vicar of Newbold Pacy.
1595. 12 Apr. **Foster, Abraham.**¹⁰
H. 40.
1595. 12 Apr. **Todhunter, Thomas.**¹¹
H. 40. Vicar of Sparsholt.
1595. 12 Apr. **Dodding, William.**¹²
H. 40.
1595. 12 Apr. **Hynde, William.**¹³
H. 40.

¹ ii. 198, 212, 225, 238.² i. 198, 212, 238.³ i. 212, 227, 238.⁴ i. 212, 213, 218.⁵ 'Eodem die et anno (Julij 3^{to} A^o. 1590) Robertus Wilson ex communi consensu præpositi et sociorum est exclusus.'⁶ i. 212.⁷ i. 216, 221, 229, 230, 243.⁸ i. 213, 217, 291; for his Logic see Flemings in Oxford, i. 295, n. 2.⁹ i. 212, 217.¹⁰ i. 286.¹¹ i. 212, 216, 230, 285.¹² i. 212, 216.¹³ i. 217.

1595. 12 Apr. Benson, George.¹
H. 40. Proctor 1601.
1599. 31 Mar. Harper, William.² (Grindal Fellow.)
H. 44. Rector of Charlton.
1599. 31 Mar. Edmondson, William.³
H. 44.
1599. 31 Mar. Tompson, Thomas.⁴
H. 44.
1599. 31 Mar. Bowman, Robert.⁵
H. 44.
1599. 31 Mar. Troutbeck, Robert.⁶
H. 44.
1601. 17 Nov. Hechstetter, David.⁷
H. 44. Vicar of Brough.
- 1602-3. 1 Mar. Sewell, John.⁸
H. 45. Rector of Enham.
- 1602-3. 1 Mar. Warwick, John.⁹
H. 45.
- 1602-3. 1 Mar. Burton, Thomas.¹⁰
H. 45.
- 1602-3. 1 Mar. Wilson, William.
H. 45.
- 1602-3. 1 Mar. Potter, Bernaba.¹¹
H. 45. Provost, bishop of Carlisle.
- 1602-3. 1 Mar. Birkehead, George.¹²
H. 45.
- 1602-3. 1 Mar. Caipe, William.¹³
H. 45. Rector of Newnham 1618.
1605. 13 Dec. Rowlinson, James,¹⁴ or Rowlandson.
H. 46.
1605. 13 Dec. Richardson, Antony.¹⁵
H. 46. Proctor 1614.
1605. 13 Dec. Dawes, Lancelot.¹⁶
H. 46. Rector of Barton.

¹ i. 218, 221, 237.² i. 234.³ i. 227.⁴ i. 219.⁵ i. 227.⁶ i. 227, 232, 233.⁷ i. 220, 233.⁸ i. 226; ii. 29.⁹ i. 226.¹⁰ i. 227.¹¹ i. 221, 230, 242, 243, 280.¹² i. 242, 246.¹³ i. 238, 242, 243.¹⁴ i. 218.¹⁵ i. 237.¹⁶ i. 219, 221. See also Flemings in Oxford, i. 340, n. 1.

1608. 12 Dec. Holme, George,¹ or Holmes.
H. 51.
1608. 12 Dec. Richardson, William.²
H. 51. Vicar of Brough.
1608. 12 Dec. Benson, George.³
H. 51.
1608. 12 Dec. Teasdell, John.
H. 51. Admitted 1 Aug. 1609. Rector of Lowther.
1608. 12 Dec. Birbeck, or Birkbeck, Simon.⁴
H. 51. Admitted 17 Oct. 1610.
- 1610-11. 15 Mar. Brownerigg, Christopher.
H. 52.
- 1610-11. 15 Mar. Sutton, Thomas.⁵
H. 52.
- 1610-11. 15 Mar. Bownes, Miles.
H. 52.
1613. 26 Mar. Ingall, Daniel.⁶
H. 52. Proctor 1618.
1613. 26 Mar. Langhorn, John.⁷
H. 52. Rector of Niton.
1613. 26 Mar. Ayray, Adam, or Airaie.⁸
H. 52. Principal of St. Edm. H.
1615. 22 Mar. Potter, Christofer.⁹
H. 53. Provost, dean of Worcester and of Durham.
1615. 22 Mar. Nicholson, Edward. (Grindal Fellow.)
H. 53.
1616. 20 Apr. Lancaster, William.¹⁰
H. 53. Resigned 28 Apr. 1621 (H. 57).

¹ i. 221.

² i. 230. In E. B. the order is Teasdale, Holmes, Richardson, Benson; but H. is right. Teasdale was not admitted till 1 August, 1609. Curiously enough in the Long Rolls while Holmes, Richardson, and Benson receive payments in 1608-9, 1609-10, Teasdale's name which does not appear till the last quarter of 1610-11 then goes above those of the three others and remains there in the following Long Roll.

³ i. 222, 238, 242.

⁴ i. 230, 235; Flemings in Oxford, i. 93, n. 6.

⁵ i. 221, 235.

⁶ i. 221, 237, 246.

⁷ i. 231, 244, 246; ii. 31.

⁸ i. 231, 235, 242, 253, 280.

⁹ i. 221, 243, 244, 245, 246, 287.

¹⁰ i. 251.

1616. 20 Apr. **Vicars, Thomas.**¹
H. 53. Vicar of Cokfeild.
1616. **Williamson, John.**²
E. B. 14 v. Vicar of Sparsholt.
1617. **Thompson, Avery (Albericus).**³
E. B. 14 v. Rector of Hedley.
1617. **Richardson, Thomas.**
E. B. 14 v. Vicar of Newbold Pacy.
1618. **Smith, Richard.**⁴
E. B. 14 v.
1619. 12 Oct. **Sanderson, Thomas.**⁵
H. 56.
1619. 12 Oct. **Potter, Tobias.**⁶
H. 56.
1620. 26 Oct. **Sheapheard, Edmund.**⁷
H. 57.
1620. 26 Oct. **Robson, Charles.**⁸
H. 57. Preacher to the English company at Aleppo.
Vicar of Holme Cultram and prebendary of Salisbury.
Expelled 22 Mar. 1631 (H. 72).
1622. 30 Oct. **Ingall, Robert.**⁹
H. 59.
1622. 30 Oct. **Cookes, Edward.**
H. 59.
1622. 30 Oct. **Hecstetter, Hieron.**¹⁰
H. 59.
1624. 7 July. **Robinson, Laurence.**
H. 60.
1624. 7 July. **Bateman, Stephen.**
H. 60.
1626. 17 June. **Edmondson, Richard.**¹¹
H. 61. Vicar of Sparsholt.
1626. 17 June. **Lancaster, Thomas.**¹²
H. 61. Vicar of Milford.

¹ i. 235.² i. 251.³ i. 251 ; ii. 10.⁴ i. 243, 251.⁵ i. 231, 246.⁶ i. 251.⁷ Buried at Meysey Hampton, Gloucestershire, 4 November. Will proved at Oxford, 21 November, 1625.⁸ i. 236.⁹ i. 251.¹⁰ i. 220, 251.¹¹ i. 248.¹² i. 248, 255.

1626. 17 June. **Lough, Thomas.**¹
H. 61. Vicar of Bramleigh.
1627. 20 Oct. **Wethereld, Thomas.**²
H. 69.
1627. 20 Oct. **Steuenson, Thomas.**³
H. 69.
1627. 20 Oct. **Strickland, John.**⁴
H. 69.
1627. 20 Oct. **Crosfield, Thomas.**⁵
H. 69. Vicar of Godshill.
1630. 30 Oct. **Airay, Christopher.**⁶
H. 71. Vicar of Milford.
1630. 30 Oct. **Copertwhaite, Edmund.**
H. 71.
1630. 30 Oct. **Hudson, Michael.**⁷
H. 71. 'Dux viarum erranti Carolo et ejus causa Martyr'
(E. B.).
1630. 30 Oct. **Carleton, Guy.**⁸
H. 71. Proctor 1635, bishop of Bristol, bishop of Chichester.
1632. 18 July. **Edmondson, Henry.**⁹
H. 72. Vicar of St. Cross, Southampton.
1632. 18 July. **Head, Thomas.**¹⁰
H. 72.
1632. 18 July. **Hauton, John.**¹¹
H. 72.
1632. 18 July. **Stanwix, Richard.**¹²
H. 72. Rector of Chipping Warden.
1632. 18 July. **Thompson, Hugh.**¹³ (Grindal Fellow.)
H. 72.
1633. 30 Oct. **Yaire, William.**¹⁴
H. 74. Rector of Oakly.

¹ i. 253, 256, 261. See also Flemings in Oxford, i. 68, n. 1.

² i. 248, 265; Flemings in Oxford, ii, p. xvii, n. 4.

³ i. 265, 284; Flemings in Oxford, ii, p. xvii, n. 4.

⁴ i. 265; Flemings in Oxford, ii, p. xvii, n. 4.

⁵ i. 244, 248, 265; ii. 39; for his Statuta Selecta see Flemings in Oxford, i. 287, n. 4.

⁶ i. 258, 261, 265; see also Flemings in Oxford, ii. 277, n. 13, and *passim*.

⁷ i. 266. ⁸ i. 266. See also Flemings in Oxford, i. 136, n. 6.

⁹ i. 255, 266. ¹⁰ i. 252, 258, 261. ¹¹ i. 261.

¹² i. 253, 255, 258, 261, 266.

¹³ In E. B. he is placed next after T. Head.

¹⁴ i. 258, 261.

1633. 30 Oct. **Barlow, Thomas.**¹
H. 74. Provost, Bodley's librarian, bishop of Lincoln.
1633. 30 Oct. **Langbane, Gerard.**²
H. 74. Provost, keeper of the Archives.
1633. 30 Oct. **Archer, Richard.**³
H. 74. Rector of Windermere.
1635. Dec. **Stanley, Edward.**⁴ (Grindal Fellow.)
H. 75. Mortuus dum socius (E. B.).
1637. 30 Mar. **Cayrus, Thomas,**⁵ or Cairas.
H. 76. Mortuus dum socius.
1637. 30 Mar. **Dobson, William.**⁶
H. 76. Vicar of W. Sherburne.
1637. 30 Mar. **Sanderson, Ranulph.**⁷
H. 76. Rector of Weyhill.
1639. 16 Dec. **Dickinson, Thomas.**
H. 76.
1639. 16 Dec. **Aglionby, Edward.**⁸
H. 76.
1639. 16 Dec. **Smith, Thomas.**⁹
H. 76. Prebendary of Durham, dean of Carlisle, bishop of Carlisle.
- 1639-40. 13 Feb. **Robinson, George.**¹⁰
H. 76.
1643. 23 Nov. **Smith, Samuel.**¹¹
H. 77. Vicar of Caresbrook.
1643. 23 Nov. **Lamplough, Thomas.**¹²
H. 77. Bishop of Exeter, archbishop of York.
1643. 23 Nov. **Tullie, Thomas.**¹³
H. 77. Principal of St. Edm. H., rector of Gritleton, dean of Ripon.

¹ i. 261, 263, 284; ii. 2, 6, 7, 26, 27, 29, 32, 33. ² i. 258, 259, 261, 264; ii. 2.

³ i. 252, 258, 261.

⁴ i. 255, 258, 261, 282.

⁵ i. 261.

⁶ i. 261, 264; ii. 6, 28, 40, 43.

⁷ i. 261; ii. 3, 6, 7, 17, 27, 40, 132, 134.

⁸ i. 261, 266.

⁹ i. 261, 263, 266, 267; ii. 6, 7, 17, 29, 40, 41, 43, 50, 71, 75.

¹⁰ ii. 8. Admitted the same day (13 February, 1639-40) with Dickenson, Aglionby, and Smith (H. 76), and placed next to Dickinson there, in E. B. and in the Long Rolls. I have kept here, as elsewhere, the order of election.

¹¹ i. 261, 264, 265; ii. 7.

¹² i. 152, 266, 284; ii. 7, 8, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 34, 43, 50, 69, 114, 118, 177. See also Flemings in Oxford, i. 131, n. 3.

¹³ i. 261, 266, 280; ii. 6, 7, 8, 22, 28, 29, 43. See also Flemings in Oxford, i. 285, n. 2.

1643. 23 Nov. Fisher, Henry.¹
H. 77. Mortuus dum socius erat (E. B.).
1643. 23 Nov. Rallingson, Richard.²
H. 77.
1645. 26 Mar. Nicolson, James.³
H. 84. Vicar of Upton Gray.
1645. 26 Mar. Curay, John, or Currey.⁴
H. 84. Mortuus dum socius erat (E. B.).
- 1647-8. 10 Feb. Wilkinson, Edward.⁵
H. 102. Mortuus dum socius erat (E. B.).
- 1647-8. 10 Feb. Tarne, Thomas.⁶
H. 102. Rector of Harington.
- 1647-8. 10 Feb. Fayrer, James.⁷
H. 102. Re-elected by the visitors 29 Jan. 1648-9 (H. 113).
Rector of Sulhamstead.
- 1647-8. 10 Feb. Braithwait, Thomas.⁸
H. 102. Re-elected by the visitors 29 Jan. 1648-9 (H. 113).
Rector of Enham, rector of Oakley.
- 1647-8. 10 Feb. Pierson, John.⁹
H. 102. Not in Entrance Book, perhaps not admitted.
1648. 30 Oct. Phillipps, George.¹⁰
H. 111. Elected by the visitors, Proctor 1659.
1648. 30 Oct. Bedford, James.¹¹
H. 111. Elected by the visitors to be 'Bac. in Arts in
Queenes Colledge in Oxõn'. This seems to have been
construed as election to a fellowship.
1648. 30 Oct. Barksdale, William.¹²
H. 111. Elected by the visitors.
1648. 30 Oct. ffoxcroft, Moses.¹³
H. 112. Elected by the visitors.
The four preceding are bracketed in Entrance Book as
'Intrusi tempore Usurpationis. Exclusi ad Restauratio-

¹ i. 261 ; ii. 39, 42. See also Flemings in Oxford, i. 154, n. 2 ; 207, n. 2.

² Or Rawlinson, i. 261, 266, 282 ; ii. 7, 8, 20, 29, 42.

³ i. 261, 264 ; ii. 8, 28, 42.

⁴ i. 261, 263, 264 ; ii. 8.

⁵ i. 261 ; ii. 8, 17, 21, 22, 23, 41.

⁶ i. 261 ; ii. 8, 17, 20, 21, 29, 41, 42.

⁷ i. 261, 263 ; ii. 16, 17, 22, 24, 30, 41.

⁸ i. 261, 263 ; ii. 16, 17, 24, 41 ; Flemings in Oxford, i. 318, n. 5.

⁹ ii. 5, 17, 41.

¹⁰ ii. 7, 15, 16, 29, 40, 41, 42.

¹¹ i. 301 ; ii. 15, 16, 40, 42.

¹² ii. 15, 16, 40, 42.

¹³ ii. 15, 16, 40, 43.

nem Car. 2¹⁹, but see ii. 40, 43. In the Entrance Book their names come between Tarne and Fayrer, but see ii. 17, note 1.

1650-1. 27 Feb. **Dobson, John.**¹

H. 133. Elected by the Committee for Reformation of the Universities. Vicar of W. Sherburne.

1650-1. 27 Feb. **Whelpdall, Andrew.**²

H. 133. Elected by the Committee for Reformation of the Universities. Rector of Newnham.

1650-1. 27 Feb. **Petty, John**, from 'Baly Colledge'.³

H. 133. Elected by the Committee for Reformation of the Universities. Mortuus dum socius erat (E. B.).

1651. 18 Nov. **Rich, James.**⁴

H. 138. Elected by the visitors, not admitted.

1651. 4 Dec. **Robinson, John.**⁵

H. 141. Mortuus dum socius erat (E. B.).

1653. 1 Dec. **Collinson, Thomas.**⁶

H. 150. Rector of Nighton. In E. B. he is placed in order before Robinson.

1654. Oct. **Harrison, Christopher.**⁷

H. 151. Vicar of Brough under Stainmore.

1654. Oct. **Beeby, John.**⁸

H. 151. Rector of Hedley.

1654. Oct. **Nanson, Thomas.**⁹

H. 151. Mortuus dum socius.

1656-7. Feb. **Halton, Timothy.**¹⁰

H. 152. Rector of Charlton on Otmoor, archdeacon of Oxon and Brecon, provost.

1657. Nov. **Ellis, Clement.**¹¹

H. 153. Rector of Kirkby, Nottingham.

1657. Nov. **Williamson, Joseph.**¹²

H. 153. Kt., principal secretary of State, ambassador extraordinary at Cologne and Ryswick.

¹ i. 261 ; ii. 18, 19, 20, 24, 26, 29, 30, 43.

² i. 261 ; ii. 18, 19, 20, 25, 26.

³ ii. 10, 19, 20, 21.

⁴ ii. 21, 23, 24.

⁵ ii. 9, 10, 11, 18, 22, 23, 25, 26.

⁶ ii. 9, 10, 11, 15, 18, 22, 23, 25, 26.

⁷ ii. 7, 10, 18, 21, 26, 31, 33, 37, 43.

⁸ ii. 10, 18, 20, 21, 26, 28, 35, 43. Flemings in Oxford, i. 142, n. 4.

⁹ ii. 18, 21, 26, 29.

¹⁰ i. 280 ; ii. 7, 18, 21, 26, 29, 33, 34, 37, 63, 64. Flemings in Oxford, i. 104, n. 1, and *passim*.

¹¹ i. 270 ; ii. 18, 26, 43. See also Flemings in Oxford, i. 406, n. 4.

¹² i. 280, 282 ; ii. 18, 26, 36, 43-51, 57, 58, 64, 66, 67, 69, 72, 76, 77, 79, 80, 83, 85, 87, 90. Flemings in Oxford, i. 137, n. 3, and *passim*.

1659. 1 Mar. **Robinson, John.**¹
H. 158. Mortuus dum socius.
1659. 1 Mar. **Simpson, Barnabas.**
H. 158. Rector of Longmarton.
1659. 1 Mar. **Skelton, John.**²
H. 138. Archdeacon of Bedford.
1659. 1 Mar. **Denton, Henry.**³
H. 136. Chaplain to English factory at Aleppo, rector of Blechington.
1661. Ter. Pasch. **Thomlinson, Thomas.**
E. B. fol. 16 r. He signs, as fellow, a decretum 13 Aug. 1662 (H. 166). Rector of South Weston.
1661. Ter. Pasch. **Dalton, Robert.**
E. B. fol. 16 r. He signs, as fellow, a decretum 13 Aug. 1662 (H. 166).
1661. Ter. Pasch. **Wakefield, John.**⁴
E. B. fol. 16 r. He signs, as fellow, a decretum 13 Aug. 1662 (H. 166). Vicar of Bramley.
1662. 12 Dec. **Musgrae, Thomas.**⁵
H. 167. Archdeacon of Carlisle, dean of Carlisle, prebendary of Durham.
1662. 12 Dec. **Simpson, William.**⁶
H. 167. Rector of Hedley.
1662. 12 Dec. **Smith, Lancelot.**
H. 167. Mortuus in Collegio.
1666. 15 Nov. **Crosthwaite, Thomas.**⁷
H. 174. Proctor 1672, obiit in Collegio.
- 1667-8. 13 Feb. **Dalton, Peter.**⁸
H. 176. Vicar of Bramley.
- 1667-8. 13 Feb. **Scaife, Robert.**
H. 176. Vicar of Sparsholt.
- 1668-9. 4 Mar. **Bland, Lancelot.**⁹
H. 178. Vicar of Tingewick, presented by New College.
- 1668-9. 4 Mar. **Wharton, Gilbert.**¹⁰
H. 178. Mortuus dum socius erat.

¹ ii. 10, 20, 29, 35.² i. 280; ii. 50, 62. See also Flemings in Oxford, i. 223, n. 1.³ ii. 37, 44, 50. Flemings in Oxford, i. 563.⁴ Flemings in Oxford, i. 119, n. 5.⁵ ii. 37, 51. Flemings in Oxford, i. 231, n. 7.⁶ ii. 35.⁷ ii. 39, 51, 76, 114. See also Flemings in Oxford, i. 223, n. 2.⁸ ii. 37.⁹ ii. 37, 40.¹⁰ Flemings in Oxford, i. 279, n. 5.

- 1668-9. 4 Mar. **Smith, Laurence.**¹
H. 178. Rector of Enham and Upton Gray.
1670. 17 Oct. **Milne, John, or Mill.**²
H. 179. Principal of St. Edm. H., rector of Blechinton,
prebendary of Canterbury, chaplain to the King.
1670. 17 Oct. **Smith, Henry.**
H. 179. Mortuus dum socius erat.
1672. 12 Dec. **Machel, Thomas.**³
H. 179. Rector of Kirbythure.
1673. Ter. Nat. **Dixon, Thomas.**⁴
E. B. 16 r. Rector of Weyhill.
1673. Ter. Nat. **Nanson, Philip.**⁵
E. B. 16 r. Rector of Newnham cum Mapledurwell
1674. 10 Dec. **Simpson, William.**⁶
H. 179. Vicar of Sherburne.
1674. 10 Dec. **Trougheare, John, or Trohere.**⁷
H. 179. Mortuus dum socius erat.
- 1675-6. 3 Feb. **Ward, William.**⁸
H. 190. Rector of Hampton Poyle, rector of Skelton.
- 1675-6. 3 Feb. **Halton, John.**⁹
H. 190. Proctor 1681, rector of Sulhamstead and Brecon,
canon of St. David's.
1677. 14 Dec. **Singleton, Zacharias.**¹⁰
H. 197. Mortuus dum socius erat.
- 1678-9. 15 Mar. **Bradley, Robert.**¹¹
H. 198. Rector of Oakley.
- 1678-9. 15 March. **Rooke, William.**¹²
H. 198. Rector of Hedley.
- 1678-9. 15 Mar. **Shepherd, Robert.**¹³
H. 198. Mortuus dum socius erat.

¹ ii. 71.² ii. 37, 51, 114. Flemings in Oxford, i. 232, n. 4.³ ii. 37. Flemings in Oxford, i. 214, n. 2.⁴ ii. 52, 63, 66, 71, 73, 86.⁵ Flemings in Oxford, i. 232, n. 2.⁶ Ib. i. 280, n. 11.⁷ ii. 76. Flemings in Oxford, i. 228, n. 6.⁸ Flemings in Oxford, i. 228, n. 5.⁹ ii. 63, 125. Flemings in Oxford, i. 280, n. 14.¹⁰ Flemings in Oxford, i. 281, n. 1.¹¹ Ib. i. 265, n. 1.¹² Ib. i. 279, n. 8.¹³ Ib. i. 279, n. 9.

- 1678-9. 15 Mar. **Tully, George.**¹
H. 198. Prebendary and subdean of York.
- 1678-9. 15 Mar. **Lancaster, William.**²
H. 198. Vicar of St. Martin's in the Fields, archdeacon of Middlesex, provost, benefactor.
1679. 6 Nov. **Nicholson, William.**³
H. 198. Archdeacon of Carlisle, vicar of Turpenny, bishop of Carlisle, bishop of Derry.
1680. 6 Nov. **Tonstall, Antony.**⁴
H. 198. Mortuus dum socius.
1680. 6 Nov. **Cock, John.**⁵
H. 198. Vicar of Thatcham.
1681. 3 Dec. **Scott, John.**⁶ (Grindal Fellow.)
H. 199. Vicar of Carisbrook.
1681. 3 Dec. **Clarke, Thomas.**⁷
H. 199. Vicar of Sparsholt.
1681. 3 Dec. **Addison, Antony.**⁸
H. 199. Rector of Hampton Poyle, and vicar of Abingdon.
1681. 3 Dec. **Smith, Leonard.**⁹
H. 199. Vicar of Newbold Pacy.
1682. 1 Dec. **Fisher, Joseph.**¹⁰
H. 199. Vicar of Brough under Stainmoor.
- 1684-5. 18 Feb. **Teasdale, Lancelot.**¹¹
H. 199. Rector of Dissington.
- 1684-5. 18 Feb. **Fisher, Allan.**¹²
H. 199. Rector of South Weston.
1685. 10 Dec. **Atkinson, William.**
H. 199. Obiit dum socius erat.
1685. 10 Dec. **Bell, John.**
H. 199. Vicar of Sparsholt.

¹ ii. 115. Flemings in Oxford, i. 280, n. 1.

² ii. 39, 50, 76, 77, 78. Flemings in Oxford, i. 244, n. 3, and *passim*.

³ i. 316, 318; ii. 50, 66, 86, 115, 119, 120. Flemings in Oxford, i. 228, n. 8. and *passim*.

⁴ Flemings in Oxford, i. 240, n. 2.

⁵ Ib. i. 331, n. 3.

⁶ Ib. i. 238, n. 4; ii. 37, n. 6.

⁷ Ib. i. 238, n. 4; ii. 37, n. 7.

⁸ Ib. i. 238, n. 4; ii. 38, n. 1.

⁹ ii. 66. Flemings in Oxford, i. 238, n. 4; ii. 38, n. 2.

¹⁰ ii. 118. Flemings in Oxford, i. 238, n. 4; ii. 45, n. 1.

¹¹ Ib. ii. 97, n. 2; 134, n. 4.

¹² ii. 127. Flemings in Oxford, i. 257, n. 4, and *passim*.

1685. 10 Dec. **Jackson, Joseph.**¹
H. 199. Rector of Bramshott.
- 1687-8. 18 Jan. **Hartley, Hugh.**²
H. 200. Mari submersus.
- 1687-8. 18 Jan. **Waugh, John.**³
H. 200. Rector of St. Peter's, Cornhill, dean of Gloucester;
Bishop of Carlisle.
1690. 17 July. **Jackson, John.**⁴
H. 200. Rector of South Weston.
1690. 17 July. **Brougham, Henry.**⁵
H. 200. Obiit dum socius erat.
1691. 10 Dec. **Bownes, Edward.**
H. 200. Obiit dum Socius.
1691. 10 Dec. **Saul, Antony.**⁶
H. 200. Obiit dum Socius.
1691. 10 Dec. **Allason, John.**
H. 200. Rector of Middleton.
1691. 10 Dec. **Dale, William.**⁷
H. 200. Obiit dum Socius.
- 1693-4. 1 Mar. **Grisedale, Robert.**⁸
H. 201. Curate and clerk of the Church of St. Martin in
the Fields.
- 1693-4. 1 Mar. **Thompson, Francis.**⁹
H. 201. Vicar of Brough under Stainmore.
- 1693-4. 1 Mar. **Yates, Thomas.**¹⁰
H. 201. Rector of Charleton on Otmore.
1696. 12 Aug. **Teasdale, William.**
E. B. 16 v. Obiit dum Socius.
1696. 12 Aug. **Sympson, Barnabas.**¹¹
E. B. 16 v. Vicar of Godshill.

¹ ii. 66. Flemings in Oxford, ii. 37, n. 3.

² Ib. ii. 37, n. 4.

³ i. 285 ; ii. 93, 116, 125.

⁴ Flemings in Oxford, ii. 134, n. 3.

⁵ ii. 69. Flemings in Oxford, i. 495, n. 9, and *passim*.

⁶ Ib. ii. 37, n. 7.

⁷ Ib. ii. 299, n. 3.

⁸ ii. 66, 71.

⁹ i. 243 ; ii. 76, 77, 78, 93, 116, 118.

¹⁰ ii. 66. Flemings in Oxford, ii. 295, n. 4.

¹¹ Ib. ii. 170, n. 3.

1696. 12 Aug. **Gibson, Edmund.**¹
E. B. 16 v. Rector of Lambeth, archdeacon of Surrey,
bishop of Lincoln, bishop of London.
1696. 12 Aug. **Hutchinson, Philip.**²
E. B. 16 v. Obiit dum Socius.
1697. 13 Aug. **Scott, William.**³
E. B. 16 v. Rector of Bletchington.
1697. 13 Aug. **Pearson, Thomas.**⁴
E. B. 16 v. Princ. St. Edm. H., rector of Sulhamstead.
1698. 13 Aug. **Atkinson, John.**
E. B. 16 v. Rector of Kirkby Steven.
1698. 31 Oct. **Thwhaits, Edward, or Thwaites.**⁵
E. B. 16 v. Praelector of Moral Philosophy, Regius professor
of Greek. Obiit dum Socius.
1698. 31 Oct. **Smith, Joseph.**⁶
E. B. 16 v. Proctor 1704, provost, rector of Enham.
1700. Dec. **Pennington, William.**⁷
E. B. 16 v. Vicar of Bramleigh.
1700. Dec. **Thompson, John.**⁸
E. B. 16 v. Rector of Nighton.
1700. Dec. **Railton, Robert.**⁹
E. B. 16 v. Rector of Hedley.
1701. 19 Dec. **Langhorne, Thomas.**¹⁰
E. B. 16 v. Mortuus dum Socius.
1701. 19 Dec. **Read, Samuel.**¹¹
E. B. 16 v. Rector of Enham and Church Oakley.
1701. 19 Dec. **Gibson, John.**¹²
E. B. 16 v. Provost, prebendary of Peterborough, rector
of Farthingstone.
1701. 19 Dec. **Hutchinson, Michael.**¹³
E. B. 16 v. Rector of Newnham and curate of Hammer-
smith.
1703. Term. Pasch. **Bird, Henry.**¹⁴
E. B. 17 r. Obiit dum Socius.

¹ ii. 66, 84, 91, 98, 116, 124. Flemings in Oxford, ii. 170, n. 3.

² Ib. ii. 170, n. 3.

³ i. 243; ii. 83.

⁴ ii. 17, 114.

⁵ i. 243; ii. 77, 115, 116, 120. See also Flemings in Oxford, i. 302, n. 3.

⁶ i. 243; ii. 66, 77, 78, 89, 90, 125.

⁷ i. 243.

⁸ i. 243; ii. 66.

⁹ i. 243; ii. 66, 81, 83, 86.

¹⁰ i. 243.

¹¹ i. 243; ii. 81.

¹² i. 243; ii. 83.

¹³ ii. 66, 89.

¹⁴ i. 243.

1703. Term. Pasch. **Ion, Thomas.**¹
E. B. 17 r. Obiit dum Socius, nuptus.
1704. Term. Vac. **Holme, Georgius.**²
E. B. 17 r. Chaplain to the English merchants at Algiers,
rector of Hedley.
1704. Term. Mic. **Hill, John.**³
E. B. 17 r. Rector of Charleton.
1706. 18 Apr. **Todhunter, Joseph.**
H. 213. Rector of Weyhill.
1706. 18 Apr. **Hudson, George.**
H. 213. Rector of Stanmore.
1706. 18 Apr. **Hall, Anthony.**⁴
H. 213. Rector of Hampton Poyle, sub-librarian of the
Bodleian.
1710. 8 July. **Hudleston, Lawson.**
H. 213. Archdeacon of Bath, canon of Wells.
1710. 8 July. **Nicholson, Jeremiah.**
H. 213. Vicar of Bromfield, curate and lecturer of St.
Sepulchre's, London.
1710. 9 Nov. **Atkinson, Arthur.**
H. 213. Rector of Sulhamstead.
1710. 9 Nov. **Tickell, Thomas.**⁵
H. 213. Secretary to the Justices in Ireland.
1712. 23 June. **Farington, Lawrence.**⁶
H. 214. Vicar of West Sherburne.
1712. 23 June. **Troughear, Thomas,**⁷ or Troughere.
H. 214. Proctor 1718, vicar of Carisbrook.
1712. 23 June. **Green, Stephen.**
H. 214. Vicar of Bramley.
- 1714-5. 13 Mar.⁸ **Steadman, Joseph.**⁹
H. 215. Rector of Bramshott, prebendary of St. Paul's.
- 1714-5. 13 Mar.⁸ **Green, Samuel.**¹⁰
H. 215. Rector of Upton Grey, rector of St. George the
Martyr, prebendary of Worcester.
1717. 14 Nov. **Atkinson, William.**
H. 215. Rector of Hampton Poyle.

¹ i. 243. ² ii. 66, 77, 87, 116. Letters of Radcliffe and James, 23, n. 5.

³ i. 243; ii. 66, 77, 86. ⁴ ii. 116, 117.

⁵ ii. 66, 117.

⁶ Flemings in Oxford, ii. 147, n. 8.

⁷ ii. 125.

⁸ Halton's Register says 17 March.

⁹ ii. 66, 89.

¹⁰ D.D. ii. 93.

1717. 14 Nov. **Elliotson, Joseph.**
H. 215. Obiit dum Socius.
1717. 14 Nov. **Rothery, Joseph.**
H. 215. Archdeacon of Derry.
1717. 14 Nov. **Bowerbank, Christopher.**¹
H. 215. Rector of Weyhill.
1717. 14 Nov. **Fletcher, John.**²
H. 215. Rector of Harden (Hawarden).
1719. 26 Nov. **Noble, William.**³
Halton's R. Vicar of Sparsholt.
1719. 26 Nov. **Hunter, John.**
Halton's R. Rector of South Weston and Hampton Poyle.
1719. 26 Nov. **Lancaster, Samuel.**
Halton's R. Vicar of Newbold Pacy.
1722. 29 Sept. **Borrett, John.**⁴
E. B. 17 r. (He signs the minutes of meeting in Halton's R. of 9 May 1723.) Proctor 1727. Obiit dum Socius.
1723. 11 July. **Backhouse, Robert.**⁵
Halton's R. Vicar of Newbold Pacy.
1723. 11 July. **Braithwaite, Thomas.**⁶
Halton's R. Rector of Holwell.
1723. 11 July. **Thornborough, Edward.**
Halton's R. Rector of Ashwell.
1723. 11 July. **Docker, Thomas.**
Halton's R. Obiit dum Socius.
- 1726-7. 15 Mar. **Shaw, Thomas.**⁷
Halton's R. Chaplain to the English Merchants at Algiers.
Princ. St. Edm. H., Regius prof. of Greek, vicar of Bramley.
- 1726-7. 15 Mar. **Hunter, Joseph.**
Halton's R. Obiit dum Socius.
- 1726-7. 15 Mar. **Benn, Robert.**
Halton's R. Rector of Charleton.
1728. 24 Oct. **Jackson, Lancelot.**
K. 13. Rector of Blechington, rector of Lanton, prebendary of St. Paul's.
1728. 24 Oct. **Hodgson, Thomas.**
K. 13. Vicar of Brough under Stanemore.

¹ ii. 89, 90.² ii. 85, 89, 93.³ ii. 89, 90.⁴ ii. 125.⁵ ii. 117.⁶ ii. 72. Letters of Radcliffe and James, 38, n. 2.⁷ i. 280; ii. 115, 117, 131.

1728. 24 Oct. **Knipe, James.**
K. 13. Obiit dum Socius.
1728. 24 Oct. **Thornton, William.**
K. 13. Rector of Nighton cum Godshill.
1728. 24 Oct. **Atkinson, Robert.**¹
K. 13. (In E. B. Joseph Brown is put before him in order, but the order in K. is the order in the Long Rolls.) Rector of Newnham cum Mapledurwell.
1728. 24 Oct. **Brown, Joseph.**²
K. 13. Rector of Bramshott, provost, praelector of Natural Philosophy, prebendary and chancellor of Hereford.
1728. 24 Oct. **Seed, Jeremiah.**³
K. 13. Rector of Enham and Church Oakley.
- 1732-3. 24 Jan. **Harrison, Heli.**⁴
K. 27. Rector of Milford cum Hurdle.
- 1732-3. 24 Jan. **Pearson, Benjamin.**
K. 27. Rector of Sulhamstead.
- 1732-3. 24 Jan. **Hall, Joseph.**⁵
K. 27. Rector of Wey-Hill.
- 1732-3. 24 Jan. **Dawson, William.**⁶
K. 27.
1734. 17 Oct. **Haygarth, William.**⁷
K. 43. Rector of Upton Grey and Enham.
1734. 17 Oct. **Hill, Benjamin.**⁸
K. 43. Rector of Yakington (Yattendon), vicar of West Sherburne.
1734. 17 Oct. **Holme, Richard.**⁹
K. 43. Rector of Ottery St. Mary.
1734. 17 Oct. **Fothergill, George.**¹⁰
K. 43. Princ. St. Edm. H., vicar of Bramley.

¹ ii. 88. Letters of Radcliffe and James, 192, n. 2.

² ii. 109, 118, 128, 129. ³ ii. 118.

⁴ i. 295. Letters of Radcliffe and James, 14, n. 3.

⁵ ii. 109, 110, 216.

⁶ He is omitted from the list of fellows in E. B., and in the list of entries for 1719 Soc. against his name has been erased, but he received £3 as salary as fellow in the L. R. of 1733-4, and 20s. in 1734-5. He received D.D. by diploma 10 February, 1746-7, being then president of Williamsburgh College in Virginia, where he was president from 1743 till his death in 1752.

⁷ ii. 216.

⁸ ii. 216. Letters of Radcliffe and James, 119, n. 1.

⁹ ii. 216.

¹⁰ i. 280; ii. 87, 110, 111, 115, 118, 128, 130, 132, 208, 209, 212-15, 220, 222, 223, 225-7, 230, 231.

1734. 17 Oct. **Lowry, John.**¹
K. 43. Proctor 1742, praelector of Moral Philosophy, rector
of Charleton.
1734. 17 Oct. **Brown, Philip.**²
K. 43. Rector of Blechington, prebendary of Hereford.
1741. 28 June. **Wood, William.**³
E. B. 17 v. Rector of Nighton cum Godshill.
1741. 28 June. **Dalton, John.**⁴
E. B. 17 v. Rector of St. Mary Hill, London, prebendary
of Worcester.
1741. 28 June. **Richardson, Michael.**
E. B. 17 v. Rector of Sulhamstead.
1743. 21 Apr. **Longmire, George.**
E. B. 17 v. Obiit dum Socius.
1743. 14 Aug. **Knott, Thomas.**
E. B. 17 v. Rector of Dunmow.
1744. July. **Perkins, Daniel.**⁵
E. B. 17 v. Rector of Church Oakley and St. Cross,
Southampton.
1744. 29 July. **Simpson, Joseph.**
E. B. 17 v. Rector of Weyhill.
- 1746-7. 20 Mar. **Dennis, Jonathan.**⁶
E. B. 17 v. Rector of Bramshott.
1747. 4 June. **Knail, William.**⁷
E. B. 17 v. Vicar of Carisbrook.
1748. 8 Dec. **Dixon, George.**⁸
E. B. 17 v. Princ. St. Edm. H., vicar of Bramley.
- 748-9. 9 Feb. **Hall, Christopher.**⁹
K. Obiit dum Socius.

¹ ii. 125. Letters of Radcliffe and James 143, n. 6, 182, 231.

² Ib. 2, n. 6.

³ The dates in E. B. are of admission, which was often at this time some years after election, which often took place before there was a vacancy. The dates in the register are of election.

⁴ ii. 118.

⁵ Letters of Radcliffe and James, 30, n. 2.

⁶ ii. 128. Letters of Radcliffe and James, xxiii.

⁷ ii. 123, 130. Letters of Radcliffe and James, xxiii, 21, n. 7.

⁸ i. 280, 294; ii. 130, 134. Letters of Radcliffe and James, xxiii.

⁹ Ib. xxiii. His date in E. B. is 27 May, 1751, and he is there placed after Harrison, Thompson, the two Boltons, and Hobson; but he comes next to Dixon in the L. R. of 1748-9.

- 1748-9. 9 Feb. **Thompson, William.**¹
K. He is after Harrison in E. B. Rector of South Weston and Hampton Poyle.
- 1748-9. 9 Feb. **Harrison, Francis.**²
K. Proctor 1751, rector of Shirland. Obiit dum Socius.
1750. 28 June. **Bolton, Richard.**³
K. Rector of Newbold Pacy.
1750. 28 June. **Bolton, Thomas.**⁴
K. Chaplain to English merchants at Algiers. Obiit dum Socius.
1750. 28 June. **Hobson, Thomas.**⁵
K. Rector of Holwell.
1750. 28 June. **Simpson, Bolton.**⁶
K. Vicar of Milford.
1750. 28 June. **Fothergill, Thomas.**⁷
K. Provost, prebendary of Durham.
1752. 16 Apr. **Knipe, Isaac.**⁸
K. Rector of Nighton cum Godshill.
1752. 16 April. **Rawes, James.**⁹
K. Vicar of Chedworth.
1752. 16 April. **Graham, Richard.**¹⁰
K. Apud Indos. He was at William and Mary College in Virginia (see K. under date 16 Aug. 1757). Vicar of Newbold Pacey.
1752. 16 Apr. **Richmond, Joseph.**¹¹
K. Rector of Newnham cum Mapledewell.
1752. 16 Apr. **Wallis, Richard.**
K. Does not seem to have been admitted.
1752. 16 Apr. **Sewell, William.**¹²
K. Rector of Hedley.
1756. 6 May. **Barnett, Thomas.**
K. Vicar of Brough.

¹ ii. 118.² i. 298 ; ii. 109, 125.³ ii. 130. Letters of Radcliffe and James, xxiii, 21, n. 4.⁴ ii. 109. Letters of Radcliffe and James, xxiii, 39, n. 2.⁵ ii. 136. Letters of Radcliffe and James, 39, n. 1, 197.⁶ Ib. xxiii, 14, n. 4, 170, 182.⁷ ii. 131, 132.⁸ Letters of Radcliffe and James, xxiii, 21, n. 1.⁹ i. 284 ; ii. 130. Letters of Radcliffe and James, xxiii.¹⁰ Ib. 33, n. 1.¹¹ i. 284 ; ii. 123. Letters of Radcliffe and James, xxiii, 22.¹² i. 294. Letters of Radcliffe and James, xxiii, 2, n. 5, 24.

1756. 6 May. **Jefferson, Jacob.**¹
K. Vicar of Carisbrook.
1756. 6 May. **Halton, Miles.**²
K. Rector of Church Oakley and St. Cross, Southampton.
1756. 6 May. **Mackereth, Samuel.**
K. Does not seem to have been admitted.
1759. 29 Mar. **Denton, John.**³
K. Obiit dum Socius.
1759. 29 Mar. **Lowthian, Thomas.**⁴
K. Rector of South Weston and Hampton Poyle.
1759. 29 Mar. **Monkhouse, Thomas.**⁵
K. Vicar of Sherborne Monachorum.
1762. 21 Jan. **Browne, Philip, or Brown.**⁶
K. Chaplain to the merchants at Smyrna. Vicar of Sparsholt.
1762. 21 Jan. **Radcliff, Richard.**⁷
K. Rector of Holwell.
1762. 21 Jan. **Nicholson, Thomas.**⁸
K. Senior Proctor 1764. Vicar of Newbold Pacey.
1762. 21 Jan. **Falcon, Thomas.**⁹
K. Does not seem to have been admitted.
1762. 2 Dec. **Wilkinson, Matthew.**¹⁰
K. Rector of South Weston and Hampton Poyle.
1763. 1 Dec. **Haygarth, James.**¹¹
K. Chaplain to the merchants at Leghorn. 'Ubi obiit dum Socius.'
1765. 27 June. **Murthwaite, George.**¹²
K. Rector of Charleton.
1766. 17 Apr. **Lamb, Matthew.**
K. Rector of Chipping Warden, prebendary of Worcester.
1766. 4 Nov. **Cooper, Miles.**¹³
K. Rector of Sulhamstead.

¹ ii. 131, 132. Letters of Radcliffe and James, xxiii, xxvii, 3, n. 3, 218.

² Ib. 16, n. 1, 30.

³ i. 289. Letters of Radcliffe and James, 3, n. 5.

⁴ Ib. 1, n. 2.

⁵ i. 286, 289. Letters of Radcliffe and James, xxvii, 3, n. 7, 37, 39, 119, 130.

⁶ i. 289. Letters of Radcliffe and James, 16, n. 2, 21, 31.

⁷ i. 289, 300; ii. 123, 144. Letters of Radcliffe and James, *passim*.

⁸ ii. 143. Letters of Radcliffe and James, *passim*.

⁹ ii. 112. Letters of Radcliffe and James, xxiii, 6, n. 1, 21.

¹⁰ Ib. 8, n. 3, 22. ¹¹ Ib. 14, n. 4, 20, 22. ¹² Ib. xxvii, xxix, 45, 268

¹³ ii. 139. Letters of Radcliffe and James, xvii, xxxi, xxxii, 119, n. 2.

1767. 1 July. **Dalton, Thomas.**
K. Vicar of Carisbrook.
1767. 15 Oct. **Atkinson, Arthur.**
K. Rector of Enham.
1767. 15 Oct. **Stubb, John.**
K. Obiit dum Socius.
1769. 20 Apr. **Whitehead, George.**
K. Obiit dum Socius.
1769. 20 Apr. **Wilson, Francis.**
K. Rector of Sulhamstead.
1770. 18 Oct. **Hewson, Joseph.**¹
K. Rector of Bramshott.
1771. 4 July. **Bowerbank, Edward.**²
K. Rector of Croft.
1774. 21 Apr. **Bracken, Allen.**
K. Rector of Blechindon.
1774. 21 Apr. **Bellas, Lancelot.**³
K. Vicar of Brough.
1777. 5 June. **Collinson, Septimus.**⁴
K. Rector of Holwell, provost
1778. 26 Feb. **Grisdale, Benjamin.**
K. Vicar of Chedworth, rector of Withington.
1778. 26 Feb. **Fawcett, John, or Fawcett.**
K. Vicar of Milford.
1779. 6 May. **Simpson, John.**
K. Resigned 9 Oct. 1782 (Reg. K).
1780. 5 May. **Pearson, Richard.**⁵
K. Obiit dum Socius.
1780. 5 May. **Fothergill, William.**⁵
K. Rector of Charlton.
1781. 27 Mar. **Breeks, Thomas.**
E. B. 18. Rector of South Weston and Hampton Poyle.
1782. 18 May. **Barwis, John.**
K. Rector of Niton cum Godshill.
1782. 18 May. **Dowson, William.**⁶
K. Princ. St. Edm. H. and vicar of Bramley.

¹ Ib. 259, n. 1.

² ii. 139, 140, 143. Letters of Radcliffe and James; 232, n. 2, 233, 234.

³ Father of Lancelot, fellow 1824, and of Septimus, fellow 1837.

⁴ ii. 144. Letters of Radcliffe and James, xxxii, 177, n. 4.

⁵ Ib. 180, n. 1.

⁶ i. 280 ; ii. 134. Letters of Radcliffe and James, 143, n. 5, 211, n. 1.

1782. 18 May. **Hill, Hugh.**
K. Rector of Oakly and S. Crucis, Southampton.
1783. 22 May. **Hall, Henry.**
K. Vicar of Sherborne Monachorum.
1783. 22 May. **Donald, Thomas.**
K. Rector of Weyhill.
1785. 12 Apr. **Thompson, George.**¹
K. Princ. St. Edm. H., vicar of Bramley and of Framfield.
1786. 27 May. **Smith, Henry.**²
K. Proctor 1787, rector of Headleigh.
1786. 27 May. **Thompson, John.**
K. Vicar of Milford.
1786. 27 May. **Monkhouse, Isaac.**³
K. Rector of Holwell.
1786. 27 May. **Lamb, James.**
K. Obiit dum Socius.
1786. 27 May. **Coward, James.**⁴
K. Rector of Bletchingdon.
1788. 23 Oct. **Taylor, John.**
K. Vicar of Sparsholt.
1788. 23 Oct. **Lamb, John.**
K. Vicar of Banbury.
1791. 19 May. **Golding, Joseph.**⁵
K. Vicar of Newbolt Pacey.
1792. 18 May. **Hutchinson, John.**⁶
K. Obiit dum Socius.
1792. 18 May. **Benson, William.**⁷
K. Senior Proctor 1796, rector of South Weston and Hampton Poyle.
1792. 18 May. **Monkhouse, John.**
K. Rector of Bramshott.
1792. 18 May. **Ion, Lancelot.**
K. Amoved 30 Dec. 1800.
1794. 15 May. **Scott, Edward.**⁸
K.

¹ i. 280 ; ii. 150.² ii. 143.³ ii. 145.⁴ Letters of Radcliffe and James, xxviii, 187, n. 2, 285.⁵ Ib. xxxiii, 52, 138, 227, 247-63.⁶ Ib. 60, n. 2.⁷ ii. 143.⁸ He must have vacated his fellowship by marriage. He appears last as fellow at a College meeting 31 October, 1800. He died at Worton Hall, Isleworth, 24 November, 1827, and his son William, who was born there, matriculated from the College 27 February, 1821, aged 20. It looks as though he must have been in his year of grace when he attended his last College meeting.

1794. 15 May. **Pearson, Thomas.**
K. Vicar of Sparsholt.
1795. 26 Feb. **Knipe, John.**
K. Rector of Charleton.
1796. 20 Oct. **Bacon, Isaac.**
K. Rector of Bletchingdon.
1797. 7 July. **Dodgson, Lancaster.**
K. Vicar of Brough.
1797. 7 July. **Waller, John.**
K. Rector of Sulhamstead.
1798. 13 Dec. **Bewley, Thomas.**¹
K. Obijt dum Socius.
1798. 13 Dec. **Kilner, William.**
K. Rector of Weyhill.
1800. 27 Mar. **Beeby, William.**
K. Obijt dum Socius.
1801. 19 Feb. **Lightfoot, Joseph.**
K. Rector of Enham with the curacy of Upton Grey.
1801. 19 Feb. **Atkinson, John.**
K. Obijt dum Socius.
1801. 19 Feb. **Dickinson, Robert.**²
K. Rector of Hedleigh.
1801. 19 Feb. **Brecks, John.**³
K. Vicar of Carisbrook.
1802. 25 June. **Whitelock, William.**
K. Rector of Sulhamstead.
1803. 20 Oct. **Dixon, Thomas.**
K. Obijt dum Socius.
1803. 20 Oct. **Nicholson, Mark.**
K. President of Codrington College, Barbados.
1803. 20 Oct. **Hunter, Richard.**
K. Rector of Newnham cum Mapledorwell.
1805. 23 May. **Wheatley, Henry.**⁴
K. Proctor 1810, vicar of Bramley.
1805. 7 Nov. **Grayson, Anthony.**⁵
K. Princ. St. Edm. H., and vicar of Bramley.
1807. 10 Nov. **Nelson, John.**
K. Canon of Heytesbury, rector of Peterston super Ely.

¹ ii. 147.² ii. 147.³ For the case of Brecks v. Woolfrey see E. B. James's Letters relating to the Isle of Wight, ii. 645-9.⁴ ii. 150, 165.⁵ i. 280 ; ii. 151, 156.

1808. 8 Dec. **Fox, John.**¹
K. Provost.
1808. 8 Dec. **Maude, John Barnabas.**²
K. Vicar of Sherborne Monachorum, obiit dum Socius.
Re-elected 21 Oct. 1830.
1809. 22 June. **Dixon, Richard.**³
L. Rector of Nighton cum Godshill, benefactor.
1813. 4 June. **Harrison, Thomas.**
L. Rector of Corney.
1814. 10 Nov. **Gibson, Arthur.**
L. Vicar of Chedworth.
1815. 11 May. **Wilson, William.**⁴
L. Proctor 1819, rector of Oakley and vicar of St. Cross,
Southampton.
1815. 11 May. **Nicholson, William.**⁵
L. Rector of Bramshott.
1816. 21 June. **Jefferson, Lancelot.**
L. Vicar of Brough.
1816. 21 June. **Robinson, Thomas.**
L. Vicar of Milford.
1817. 11 Dec. **Gibson, John.**⁶
L. Rector of South Weston, rector of Enham, vicar of
Newbold Pacey.
1819. 19 Oct. **Preston, William.**
L. Rector of Bowness.
1819. 19 Oct. **Porter, George.**⁷
L. Vicar of Sherborne Monachorum.
1820. 9 Dec. **Jackson, William.**⁸
L. Rector of Lowther, provost, chancellor and archdeacon
of Carlisle.
1822. 6 Mar. **Briscoe, Allan.**
L. Rector of Sulhamstead.
1822. 6 March. **Bradley, Thomas.**
L. Obiit dum Socius.
1824. 11 March. **Wilson, John.**⁹
L. Rector of Holwell.
1824. 11 Mar. **Harrison, Matthew.**
L. Rector of Oakley.

¹ ii. 149, 153, 154.² ii. 152, 155, 167.³ ii. 167.⁴ ii. 154, 166.⁵ ii. 154.⁶ Brother of Arthur.⁷ ii. 167.⁸ ii. 186.⁹ ii. 167.

1824. 11 Mar. **Vane, Frederick.**
L. Rector of Blechingdon.
1824. 9 Dec. **Bellas, Launcelot.**
L. Rector of Bramshott.
1827. 5 Apr. **Thompson, William.**¹
L. Rector of Enham, princ. St. Edm. H., and rector of Gatecombe.
1827. 6 Dec. **Collinson, Robert.**
L. Obiit dum Socius.
1829. 19 Mar. **Scott, Edward Dickinson.**
L. Vicar of Carisbrooke.
1829. 25 June. **Dodd, Henry Allison.**²
L. Proctor 1833, vicar of Sparsholt.
1829. 25 June. **Pearson, Thomas.**
L. Obiit dum Socius.
1829. 25 June. **Coulthard, Robert.**
L. Rector of Sulhamstead.
1829. 17 Dec. **Airey, William.**³
L. Vicar of Bramley.
1830. 21 Oct. **Rookin, Henry.**
L. Minister of Upton Grey.
1830. 17 Dec. **Dykes, Joseph Ballantine.**
L. Rector of Hedleigh.
1833. 22 June. **Askew, Joseph.**
L. Master of Northleach School.
1833. 22 June. **Audland, William Fisher.**
L. Rector of Enham. Obiit dum Socius.
1836. 24 Mar. **Riggs, George.**
L. Rector of Charleton.
1836. 5 July. **Wylie, George.**
L. Rector of Newnham cum Mapledorwell.
1837. 9 Nov. **Bellas, Septimus.**
L. Vicar of Sherborne Monachorum.
1838. 3 May. **Birkett, Henry.**
L. Obiit dum Socius.
1840. 18 June. **Monkhouse, William.**
L. Proctor 1842, rector of Goldington. Obiit dum Socius.
1842. 19 March. **Johnson, George Henry Sacheverell.**⁴
L. Savilian professor of Astronomy, dean of Wells.

¹ i. 280 ; ii. 116, 156.² ii. 167.³ ii. 157.⁴ ii. 155, 156, 161, 163, 165, 166, 168, 176.

1843. 9 Feb. **Abbott, William.**
L. Obiit dum Socius.
1844. 12 Dec. **Barrow, John.**¹
L. Princ. St. Edm. Hall, rector of Gatcombe.
1845. 20 Nov. **Dand, Thomas.**
L. Rector of Blechingdon.
1846. 19 Feb. **Dykes, Lawson Peter.**²
L. Obiit dum Socius.
1846. 3 Apr **Thompson, Thomas Bowser Harrison.**
L. Rector of South Weston, rector of Weyhill.
1846. 3 Apr. **Gough, Henry.**
L. Rector of Charlton.
1846. 10 Dec. **Levy, Thomas Bailey.**
L. Rector of South Weston, rector of Enham. Obiit dum Socius.
1847. 22 June. **Hunt, Joseph.**
L. Vicar of Fifehead Magdalens.
1847. 28 Oct. **Thomson, William.**³
L. Provost, bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, archbishop of York.
1849. 1 Feb. **James, Edward Boucher.**⁴
L. Proctor 1856, vicar of Carisbrooke.
1849. 29 Mar. **Branthwaite, John.**⁵
L. Princ. St. Edm. H., rector of Gatcombe.
1849. 29 Mar. **Heslop, George Henry.**⁶
L. Rector of Enham, master of St. Bees School, rector of Oakley.
1849. 5 July. **Lowry, Charles Henry.**⁷
L. Master of Northleach School, rector of South Weston, master of Carlisle School.
1850. 4 July. **Southey, Thomas Castle.**⁸
L. Vicar of Newbold Pacey.
1851. 8 May. **Wood, Henry Hayton.**⁹
L. Rector of Holwell.
1851. 20 Nov. **Falcon, Robert Steward.**¹⁰
L. Rector of Sulhamstead.
1853. 1 Dec. **Stephens, William John.**¹¹
L. Master of Sydney School

¹ i. 280 ; ii. 157, 164, 168, 186.

² ii. 168. On his death the old foundation became extinct.

³ ii. 164, 165, 168, 176. ⁴ ii. 168, 196. ⁵ i. 280 ; ii. 186.

⁷ ii. 161, 168.

⁸ ii. 137.

⁹ ii. 169.

¹⁰ ii. 169.

⁶ ii. 168.

¹¹ ii. 169.

1855. 25 Jan. **Rennison, Thomas.**¹
L. Obit dum Socius.
1855. 26 Apr. **Falcon, Thomas William.**²
L. Rector of Charlton upon Otmoor.
1855. 25 June. **Hayton, George.**³
L. Rector of South Weston, rector of Niton, rector of Charlton upon Otmoor.
1855. 13 Nov. **Jex-Blake, Thomas William,**⁴ from University College.
L. H. M. of Cheltenham College, H. M. of Rugby School, dean of Wells.
1855. 13 Nov. **Campbell, Lewis,**⁵ from Balliol College.
L. Vicar of Milford, professor of Greek at St. Andrews
1856. 11 Dec. **Capes, William Wolfe.**⁶
L. Proctor 1856, rector of Bramshott, fellow of Hertford, canon of Hereford.
1858. 7 Oct. **Monkhouse, John.**
L. Rector of Oakley.

Michel Foundation

Fellows elected under the Statutes made for the Foundation of John Michel, Esq.

1764. 26 Oct. **Crosse, Richard.**⁷
Elected from Corpus Christi College, High Sheriff of Somerset.
1764. 26 Oct. **Spillman, Robert.**⁸
Elected from Pembroke College, rector of Thurcaston 1775.
1764. 26 Oct. **Jones, John.**⁹
Elected from Jesus College.
1764. 26 Oct. **Watkins, Thomas.**¹⁰
Elected from Pembroke College, vicar of Wallington 1769.
1764. 26 Oct. **Macock, Henry.**¹¹
Elected from Lincoln College, vicar of Harwell and of Sellinge.
1764. 26 Oct. **Thomas, Joshua.**¹²
Elected from Jesus College. Matriculated from Christ Church 11 May 1758.

¹ ii. 169, 187.² ii. 169.³ The last survivor of those who had been fellows on the Old Foundation.⁴ ii. 123, 178, 179.⁵ ii. 178, 179.⁶ ii. 193, 196, 336.⁷ ii. 108.⁸ ii. 108.⁹ ii. 108.¹⁰ ii. 108.¹¹ ii. 108.¹² ii. 108.

1764. 26 Oct. **Haslewood, Thomas.**¹
Elected from Edmund Hall.
1764. 26 Oct. **Isham, Eusebius.**²
Elected from Magdalen College, rector of Lamport.
1765. 9 May. **Henchman, Francis.**
Elected from Trinity College.
1767. 1 July. **Dyer, William Charles.**³
Elected scholar from St. Edmund Hall 26 Oct. 1764, rector of Abbess Roding and Leaden Roding 1776, minister of Welbeck Chapel 1777.
1772. 13 Aug. **Shrigley, Thomas.**
Elected scholar from Brasenose College 29 Mar. 1770, curate of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate.
1774. 21 Apr. **Jenkins, William.**
Elected scholar from Corpus Christi College 29 Mar. 1770.
1774. 17 Nov. **Owen, Thomas.**⁴
Elected scholar from Jesus College 25 Apr. 1771, rector of Upton Scudamore 1779.
1775. 14 Aug. **Davis, Duncombe Pyrke.**⁵
Elected exhibitioner 19 Oct. 1769, rector of English Bicknor, rector of Ganerew and Whitchurch, vicar of Monmouth.
1775. 11 Nov. **Bartholomew, Moses Hodges.**⁶
Elected exhibitioner 19 Oct. 1769.
1776. 13 Apr. **Mosse, Benjamin.**
Elected scholar from Jesus College 15 Oct. 1772, curate of East Stoke.
1776. 20 June. **Richards, Richard.**⁷
Elected scholar from Wadham College 17 Dec. 1774. He matriculated from Jesus College 19 March 1771, migrated to Wadham College May 1773. He was K.C., Bencher of Inner Temple, M.P. Helston 1796, Sergt.-at-law, Baron of the Exchequer 1814, Kt., Lord Chief Baron 1817.
1777. 8 Oct. **Reeves, John.**⁸
Elected scholar from Merton College 11 Nov. 1775, Chief Justice Newfoundland 1791.
1778. 26 Feb. **Quartley, Henry.**
Elected from Magdalen College, rector of Maids Moreton, of Stapleford, vicar of Wolverton, rector of Wicken.

¹ ii. 108.² ii. 108.³ ii. 108, 123.⁴ ii. 140.⁵ ii. 108.⁶ ii. 108.⁷ ii. 140.⁸ ii. 140.

1778. 29 Apr. **Jones, John.**
Elected scholar from Jesus College 8 Feb. 1776.
1780. 14 Dec. **Street, Stephen.**
Elected scholar 16 Aug. 1776 from Merton College.
1781. 25 May. **Dodge, Robert.**
Elected exhibitioner 1 Sept. 1774, he had matriculated from Exeter College 18 June 1774.
1783. 20 Feb. **Fothergill, Thomas.**¹
Elected exhibitioner 18 May 1775.
1784. 30 Sept. **Nicolson, Clement.**²
Elected exhibitioner 12 Nov. 1777.
1786. 16 Mar. **Wood, Joseph.**
Elected exhibitioner 13 Aug. 1778.
1786. 23 June. **Halton, Lancelot Greenthwaite.**³
Elected exhibitioner 29 March 1781, rector of Thruxton 1806.
1787. 15 Nov. **Hobson, Thomas.**⁴
Elected exhibitioner 26 Oct. 1781, vicar of Hermitage, rector of Pentridge and of Lydlinch.
1789. 14 May. **Hodgson, Thomas Bolton.**
Elected scholar from Pembroke College 7 Apr. 1785.
1791. 23 Feb. **Hasker, William.**
Elected exhibitioner 22 May 1783, rector of Baughurst.
1792. 10 Feb. **Coham, Arthur John.**
Elected exhibitioner 10 Mar. 1784.
1793. 28 Feb. **Charleton, Robert John.**
Elected exhibitioner 16 Dec. 1784.
1794. 2 Oct. **Peters, Charles.**
Elected exhibitioner 27 May 1786, rector of Pontesbury 1804.
1795. 26 Feb. **Lyford, John.**
Elected exhibitioner 31 Aug. 1786, obiit dum Socius.
1795. 12 Nov. **Fothergill, Henry.**⁵
Elected exhibitioner 24 Jan. 1788, curate of Castle Morton.
1797. 9 Feb. **Raine, William.**
Elected exhibitioner 19 May 1791, rector of Widford, curate of Swinbrook.
1797. 7 July. **Robson, George.**
Elected exhibitioner 25 Aug. 1791, canon of St. Asaph, vicar of Chirk, rector of Erbistock.

¹ Nephew of Provost Fothergill, son of Rev. Henry, his third brother.

² Letters of Radcliffe and James, 143, n. 1.

³ *ib.* 239, n. 2.

⁴ *ib.* 197, n. 2.

⁵ Son of the Provost.

1798. 1 Mar. **Griffiths, John.**¹
Elected scholar from Wadham College 21 Apr. 1796; master of the King's School, Rochester; rector of Hinxhill; vicar of St. Margaret's, Rochester. Hody (Greek) exhibitioner of Wadham.
1798. 13 Nov. **Barwis, John.**
Elected exhibitioner 16 May 1793.
1799. 23 July. **Tomlin, James.**
Elected exhibitioner from St. Edmund Hall 11 Dec. 1794.
1799. 23 Aug. **White, Thomas.**
Elected from Oriel College, rector of Epperstone.
1800. 21 Aug. **Churchill, Benjamin.**
Elected exhibitioner 11 Dec. 1794, rector of Wilcot, curate of Appeldram.
1801. 5 Mar. **Hare, Humphrey John.**
Elected exhibitioner (as Humphrey John Christian) from University College 7 May 1795, of Docking Hall, Norfolk.
1801. 11 July. **Smith, Sumner.**
Elected exhibitioner 10 March 1796, rector of Ham.
1802. 24 Feb. **Morris, John.**
Elected scholar from Lincoln College 23 Oct. 1799, rector of Elstree.
1803. 5 May. **Harding, John.**
Elected exhibitioner 4 May 1797, rector of Coy Church and of Coyty.
1804. 2 July. **Bowerbank, Thomas.**
Elected exhibitioner 8 Feb. 1799.
1808. 3 Feb. **Barry, Henry.**²
Elected scholar from All Souls College 5 May 1803, rector of Upton Scudamore 1812.
1808. 15 June. **Munden, John Maber.**
Elected exhibitioner 12 Feb. 1801, rector of English Bicknor 1815, vicar of Northover, rector of Gorsecombe.
1808. 23 Aug. **Miller, Edward.**
Elected exhibitioner 19 Nov. 1801, vicar of Rodway and Ratley.
1809. 11 July. **Pyrke, George.**
Elected exhibitioner 19 Nov. 1801, rector of Whitchurch.
1809. 14 Nov. **Lancaster, Thomas William.**³
Elected scholar from Oriel College 15 July 1808, usher of

¹ His son, of the same name, became Warden of Wadham College, 1871.

² ii. 156.

³ ii. 169.

Magdalen College School, vicar of Banbury, Bampton Lecturer 1831, rector of Over Worton.

1810. 28 May. **Metcalf, Thomas.**
Elected scholar from Merton College 22 Nov. 1808. He had matriculated from St. Mary Hall 6 Feb. 1804, changed his name from Metcalfe to Marwood between 24 Aug. 1810 and 24 Aug. 1811, rector of English Bicknor 1822.
1811. 30 May. **Atkinson, Henry Arthur.**
Elected exhibitioner 30 May 1805, curate of Escomb.
1812. 11 Apr. **Tyler, James Endell.**¹
Elected scholar from Oriel College 28 June 1810, fellow, tutor and dean of Oriel, Whitehall preacher, rector of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, canon of St. Paul's.
1812. 17 Oct. **Drury, Charles.**
Elected from Oriel College, rector of Pontesbury 1824, prebendary of Hereford.
1813. 8 Apr. **Hall, Robert Gream.**
Elected exhibitioner 16 Apr. 1807.
1816. 28 June. **Norton, George.**
Elected exhibitioner 16 Nov. 1809, advocate-general Bombay.
1816. 7 Nov. **Burton, Charles James.**²
Elected scholar from Lincoln College 4 Feb. 1811, vicar of Lydd, chancellor of diocese of Carlisle, hon. canon of Carlisle.
1816. 12 Dec. **Peter, Robert Rous.**
Elected from Exeter College.
1818. 5 Nov. **Richards, Thomas Watkin.**³
Elected exhibitioner 22 Aug. 1811, vicar of Seighford, rector of Puttenham.
1819. 11 Nov. **Griffith, John Wickham.**
Elected exhibitioner 18 June 1812, rector of Bishopstrow, and of Pertwood.
1820. 15 June. **Pope, Edward.**
Elected exhibitioner from Brasenose College 13 Aug. 1812, archdeacon of Jamaica.
1820. 9 Nov. **Knight, Henry Hey.**
Elected from Exeter College He matriculated from Merton College 17 May 1813.
1822. 18 Feb. **Bracken, Richard.**
Elected exhibitioner 8 Feb. 1816.

¹ ii. 169.

² ii. 170.

³ Son of Richard, Michel fellow 1776.

1823. 19 Aug. **Williams, William Rosser.**
Elected exhibitioner 7 Nov. 1816.
1824. 11 Mar. **Procter, Thomas.**
Elected from Jesus College, chaplain to the forces at Calcutta.
1824. 15 July. **Garbett, James.**¹
Elected from Brasenose College, fellow and tutor of Brasenose, Bampton Lecturer, professor of Poetry, prebendary and archdeacon of Chichester, rector of Clayton cum Keymer.
1825. 28 June. **Feild, Edward.**²
Elected exhibitioner from Wadham College 24 Feb. 1820, rector of English Bicknor 1833, bishop of Newfoundland.
1826. 18 Feb. **Rowlandson, Edward.**
Elected exhibitioner 11 Nov. 1819, curate of Kington St. Michael's.
1826. 28 Sept. **Boraston, Gregory Birch.**
Elected exhibitioner 9 Nov. 1820, vicar of Wendron.
1827. 5 Apr. **Rowe, William Carpenter.**³
Elected from Balliol College, recorder of Plymouth, Q.C., chief justice of Ceylon, knight.
1827. 5 July. **Palairret, Charles.**
Elected exhibitioner from Wadham College 23 May 1822.
1828. 28 Feb. **Cox, William Hayward.**⁴
Elected from Pembroke College, vice-principal of St. Mary Hall, rector of Carfax, of Tenby, of Eaton Bishop, prebendary of Hereford.
1828. 28 Feb. **Powlett, Percy William.**
Elected from Trinity College, assistant master of Rugby, rector of Frankton.
1830. 16 Nov. **Maude, Joseph.**
Elected exhibitioner 16 Oct. 1823, vicar of Chirk, choral canon of St. Asaph.
1833. 28 Dec. **Pearson, Thomas.**
Elected exhibitioner 22 June 1826.
1833. 14 Oct. **Borlase, William.**
Elected exhibitioner 15 Nov. 1827.
1834. 23 Aug. **Randall, Henry Goldney.**⁵
Elected scholar from St. John's College 10 Mar. 1831, curate of St. Peter's, Bishopworth, vicar of St. Mary Redcliffe,

¹ ii. 170.² ii. 170.³ ii. 170.⁴ ii. 170.⁵ ii. 170.

Bristol, of Christian Malford, hon. canon and archdeacon of Bristol.

1835. 26 Mar. **Burdon, John.**
Elected scholar from University College 13 Nov. 1834.
rector of English Bicknor 1844, of Welsh Bicknor.
1836. 25 Feb. **Rickards, George Kettilby.**¹
Elected from Trinity College, matriculated from Balliol
College 6 Apr. 1829, professor of Political Economy,
bencher of Inner Temple, counsel to Speaker of House
of Commons, K.C.B.
1838. 3 Mar. **Godfrey, Daniel Race.**
Elected exhibitioner 12 Aug. 1830, rector of Stow Bedon.
1838. 26 May. **Pocock, Nicholas.**²
Elected exhibitioner 3 Feb. 1831.
1839. 13 Aug. **Smith, Edward Brabant.**
Elected exhibitioner from St. John's College 14 Dec. 1833.
1840. 18 Feb. **Highton, Henry.**³
Elected exhibitioner 13 Mar. 1834, assistant master of
Rugby, principal of Cheltenham College.
1841. 4 Mar. **Baron, John.**⁴
Elected exhibitioner 15 May 1834, vicar of Waterperry,
rector of Upton Scudamore 1850.
1841. 24 Aug. **Meyrick, James.**
Elected exhibitioner 13 Aug. 1835, vicar of Westbury.
1841. 9 Dec. **Jones, Edward Rhys.**
Elected from Brasenose College, fellow of Brasenose College.
1842. 3 Feb. **Dukes, Robert Middleton.**
Elected from Lincoln College, matriculated from Merton
College 9 June 1834, obiit dum Socius.
1843. 23 Mar. **Hedley, William.**⁵
Elected exhibitioner 27 Apr. 1837, fellow and tutor of
University College, rector of Beckley.
1843. 26 June. **Chase, Temple Hamilton.**
Elected scholar from Trinity College 18 June 1840, curate
of Lydbrook.
1843. 26 Oct. **Nicolls, Jasper Hume.**
Elected from Oriel College, principal of Bishop's College,
Lennoxville, Canada.
1844. 5 Dec. **Barry, Henry Boothby.**⁶
Elected exhibitioner 14 June 1838, H.M. inspector of schools.

¹ ii. 170.² ii. 170.³ ii. 170.⁴ ii. 171.⁵ ii. 171.⁶ ii. 171, 179.

1844. 24 Dec. **Knowles, Edward Hadarezer.**¹
Elected exhibitor 15 Nov. 1838, vicar of St. Bees, principal of St. Bees College, hon. canon of Carlisle.
1845. 25 Aug. **Gandell, Robert.**²
Elected scholar from St. John's College 24 Aug. 1843, tutor of Magdalen Hall, fellow of Hertford College, Grinfield lecturer, proctor 1860, Laudian professor of Arabic, canon of Wells.
1848. 13 Apr. **Jacobs, Henry.**³
Elected exhibitor 10 June 1841, head master of St. Nicholas College, Shoreham; head master of Christ Church Grammar School, New Zealand; dean of Christ Church, New Zealand.
1848. 26 Oct. **Taylor, Alexander.**⁴
Elected exhibitor from St. John's College 23 Nov. 1841, reader of Gray's Inn, obiit dum Socius.
1848. 27 Nov. **Jones, William Basil Tickell.**⁵
Elected scholar from Trinity College 20 Nov. 1845, fellow of University College, proctor 1862, archdeacon of York, bishop of St. David's.
1850. 24 July. **Roberts, John Llewellyn.**
Elected exhibitor 22 June 1843, curate of St. John's, Chatham, vicar of Spratton, hon. canon of Peterborough.
1851. 13 Feb. **Bradley, Arthur.**
Elected exhibitor from Balliol College 14 Nov. 1844, rector of All Saints, Southampton.
1851. 29 May. **White, Lewis Borrett.**
Elected exhibitor 13 Mar. 1845, rector of St. Mary Aldermary, London.
1851. 4 Dec. **Byrne, Henry Barnes.**⁶
Elected scholar from Oriel College 25 Jan. 1849, vicar of Milford.
1852. 4 Mar. **Farrar, Adam Storey.**⁷
Elected from St. Mary Hall, tutor of Wadham College, Bampton lecturer 1862, professor of Divinity, Durham, canon of Durham.
1855. 29 Mar. **Moffat, Charles William.**⁸
Elected exhibitor from Exeter College 10 Feb. 1848, obiit dum Socius.

¹ ii. 171.² ii. 171.³ ii. 171.⁴ He was chaplain of Gray's Inn. On his death the Michel foundation became extinct.⁵ ii. 171.⁶ ii. 171.⁷ ii. 171, 179, 336.⁸ ii. 179.

1855. 24 Aug. **Smith, William Joseph.**
Elected exhibitioner 22 June 1848; chaplain, Foochow, China; curate of Hundleby.
1856. 13 Aug. **Sargent, William.**
Elected exhibitioner 25 Jan. 1849, assistant master at Rugby.
1856. 10 Nov. **Willes, Edmund Henry Lacon.**¹
Elected exhibitioner from Wadham College 21 Nov. 1850, assistant master at Winchester, rector of St. Swithin's, Winchester, vicar of Helston, of Ashby Magna, of Monk Sherborne, hon. canon of Peterborough.
1859. 24 Feb.² **Thornton, Samuel.**³
Elected exhibitioner 18 Mar. 1852, curate of St. Jude's, Whitechapel; rector of St. George's, Birmingham; bishop of Ballarat.
1859. 24 June.⁴ **Radcliffe, Henry Eliot Delmé.**
Elected exhibitioner 19 June 1851, rector of South Tidworth.
1861. 8 Mar.⁵ **Hawkes, Samuel John.**
Elected exhibitioner 23 March 1854, rector of Pontesbury.
- No elections are recorded of the three last-named Michel Fellows. The scholars existing on 9 Jan. 1858 were freed from the liability of superannuation and continued their rights of succession or election. The College treated them as having right to succession and their payments as fellows accrued from the date of the vacancy of the fellowships to which they succeeded.

Consolidated Foundation.

Fellows elected under the Ordinance of 1858.

1858. 28 Oct. **Percival, John.**⁶
H. M. Clifton College, president of Trinity College, Oxford, H. M. Rugby, bishop of Hereford, benefactor.
1858. 28 Oct. **Moore, Edward,**⁷ from Pembroke College.
Principal of St. Edmund Hall, proctor 1871, canon of Canterbury, benefactor.
1860. 19 Dec. **Magrath, John Richard,**⁸ from Oriel College.
Proctor 1876, provost, vice-chancellor 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897.

¹ ii. 362, 363.

² He received half of a year's fellowship to 24 Aug. 1859.

³ ii. 194.

⁴ He received one-sixth of a year's fellowship to 24 Aug. 1859.

⁵ He received 24 weeks' fellowship to 24 Aug. 1861.

⁶ ii. 123, 184, 336.

⁷ ii. 184, 185, 279, 280, 336.

⁸ ii. 193, 196.

1862. 25 Jan. **Madan, Henry George**, from Corpus Christi College.
Obiit dum Socius, assistant master Eton College
1862. 25 Jan. **Eddy, Charles**, from Trinity College.
Vicar of Bramley, vicar of Carisbrook.
1862. 22 Oct. **Elton, Charles Isaac**,¹ from Balliol College.
1862. 22 Oct. **Maidlow, John Mott**.²
1863. 18 Oct. **Simcox, George Augustus**,³ from Corpus Christi College.
Obiit dum Socius.
1863. 18 Oct. **White, John**, from Balliol College.
C. B. Obiit dum Socius.
1864. 20 Dec. **Simcox, William Henry**,⁴ from Balliol College.
Rector of Weyhill, of Harlaxton.
1864. 20 Dec. **Dallin, Thomas Francis**,⁵ from Merton College.
Public Orator.
1865. 20 Dec. **Balleine, George Orange**.⁶
Rector of Bletchingdon, of Weyhill, dean of Jersey.
1865. 20 Dec. **Robinson, Richard**,⁷ from Worcester College.
Obiit dum Socius.
1865. 20 Dec. **Raper, Robert William**,⁸ from Trinity College.
Fellow of Trinity College.
1866. 20 June. **Browne, Henry Llewelyn**,⁹ from Jesus College.
Vicar of Monk Sherborne.
1866. 20 June. **Awdry, William**,¹⁰ from Balliol College.
H. M. St. John's College, Hurstpierpoint, canon of Chichester,
bishop of Southampton, bishop of Osaka.
1869. 19 Oct. **Armstrong, Edward**,¹¹ from Exeter College.
Assistant master Rugby, transferred to New Foundation,
lecturer in Modern History, senior bursar, pro-provost,
F.B.A.
1869. 19 Oct. **Bond, Edward**, from St. John's College.
1869. 19 Oct. **Laverty, Wallis Hay**.
Rector of Headley.
1869. 19 Oct. **Sayce, Archibald Henry**.¹²
Professor of Assyriology.
1870. 18 Oct. **Grose, Thomas Hodge**,¹³ from Balliol College.
Registrar of the University, obiit dum Socius.

¹ ii. 193.² ii. 186.³ ii. 193.⁴ ii. 193.⁵ ii. 194.⁶ ii. 194.⁷ i. 300; ii. 194.⁸ ii. 194.⁹ i. 150.¹⁰ ii. 194.¹¹ ii. 194, 199, 200.¹² ii. 194.¹³ ii. 194, 199.

1870. 18 Oct. **Jeudwine, George Wynne**,¹ from Corpus Christi College.
Vicar of Upton Grey, rector of Niton, of Harlaxton, archdeacon of Stow, of Lincoln, canon of Lincoln.
1871. 24 Jan. **Morice, Francis David**, from New College.
Assistant master Rugby.
1871. 24 Jan. **Clarke, Robert Lowes**.²
Obiit dum Socius.
1871. 24 Oct. **Cotton, James Sutherland**,³ from Trinity College.
1871. 24 Oct. **Markheim, Henry William Gegg**,⁴ from University College.
Obiit dum Socius.
1874. 6 Oct. **Elliott, Edwin Bailey**,⁵ from Magdalen College.
Proctor 1887, F.R.S., Waynflete professor of Pure Mathematics, fellow of Magdalen College.
1876. 26 Jan. **Wilson, Ambrose John**, from St. John's College.
H. M. of Carlisle School, of Melbourne (Australia) School, of Lancing College, rector of Tackley, vicar of Oldham.
1877. 23 Jan. **Shepherd, Alfred John Parkman**.
Rector of Upton Scudamore, of Sulhamstead.
1879. 28 Jan. **Mee, Edward Melford**, from Corpus Christi College.
Rector of Crawley.
1881. 4 Oct. **Walker, Edward Mewburn**.⁶
Rector of Bessilsleigh, proctor 1898, transferred to New Foundation.

New Foundation.

Fellows elected under the Statutes of 1882.

1882. 3 Oct. **Clark, Albert Curtis**,⁷ from Balliol College.
Ordinary fellow, transferred to official, tutor, reader in Latin, Corpus professor of Latin, F.B.A.
1885. 6 Oct. **Long, William Edward**.
Ordinary fellow. Rector of Holwell.
1890. 14 Oct. **Allen, Thomas William**.
Ordinary fellow, transferred to official, tutor, reader in Greek.
1891. 15 Oct. **Grant, Charles Bathe**.
Official fellow, lecturer in Modern History, junior bursar, obiit dum Socius.

¹ ii. 194.² ii. 257.³ ii. 194.⁴ i. 25 ; ii. 117, 194.⁵ ii. 194, 203, 336.⁶ ii. 203.⁷ ii. 336.

1894. 31 Oct. **Grenfell, Bernard Pyne.**
Research fellow, professor of Papyrology, F.B.A.
1897. 29 Jan. **Thompson, Charles Henry.**
Official fellow, lecturer in Mathematics, tutor, senior student of Ch. Ch.
1898. 31 Dec. **David, Albert Augustus.**¹
Official fellow, lecturer, junior bursar, H. M. Clifton College, H. M. Rugby, bishop of St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich.
1902. 8 May. **Cronshaw, George Bernard.**²
Official fellow, lecturer in Natural Science, precentor, bursar, proctor 1909.
1904. 18 May. **Hodgkin, Robert Howard**, from Balliol College.
Official fellow, lecturer in Modern History, tutor.
1904. 1 Oct. **Temple, William.**
Official fellow, lecturer in Philosophy, H. M. Repton School, canon of Westminster, bishop of Manchester.
1905. 29 Sept. **Streeter, Burnett Hillman**, from Pembroke College.
Official fellow, lecturer in Theology, dean and fellow of Pembroke College, canon of Hereford.
1906. 16 May. **Hunt, Arthur Surridge.**
Research fellow, senior demy of Magdalen College, fellow of Lincoln College, professor of Papyrology, F.B.A.
1907. 1 Oct. **Pidduck, Frederick Bernard**, from Exeter College.
Ordinary fellow, University Lecturer in Applied Mathematics.
1909. 29 Sept. **Petrie, Robert**, from Balliol College.
Official fellow, lecturer in Philosophy, obiit dum Socius.
1911. 8 Nov. **Paton, Herbert James**, from Balliol College.
Official fellow, lecturer in Philosophy.
1914. 1 Jan. **Bell, John**, from Balliol College.
Official fellow, lecturer.
1919. 10 May. **Chattaway, Frederick Daniel**, from Ch. Ch., F.R.S.
Official fellow, lecturer in Chemistry.
1919. 12 Nov. **Elton, Godfrey**, from Balliol College.
Official fellow, lecturer in Modern History.

HONORARY FELLOWS

1859. 30 Nov. **Wightman, Sir William, Knight.**³
A judge of the Queen's Bench, formerly Michel exhibitor.
1863. 11 June. **Price, Rev. Bartholomew.**⁴
Fellow (afterwards Master) of Pembroke College, Sedleian professor of Natural Philosophy.

¹ ii. 123.² ii. 203.³ ii. 172, 187.⁴ ii. 187.

1870. 11 Oct. **Brewer, Rev. John Sherren.**¹
M.A. of the College.
1875. 12 Oct. **Birch, Samuel.**²
Keeper of Oriental Antiquities at the British Museum, D.C.L.
1882. 27 Apr. **Mahaffy, Rev. John Pentland.**
Fellow (afterwards Provost) of Trinity College, Dublin, D.C.L.
1883. 3 May. **Schliemann, Henry.**
D.C.L.
1886. 1 Dec. **Maspero, Gaston.**
Director of Antiquities in Egypt, D.C.L., K.C.M.G.
1890. 15 May. **Thorold, Rt. Rev. Anthony Wilson.**³
Bishop of Rochester, afterwards of Winchester, formerly commoner.
1892. 28 Oct. **Fortnum, Charles Edward Drury.**
D.C.L.
1894. 31 Oct. **Bywater, Ingram.**⁴
Regius professor of Greek, formerly fellow of Exeter College and scholar of the College.
1902. 12 Nov. **Percival, Rt. Rev. John.**⁵
Bishop of Hereford, formerly fellow.
1902. 12 Nov. **Capes, Rev. William Wolfe.**⁶
Canon of Hereford, formerly fellow.
1902. 12 Nov. **Farrar, Rev. Adam Storey.**⁷
Canon and professor of Divinity, Durham, formerly Michel fellow.
1902. 12 Nov. **Moore, Rev. Edward.**⁸
Principal of St. Edmund Hall, afterwards canon of Canterbury, formerly fellow.
1904. 9 Nov. **Love, Augustus Edward Hough.**⁹
Sedleian professor of Natural Philosophy.
1914. 20 May. **Clark, Albert Curtis.**¹⁰
Corpus professor of Latin, formerly fellow.
1916. 17 May. **Elliott, Edwin Bailey.**¹¹
Waynflete Professor of Pure Mathematics, formerly fellow.
1916. 17 May. **Griffith, Francis Llewelyn.**
Reader in Egyptology, formerly scholar.

¹ ii. 173, 187.² ii. 187.³ ii. 174.⁴ ii. 194.⁵ ii. 332.⁶ ii. 324.⁷ ii. 331.⁸ ii. 332.⁹ F.R.S., formerly Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge.¹⁰ ii. 334.¹¹ ii. 334.

APPENDIX K

ACADEMICAL DISTINCTIONS

OFFICERS OF THE UNIVERSITY

CHANCELLORS

1349	William de Hawkesworth, Provost of Oriel
1350	William de Polmorua
1351	„ again
1357	John de Hotham, Provost of Queen's
1359	„ „ again
1360	Nicolas de Aston
1361	„ again
1362	„ „
1373	William de Wylton
1374	„ again
1375	„ „
1394	Robert Alyngton
1407	Richard Ullerston

VICE-CHANCELLORS ¹

1348	William de Hawkesworth, Provost of Oriel
1394	Richard Ullerston
1455	Thomas Twynge, <i>alias</i> Bonyfaunt
1458	„ „ again
1463	John Mulcaster
1464	„ again
1464	John Caldbeck
1465	„ again
1466	„ „
1482	Robert Wrangwaies

¹ In early days these were called Commissaries. They do not appear to have been yearly offices, but occasional appointments to serve during the absence or illness of the Chancellor. The Vice-Chancellorship seems to have become an annual office in the time of Edward VI. See Wood, *Appendix to History* (ed. Gutch), p. 89.

1488	John Coldale		
1489	„	again	
1490	„	„	
1491	„	„	
1492	„	„	
1606	Henry Airay, Provost of Queen's		
1640	Christopher Potter, Provost of Queen's		
1679	Timothy Halton, Provost of Queen's		
1680	„	„	again
1681	„	„	„
1685	„	„	„
1706	William Lancaster, Provost of Queen's		
1707	„	„	again
1708	„	„	„
1709	„	„	„
1759	Joseph Browne, Provost of Queen's		
1760	„	„	again
1761	„	„	„
1762	„	„	„
1763	„	„	„
1764	„	„	„
1772	Thomas Fothergill, Provost of Queen's		
1773	„	„	again
1774	„	„	„
1775	„	„	„
1894	John Richard Magrath, Provost of Queen's		
1895	„	„	again
1896	„	„	„
1897	„	„	„

PROCTORS

1340	Adam de Potthow, senior
1403	Roger Whelpdale, senior
1406	Adam Skelton, junior
1430	Thomas Eglesfield, junior
1483	Robert Lathys, junior
1496	Thomas Crackinthorpe, junior
1505	William Patenson or Batenson, senior
1601	George Benson, senior
1613	Anthony Richardson, senior
1618	Daniel Ingoll, senior
1635	Guy Carleton, junior
1659	George Philipps, senior

- 1672 Thomas Crosthwaite, junior
- 1681 John Halton, senior
- 1695 John Waugh, junior
- 1704 Joseph Smith, senior
- 1718 Thomas Troughear, senior
- 1727 John Borrett, senior
- 1741 John Lowry, junior
- 1750 Francis Harrison, senior
- 1764 Thomas Nicolson, senior
- 1773 Edward Bowerbank, senior
- 1787 Henry Smith, senior
- 1796 William Benson, senior
- 1810 Henry Wheatley, junior
- 1819 William Wilson, senior
- 1833 Henry Allison Dodd, senior
- 1842 William Monkhouse, senior
- 1856 Edward Boucher James, senior
- 1865 William Wolfe Capes, junior
- 1876 John Richard Magrath, senior
- 1887 Edwin Bailey Elliott, junior
- 1898 Edward Mewburn Walker, senior
- 1909 George Bernard Cronshaw, junior
- 1920 Herbert James Paton, junior

BURGESS

- 1683 Sir Christopher Musgrave, Bart.

PUBLIC ORATOR

- 1877 Thomas Francis Dallin ¹

KEEPER OF THE ARCHIVES

- 1644 Gerard Langbaine ²

REGISTRAR

- 1897 Thomas Hodge Grose ¹

PROFESSORS

REGIUS OF DIVINITY

- 1813 William van Mildert ³

¹ Fellow.

² Provost.

³ Bishop of Llandaff 1819, of Durham 1826.

REGIUS OF MEDICINE

1554 Thomas Francis¹

REGIUS OF HEBREW

1697 Thomas Hyde

REGIUS OF GREEK

1707 Edward Thwaytes²

1898 Ingram Bywater

MARGARET OF DIVINITY

1660 Thomas Barlow¹1788 Septimus Collinson¹

SAVILIAN OF GEOMETRY

1704 Edmund Halley

SAVILIAN OF ASTRONOMY

1839 George Henry Sacheverell Johnson²

SEDLEIAN OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY

1741 Joseph Browne¹1899 Augustus Edward Hough Love³

WHITE'S OF MORAL PHILOSOPHY

1708 Edward Thwaytes²1842 George Henry Sacheverell Johnson²

PRECENTOR OR CORYPHAEUS

1863 Leighton George Hayne

1890 John Henry Mee

LAUDIAN OF ARABIC

1691 Thomas Hyde

1861 Robert Gandell⁴

PROFESSOR OF GEOLOGY

1897 William Johnson Sollas

¹ Provost.² Fellow.³ Hon. Fellow.⁴ Michel Fellow.

POLITICAL ECONOMY

1852 George Kettilby Rickards¹

CORPUS OF LATIN

1913 Albert Curtis Clark²

DEPUTY OF COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY

1876 Archibald Henry Sayce²

WAYNFLETE OF PURE MATHEMATICS

1892 Edwin Bailey Elliott²

EXTRAORDINARY OF ASSYRIOLOGY

1891 Archibald Henry Sayce²

GRINFIELD LECTURER ON THE SEPTUAGINT

1859 Robert Gandell¹
Henry Adeney Redpath

READER IN GREEK

1883 Ingram Bywater
1914 Thomas William Allen²

READER IN LATIN

1909 Albert Curtis Clark²

READER IN ANCIENT HISTORY

1883 William Wolfe Capes²

PROFESSOR OF PAPYROLOGY

1908 Bernard Pyne Grenfell²
1913 Arthur Surridge Hunt²
1916 Bernard Pyne Grenfell²

TAYLORIAN PROFESSOR OF GERMAN

1907 Hermann Georg Fiedler

TAYLORIAN LECTURER IN ITALIAN

1909 Cesare Foligno

¹ Michel Fellow.

² Fellow.

LEE'S READER IN ANATOMY

1869 John Barclay

LECTURER IN ASSYRIOLOGY

1906 Charles James Ball

READER IN EGYPTOLOGY

1901 Francis Llewelyn Griffith ¹

READER IN PHARMACOLOGY

1912 James Andrew Gunn ⁴

BODLEIAN LIBRARIAN

1653 Thomas Barlow ²

1665 Thomas Hyde

SELECT PREACHERS

1804 Robert Dickinson ³1806 William Barrow ³

1809 John Collinson

1811 Richard Dixon ³Robert Dickinson ³1831 Thomas William Lancaster ⁴1834 William Fisher Audland ³1840 William Fisher Audland ³

1844 George Ferris Whidborne Mortimer

1848 William Thomson ^{2 5}1853 John Barrow ³1856 William Thomson ^{2 5}1857 Adam Storey Farrar ⁴1859 William Hedley ⁴1860 Robert Gandell ⁴William Basil Tickell Jones ⁶1864 William Thomson ^{2 5}1866 William Basil Tickell Jones ⁶1867 John Richard Magrath ^{2 3}1870 Adam Storey Farrar ⁴1872 William Wolfe Capes ³1876 William Basil Tickell Jones ⁶1878 Anthony Wilson Thorold ⁷1881 John Percival ^{3 8}¹ Hon. Fellow.² Provost.³ Fellow.⁴ Michel Fellow.⁵ Archbishop of York.⁶ Bishop of St. David's.⁷ Bishop of Winchester.⁸ Bishop of Hereford.

- 1885 Adam Storey Farrar ¹
 1887 Edward Moore ²
 1888 John Percival ^{2 3}
 1910 Edward Mewburn Walker ²
 1912 Burnett Hillman Streeter ²
 William Temple ^{2 4}

BAMPTON LECTURERS

1789 Edward Tatham, ⁵ *The Chart and Scale of Truth by which to find the Cause of Error.*

1793 James Williamson, ⁶ *The Truth, Inspiration, Authority, and End of the Scriptures.*

1799 William Barrow, ⁷ *Answers to some Popular Objections against the Necessity or the Credibility of the Christian Revelation.*

1803 John Farrer, ⁸ *On the Mission and Character of Christ, and on the Beatitudes.*

1813 John Collinson, *A Key to the Writings of the Principal Fathers of the Christian Church who flourished during the three first Centuries.*

1814 William van Mildert, ⁹ *An Inquiry into the General Principles of Scripture Interpretation.*

1831 Thomas William Lancaster, ¹ *The Popular Evidence of Christianity.*

1842 James Garbett, ¹ *Christ as Prophet, Priest, and King ; being a Vindication of the Church of England from Theological Novelties.*

1853 William Thomson, ^{10, 11} *The Atoning Work of Christ, viewed in relation to some Current Theories.*

1862 Adam Storey Farrar, ¹ *A Critical History of Free Thought in reference to the Christian Religion.*

1870 William Josiah Irons, *Christianity as taught by St. Paul.*

CRAVEN SCHOLARS

- 1865 William Henry Simcox ²
 1871 Robert Lowes Clarke ²
 1872 Francis David Morice ²

CRAVEN FELLOWS

- 1887 Thomas William Allen ²
 1891 William John Woodhouse

¹ Michel Fellow.

³ Bishop of Hereford.

⁵ Rector of Lincoln.

⁶ Letters of Radcliffe and James, 93, n. 3.

⁷ *ib. passim.*

⁹ Bishop of Durham.

² Fellow.

⁴ Bishop of Manchester.

⁸ *ib.* 255, n. 1.

¹¹ Archbishop of York.

¹⁰ Provost.

- 1893 Bernard Pyne Grenfell ¹
 1894 Arthur Surridge Hunt ¹
 1906 Thomas Eric Peet

RADCLIFFE TRAVELLING FELLOWS

- 1731 Nathan Hickman
 1760 Samuel Musgrave ²
 1761 John Turton
 1849 Charles Thomas Coote
 1864 Augustus Beauchamp Northcote
 1919 Cecil Denyer Wood

VINERIAN LAW FELLOWS

- 1771 Thomas Milles
 1830 William Rosser Williams ³

VINERIAN LAW SCHOLARS

- 1770 Thomas Milles
 1796 John Barwis
 1813 William Hanmer
 1821 William Rosser Williams ³
 1839 Edward Brabant Smith
 1862 Charles Isaac Elton ¹
 1885 Albert Thomas Carter
 1912 Arthur William Armitage

DEAN IRELAND'S SCHOLARS

- 1827 George Henry Sacheverell Johnson ¹
 1850 Robert Steward Falcon ¹
 1901 John Jackson

ELDON LAW SCHOLARS

- 1864 John Mott Maidlow ¹
 1884 Albert Thomas Carter

BODEN SANSKRIT SCHOLARS

- 1844 Edward Markham Heale
 1849 Ralph Thomas Hotchkin Griffith
 1879 William Coward Bradley
 1880 John Lionel Postgate
 1903 Maurice Léon Ettinghausen

¹ Fellow.² Letters of Radcliffe and James, 91, n. 1.³ Michel Fellow.

MATHEMATICAL SCHOLARS

- 1831 George Henry Sacheverell Johnson ¹
 1832 Eaton Davies Denton
 1836 Nicholas Pocock ²

SENIOR MATHEMATICAL SCHOLARS

- 1852 Francis Harrison
 1864 George Herbert Durham
 1870 Wallis Hay Lavery ¹
 1875 Edwin Bailey Elliott ¹
 1889 Charles Henry Thompson ¹
 1905 George Stanley Le Beau
 1913 Robert John Pocock
 1920 Edgar Girard Croker Poole

JUNIOR MATHEMATICAL SCHOLARS

- 1846 Thomas Barker
 1855 John Percival ¹
 1861 George Herbert Durham
 1866 Wallis Hay Lavery ¹
 1903 George Stanley Le Beau
 1911 Edgar Girard Croker Poole
 1914 William Leonard Ferrar

MATHEMATICAL EXHIBITIONERS

- 1891 George John Biles Westcott
 1907 William John Hart
 1915 William Pike Taylor

KENNICOTT HEBREW SCHOLARS

- 1844 Robert Gandell ²
 1869 Oswald Henry Hogarth
 1876 George Henry Bateson Wright

PUSEY AND ELLERTON HEBREW SCHOLARS

- 1845 Robert Gandell ²
 1877 George Henry Bateson Wright

JOHNSON THEOLOGICAL SCHOLAR

- 1861 John Richard Magrath ^{1 3}

¹ Fellow.² Michel Fellow.³ Provost.

JOHNSON MATHEMATICAL SCHOLAR

1835 Nicholas Pocock¹

DENYER AND JOHNSON THEOLOGICAL SCHOLARS

1865 Oswald Joseph Reichel
1867 William Henry Simcox²
1868 Miles Atkinson
1874 Francis Keyes Yates Aglionby
1876 George Henry Bateson Wright
1899 Burnett Hillman Streeter²
1909 Arthur Llywelyn Davies

TAYLORIAN SCHOLARS

1862 Oswald Joseph Reichel
1863 George Orange Balleine²

TAYLORIAN EXHIBITIONER

1872 James William Middleton

BURDETT-COUTTS GEOLOGICAL SCHOLARS

1885 James Harvey Hichens
1888 Matthew Hunter
1892 Richard Hornby

ABBOTT SCHOLARS

1875 Augustine Brutton
1895 Alan Frederick Maule Vernon

DAVIS CHINESE SCHOLARS

1881 William Coward Bradley
1897 Benjamin Herbert Heald
1904 Frederick Clayson

SQUIRE SCHOLARS

1904 Reginald Arthur John Chute
1913 Cecil Kendrick Hughes
1914 Charles Henry Scott

¹ Michel Fellow.

² Fellow.

BIOLOGICAL SCHOLAR

1911 James Francis Murray Floyd

PELHAM STUDENT

1909 Thomas Eric Peet

THEODORE WILLIAMS SCHOLAR IN PHYSIOLOGY

1918 Malcolm Henry MacKeith

THEODORE WILLIAMS SCHOLAR IN PATHOLOGY

1915 Cecil Denyer Wood

HEATH HARRISON SCHOLAR

1920 Harry Nelson Lett

CHANCELLOR'S PRIZES

LATIN VERSE

1782 John James, *Columbus*

1791 Edward Cooper, *Hortus Anglicus*

1820 William Ralph Churton, *Newtoni Systema*

ENGLISH ESSAY

1770 James Castley, *On the Utility of Public Infirmaries*

1773 Jeremiah Milles, *Ars Musica*

1777 Stephen Street, *On the Art of Printing*

1778 William Barrow, *Academical Education*

1802 John Jackson, *Character and Doctrines of Socrates*

1843 Henry Boothby Barry,¹ *The Advantages and Disadvantages of the Feudal System*

1845 Samuel Lucas, *The Causes and Consequences of National Revolutions among the Ancients and the Moderns compared*

1867 William Henry Simcox,² *The Use of the Classics as an Instrument of Christian Education*

1888 William Arthur Gill, *The Effect of the Development of Physical Science on Literature and the Fine Arts*

1915 Russell Green, *The Just Use of a Latin Element in English Style*

LATIN ESSAY

1818 Samuel Hinds, *Quam vim in moribus Populi conformandis habeant Rerum publicarum subitae mutationes?*

1864 George Augustus Simcox,² *De Niebuhrii meritis in Historia Romana investiganda*

¹ Michel Fellow.

² Fellow.

1871 Francis David Morice,¹ *Quaenam fuerint praecipue in causa quod Scoti cum Anglis in unius Imperii corpus tam cito coaluerint?*

NEWDIGATE PRIZE FOR ENGLISH VERSE

1841 Samuel Lucas, *The Sandwich Islands*

1916 Russell Green, *Venice*

ELLERTON PRIZE FOR A THEOLOGICAL ESSAY

1835 John Cowley Fisher, *The Death of Christ was a propitiatory Sacrifice and a vicarious Atonement for the Sins of Mankind*

1845 Henry Boothby Barry,² *The Law was our Schoolmaster to bring us unto Christ*

1846 Alexander Taylor,² *That a Divine Revelation contains Mysteries is no valid Argument against its Truth*

1851 Charles Marryat, *On the Divine Appointment of the Sabbath*

1866 Oswald Joseph Reichel, *The Duty of the Church in respect of Christian Missions*

1867 William Awdry,¹ *Men are impatient and for precipitating things, but the Author of Nature appears deliberate throughout His Operations, accomplishing His natural Ends in slow successive steps*

DENYER THEOLOGICAL ESSAY PRIZE

1846 William Jackson, *On the Sufficiency of the Holy Scriptures for the Salvation of Man*

1847 William Jackson, again, *Praedestinationis et Electionis nostrae in Christo pia consideratio dulcis, suavis et ineffabilis consolationis plena est vere piis*

1852 James Leycester Balfour, *The Justification of Man before God only by the Merits of our Lord Jesus Christ*

1853 Adam Storey Farrar,² *In the Unity of the Godhead there are Three Persons of one Substance, Power and Eternity*

1854 Adam Storey Farrar,² again, *Original or Birth Sin, and the Necessity of a New Birth unto Life*

PRIZE FOR AN ENGLISH POEM ON A SACRED SUBJECT

1869 John White,¹ *The Day of Pentecost*

ARNOLD PRIZE FOR AN HISTORICAL ESSAY

1851 Adam Storey Farrar,² *Whence arose the Greatness and the Decay of the Power of Carthage*

¹ Fellow.

² Michel Fellow.

- 1868 William Henry Simcox,¹ *The Principles of Historical Evidence considered in their bearing upon the History of remoter Times*
 1892 James Herbert Peachey, *The Growth of the Portuguese Power*

GAISFORD PRIZE FOR GREEK PROSE

- 1865 William Henry Simcox,¹ *Sancti Ludovici res gestae, mors, in genium*, in Prose after Thucydides

JOHNSON MEMORIAL PRIZE ESSAY

- 1915 Robert John Pocock

HALL AND HALL-HOUGHTON PRIZES

GREEK TESTAMENT (JUNIOR)

- 1876 Thomas Walker

GREEK TESTAMENT (SENIOR)

- 1889 Burnett Hillman Streeter¹

SEPTUAGINT (JUNIOR)

- 1877 Thomas Walker
 1883 Henry Darrell Sudell Sweetapple

SYRIAC

- 1877 George Henry Bateson Wright

LOTHIAN PRIZE FOR AN HISTORICAL ESSAY

- 1914 Ernest Harold Davenport, *The Pseudo-Isidorian Decretals*

CONINGTON PRIZE

- 1894 William John Woodhouse

COBDEN PRIZE

- 1878 Bernhard Ringrose Wise, *The policy of Protection in young communities from an economical point of view*
 1914 Geoffrey Loosmore Haggan, *The history and development of the United States Tariff, and its effects upon American trade, both home and foreign*

¹ Fellow.

HERBERT PRIZE FOR ESSAY IN COLONIAL HISTORY

1908 Noel Henry Plantagenet Somerset, *The Colonial Administration of Lord Charles Somerset in Cape Colony*

1910 James Arthur Estey, *The relations of European and Native indigenous races, as illustrated by the history of any one British Colony or group of Colonies, excluding India*

1915 Robert Samuel Theodore Chorley, *The Case of the American Loyalists*

CLASS LISTS

EXAMINATORIBUS PUBLICIS MAXIME SE COMMENDAVIT

1803 Joseph Stephenson

CLASS I

IN LITERIS HUMANIORIBUS

1817	E.T.	Griffith Richards
1820	M.T.	William Rosser Williams ¹
1822	E.T.	John Horatio Lloyd ²
	M.T.	William Ralph Churton ³
1825	E.T.	Arthur James Beaumont
		Charles Palairet ¹
1826	M.T.	George Ferris Whidborne Mortimer
1828	M.T.	George Henry Sacheverell Johnson ⁴
1829	M.T.	Thomas Tyssen Bazely ²
1832	E.T.	John Sherren Brewer ⁵
1833	E.T.	Miles Atkinson ⁶
1834	E.T.	Richard William Barnes
	M.T.	Daniel Race Godfrey ¹
1837	M.T.	Henry Highton ¹
1841	E.T.	William Hedley ^{1 7}
1845	E.T.	Henry Jacobs ¹
1846	E.T.	George Henry Heslop ⁴
1851	E.T.	Robert Steward Falcon ⁴
1852	E.T.	William John Stephens ⁴
1853	E.T.	Thomas William Falcon ⁴
1855	M.T.	William Wolfe Capes ^{4 8}
1858	E.T.	John Percival ^{4 9 10}
1859	M.T.	John Warneford Hoole
1861	M.T.	John Mott Maidlow ⁴

¹ Michel Fellow.

³ Fellow of Oriel.

⁵ Honorary Fellow.

⁷ Fellow of University.

⁹ President of Trinity.

² Fellow of Brasenose.

⁴ Fellow.

⁶ Fellow of Lincoln.

⁸ Fellow of Hertford.

¹⁰ Bishop of Hereford.

- 1862 M.T. Ingram Bywater¹
 1863 E.T. Edward Frederick Grenfell
 1864 M.T. Andrew Wallace Milroy
 1865 M.T. George Orange Balleine²
 1866 M.T. Charles Sankey
 1867 M.T. Horatio Bryan Donkin
 1868 M.T. Francis George Hume
 Archibald Henry Sayce²
 1869 M.T. Charles Duncan Haigh
 Franklin Thomas Richards³
 1872 M.T. Charles James Ball
 1875 M.T. John Henry Mee⁴
 1877 M.T. Harry Johnson
 1878 T.T. Henry Bernard Hodgson^{5 7}
 1879 T.T. Joseph Wells⁶
 1880 T.T. Edward Mewburn Walker²
 1882 M.T. Albert Thomas Carter⁷
 1885 Thomas William Allen²
 James Herbert Wilkinson
 1886 Henry Cecil Sturt
 1887 William Arthur Gill⁸
 1888 Edward Cherrill Cooper
 Charles Bathe Grant²
 Arthur Sackville Trevor Griffith-Boscawen
 1889 Albert Augustus David^{2 5}
 Edward Henry Polehampton
 William John Woodhouse
 1891 John Benjamin Firth
 Charles Edward Mackenzie Hawkesworth
 1892 George Frederick Arnold
 Bernard Pyne Grenfell²
 Vernon Faithfull Storr⁹
 1895 Alexander Robert Loftus-Tottenham
 William Arthur Robinson¹⁰
 Herbert Henry Williams^{11 12 13}
 1896 David MacIver
 George Frederick Paddison
 1897 Burnett Hillman Streeter^{2 14}

¹ Fellow of Exeter.² Fellow of Trinity.⁵ Bishop of St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich.⁷ Senior Student of Ch. Ch.⁹ Fellow of University.¹¹ Fellow of Hertford.¹³ Bishop of Carlisle.³ Fellow.⁴ Fellow of Merton.⁶ Warden of Wadham.⁸ Fellow of Oriel.¹⁰ K.C.B.¹² Principal of St. Edmund Hall.¹⁴ Fellow of Pembroke.

1897	Charles Hutcheon Thomson
1901	Henry Edward Symonds
1902	William Edmund Parsons
1909	Norman Hodgson
	Henry Arderne Ormerod
1910	Victor John Knight Brook
	Charles Robert Mowbray Fraser Cruttwell ^{1 2}
	Ralph Wentworth Evers
1913	Richard Luard Hardy
	Stanley Walter Rawson ¹
1916	Thomas Scott
1917	Vere Gordon Childe
1919	Bertram Lamb Pearson

IN DISCIPLINIS MATHEMATICIS ET PHYSICIS

1809	E.T.	William Parry Richards ³
1811	M.T.	Francis Souper Bayley
1813	E.T.	Alan Briscoe ⁴
		John Wilson ⁴
	M.T.	William David Longlands
1822	E.T.	John Horatio Lloyd ⁵
1823	E.T.	Edward Feild ⁶
	M.T.	George Riggs ⁴
1825	E.T.	Arthur James Beaumont
1826	M.T.	Joseph Maude ⁶
1827	E.T.	Robert David Cartwright
1828	M.T.	George Henry Sacheverell Johnson ⁴
1829	M.T.	Thomas Denman Whatley
1830	E.T.	Eaton Denton
1833	M.T.	William Wyllys Mackeson
1834	E.T.	Thomas Christopher Burrow
		Henry Gough ⁴
	M.T.	Nicholas Pocock ⁶
1837	E.T.	Edward Brabant Smith
1841	E.T.	William Hedley ^{6 7}
1845	E.T.	Alexander Taylor ⁶
1850	M.T.	Francis Harrison ⁸
1851	E.T.	Isaac Brock

¹ Fellow of All Souls.³ Fellow of Jesus.⁵ Fellow of Brasenose.⁷ Fellow of University.² Fellow of Hertford.⁴ Fellow.⁶ Michel Fellow.⁸ Fellow of Oriel.

IN SCIENTIIS MATHEMATICIS ET PHYSICIS

1857	E.T.	Henry Smith
1858	M.T.	John Percival ^{1 2 3}
1861	M.T.	John Mott Maidlow ¹
1863	M.T.	George Herbert Durham
1865	E.T.	George Orange Balleine ¹
1866	M.T.	Reginald Francis Dale
1867		Robert William Bowyer
		Wallis Hay Laverty ¹
1869	M.T.	William Wilberforce Taylor
1872	T.T.	Herbert Young
1873	T.T.	Alfred Moses Nash
	M.T.	William Edwards ⁴
1875	T.T.	Frederick Haller Stevens
1876	T.T.	Charles Henry Hodges
	M.T.	Alfred John Parkman Shepherd ¹
1877	M.T.	Francis Michael Wright
1878	T.T.	Henry Backwell
	M.T.	Thomas Hands
1879	T.T.	Thomas Jackson Sewell
	M.T.	Walter Noel Wilson
1880	T.T.	Richard William Batho
1882	T.T.	William George Gregory
	M.T.	Arthur Laidlaw Selby ⁵
1883	T.T.	William Scott Thompson
1886	T.T.	Charles Henry Thompson ^{1 6}
1893		George John Biles Westcott
1894		Percy Coleman
1898		Henry Sessions Souttar
1899		Percy George Coles
1902		Charles Edward Jackson
1903		Thomas Brockbank
1904		George Stanley Le Beau
1906		Ernest Charles Snow
1907		Henry Robert Pullinger
1908		William John Hart
1912		Robert John Pocock
1913		Percy James Edmunds
		Freeman Pearson Whiteley
1915		Edward Girard Croker Poole ⁷
		Percy Wilson
1920		William Leonard Ferrar

¹ Fellow.

² President of Trinity.

³ Bishop of Hereford.

⁴ Fellow of Jesus.

⁵ Fellow of Merton.

⁶ Senior Student of Ch. Ch.

⁷ Fellow of New College.

IN SCIENTIA NATURALI

1861	M.T.	Augustus Beauchamp Northcote
1869	M.T.	John Barclay-Thompson ¹
1872	M.T.	Edward Rigg
1873	T.T.	Robert Tindall
	M.T.	Thomas Bertram Udall
1874	T.T.	Charles Thomas Blanshard
1875	T.T.	John Alfred Parry Price
1876	T.T.	Alfred Benson
1881	T.T.	Walter Noel Wilson
1884		Arthur Laidlaw Selby ²
1889		William Hammond Robinson (Chem.)
1890		William Bunting Crump (Chem.)
1891		Richard Hornby (Chem.)
1893		Richard Hornby (Geol.)
1894		George Bernard Cronshaw (Chem.) ³
1896		Joshua Maudsley (Chem.)
1904		Edmund Lionel Gay-Roberts (Chem. and Min.)
		Charles Edward Jackson (Phys.)
1906		Henry Hinds (Geol.)
1908		Wilfrid Edward Hiley (Bot.)
		Hew William Scott-Wilson (Physiol.) ⁴
1912		William James Lambert (Chem.)
		Cecil Denyer Wood (Physiol.)
1919		Malcolm Henry MacKeith (Physiol.) ⁴
1920		Victor Albert Bailey (Engineering)
		Alexander Monteith Maddox (Engineering)

IN JURISPRUDENTIA

1876	T.T.	Lawrence Bernard Page
1880	T.T.	Bernhard Ringrose Wise
1898		Francis Robert Sanderson
1907		George Penk
1911		Arthur William Armitage
1912		Kingsley Braysbay
1914		John Andrew Rice

IN HISTORIA MODERNA

1880	T.T.	Joseph Wells ⁵
1889		Charles Bathe Grant ³
1891		Vicary Gibbs Crawley

¹ Senior Student of Ch. Ch.² Fellow of Merton.³ Fellow.⁴ Senior Demy of Magdalen.⁵ Warden of Wadham.

1892	Charles Edward Mackenzie Hawkesworth
1895	Charles Stacy Colman
1898	Arthur Harry Edmund Taylor
1901	Henry James Dean
1906	Frederick Arthur Simpson ¹
1907	James Holtzelaw Kirkpatrick
	Geoffrey Charles Sankey
1911	Charles Robert Mowbray Fraser Cruttwell ^{2 3}
	Francis John MacCunn
	George William Rendel
1912	Guy Gunning Ratcliffe Hunter
1913	Findlay McCance
1914	Richard Luard Hardy
	Stanley Walter Rawson ²
1915	Ernest Harold Davenport

IN SACRA THEOLOGIA

1872	M.T.	Francis Archibald Pattullo Shireff
1873	T.T.	Francis Keyes Yates Aglionby
1888		Charles Percy Smith
1884		Henry Darell Sudell Sweetapple
1898		Burnett Hillman Streeter ^{4 5}
1902		Henry Edward Symonds
1907		Willard Learoyd Sperry
1908		Arthur Llywelyn Davies
1911		Victor John Knight Brook

IN LITERIS ORIENTALIBUS

1901	Alan Henderson Gardiner (Heb. and Arab.)
1906	Aylward Manley Blackman (Egypt. and Arab.)

IN LITERIS ANGLICIS

1902	George Thomas Mathias Barker
1909	John Ernest Victor Crofts
1917	Charles Leslie Wrenn

PRO GRADU BACCALAUREI IN JURE CIVILIS

1875	John Wallace Kidston
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¹ Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.³ Fellow of Hertford.⁵ Fellow of Pembroke.² Fellow of All Souls.⁴ Fellow.

IN MODERATIONS

IN LITERIS GRAECIS ET LATINIS

1852	E.T.	Joseph Bowstead Thomas William Falcon ¹
1853	M.T.	William Wolfe Capes ^{1 2} Samuel Thornton ^{3 4}
1854	E.T.	Joseph Tanner
	M.T.	John Monkhouse ¹
1856	E.T.	John Percival ^{1 5 6}
	M.T.	Thomas Bramley Frederick Salmon Growse Collin Threlkeld
1857	E.T.	John Wharton
1858	E.T.	Frederick Millard
1859	M.T.	Isaac Fletcher
1860	E.T.	Christopher Harker Bousfield
	M.T.	Ingram Bywater ^{7 8}
1861	E.T.	Oswald Joseph Reichel
	M.T.	James Heber Taylor
1862	E.T.	Andrew Wallace Milroy
	M.T.	Henry Fell
1863	M.T.	George Orange Balleine ¹
1866	M.T.	Albert Augustine Elliott Percival Beevor Lambert Archibald Henry Sayce ¹
1867	T.T.	Alfred James Swinbourn
	M.T.	Edward James McClellan
1868	T.T.	Franklin Thomas Richards ⁹
	M.T.	Thomas Hayes Belcher Henry Crossley Irwin
1869	M.T.	Thomas Hill
1871	M.T.	Arthur Simonds
1872	T.T.	William Edwards ¹⁰ Herbert Branson Gray
	M.T.	George Herbert Smith
1878	T.T.	George Edward Mackie John Henry Mee ¹¹
1874	T.T.	Paul Daniel Eyre
1875	M.T.	Harry Johnson

¹ Fellow.² Fellow of Hertford.³ Michel Fellow.⁴ Bishop of Ballarat.⁵ President of Trinity.⁶ Bishop of Hereford.⁷ Fellow of Exeter.⁸ Student of Ch. Ch.⁹ Fellow of Trinity.¹⁰ Fellow of Jesus.¹¹ Fellow of Merton.

1876	T.T.	Henry Bernard Hodgson ^{1 2}
1877	T.T.	Joseph Wells ³
	M.T.	Edward Mewburn Walker ⁴
1880	T.T.	Charles Gregory Fagan
		Walter Metcalfe Holmes Milner
		John Lionel Postgate
	M.T.	Albert Thomas Carter ¹
1881	T.T.	Douglas Rücker Smith
1882	M.T.	Thomas William Allen ⁴
1883	T.T.	John Herbert Wilkinson
1884	T.T.	Algernon George Grenfell
1885	T.T.	Francis Darwin Swift
1886		Charles Bathe Grant ⁴
1887		Albert Augustus David ^{2 4}
		William John Woodhouse
1889		Vicary Gibbs Crawley
		John Benjamin Firth
1890		Bernard Pyne Grenfell ⁴
		John Rawling
1891		Arthur Surridge Hunt ^{4 5}
1892		Percy Savile Burrell
		Charles Stacy Colman
		Arthur James Hughes
1893		Alexander Robert Loftus-Tottenham
		William Arthur Robinson ⁶
1894		William Nathaniel Goss
		George Frederick Paddison
1895		Alfred John Spilsbury
		Burnett Hillman Streeter ^{4 7}
1898		Reginald Charles Bolster
		Robert Skinner
1899		John Henry Randall Barton
		Henry Edward Symonds
1900		Edward John Bolus
		Owen Francis Jenkins
		John Malcolm Mitchell
		Bertham Eustace Taylor
1901		John Jackson ⁸
		George Morton Willis
1902		Sidney Burn

¹ Senior Student of Ch. Ch.

³ Warden of Wadham.

⁵ Fellow of Lincoln.

⁷ Fellow of Pembroke.

² Bishop of St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich.

⁴ Fellow.

⁶ K.C.B.

⁸ Fellow of Magdalen.

1902		Owen Richard Augustus Byrde
		Clarence Edwin Rolt
1903		William Ernest Pitt
		William Robert Stather Hunt
1905		Arthur Llywelyn Davies
1907		David Forsyth
		Norman Hodgson
1908		Jacob Alexander
		Charles Robert Mowbray Fraser Cruttwell ^{1 2}
		Ralph Wentworth Evers
1909		Leonard Davies
		Hector Russell Wilkinson
1910		Thomas St. Quintin Hill
1911		John Seymour Eyton
		Stanley Walter Rawson ¹
1912		Dudley Garnet Davies
		Clifford John Norton
		Thomas Stuart Pitman
1913		Brian Walter Fagan
		John Wingate Greany
		Bertram Lamb Pearson
1914		Arnold Melville Stephens
1920	H.T.	Frank Roydon Richards
		Samuel Whiteley
	T.T.	George Frederick Smart
		John Carson Wood

IN DISCIPLINIS MATHEMATICIS

1852	E.T.	George Hayton ³
1853	M.T.	William Wolfe Capes ^{2 3}
1854	M.T.	John Monkhouse ³
1855	E.T.	Henry Smith
1856	E.T.	John Percival ^{3 4 5}
	M.T.	Thomas Dowker Shepherd
1857	M.T.	Charles Grant Walker
1859	E.T.	John Mott Maidlow ³
1861	E.T.	George Herbert Durham
	M.T.	James Heber Taylor
1863	M.T.	George Orange Balleine ³
1865	E.T.	Reginald Francis Dale
1866	T.T.	Robert William Bowyer
		Wallis Hay Laverty ³

¹ Fellow of All Souls.² Fellow of Hertford.³ Fellow.⁴ President of Trinity.⁵ Bishop of Hereford.

1866	M.T.	Percival Beevor Lambert
1867	T.T.	William Wilberforce Taylor
1868	T.T.	John Berkeley Harrison
	M.T.	Edward Healey Bromby
1870	T.T.	Herbert Young
1871	M.T.	William Edwards ¹
		Robert Henry Streeten
1872	T.T.	Alfred Moses Nash
1873	T.T.	Frederick Haller Stevens
1874	T.T.	Charles Henry Hodges
	M.T.	Alfred John Parkman Shepherd ²
1875	M.T.	Henry Backwell
1876	T.T.	Francis Michael Wright
	M.T.	Thomas Hands
1878	T.T.	Walter Noel Wilson
	M.T.	Richard William Batho
1880	T.T.	Edward Westrop Dorrington
		William George Gregory
		Anthony Hodgson
	M.T.	Arthur Laidlaw Selby ³
1884	T.T.	Charles Henry Thompson ^{2 4}
1887	T.T.	Percy Lancelot Andrewes
		William Rowland Thomas
1889	M.T.	John White
1890	T.T.	George John Biles Westcott
1891	T.T.	Percy Coleman
1893	T.T.	Francis Briggs
		John Dobson
		John Henry Kidson
	M.T.	Lionel Edward Reay
1894	T.T.	Timothy Hodgson
1895	T.T.	Alfred John Waters
	M.T.	Henry Sessions Souttar
1896	T.T.	Percy George Coles
1898		Herbert Henry Kemble
1899		Ernest William Shoebridge
1900		Charles Edward Jackson
1901		Thomas Brockbank
		Alfred William Burnyeat
		Carl August Stocken
1902		William Harold Brown
		George Stanley Le Beau

¹ Fellow of Jesus.

² Fellow.

³ Fellow of Merton.

⁴ Senior Student of Ch. Ch.

1904	Percival Ernest James Henry Robert Pullinger Cecil Oversby Sayer
1905	Ernest Charles Snow
1906	William John Hart Wilfrid Edward Hiley Reginald Thomas Hughes
1907	Walter Edgar Somers Olaf Henry Thompson
1908	Edward Elliott Incledon Pilcher
1909	Robert John Pocock
1910	Percy James Edmunds
1911	Edgar Girard Croker Poole ¹
1912	Freeman Pearson Whiteley Jack Williams George Shields Young
1913	William Leonard Ferrar Percy Wilson
1914	Victor Albert Bailey Frank Taylor
1915	Alexander Gawain Douglas Geoffrey Roy Sisson William Pike Taylor Rowland Wilson
1919	Reginald Alfred Whittle
1920	Leslie Bradley William Nathaniel Palmer John Hervey Randolph

¹ Fellow of New College.

APPENDIX L

ATHLETIC DISTINCTIONS

I HAD hoped to have compiled this Appendix out of the records of the different college clubs. These records, however, were either non-existent or not available. I have therefore had to rely mainly on O. Rysden's *Book of Blues*, and for the competitions since 1900 on the kind and indefatigable researches of my colleague, Mr. C. H. Thompson, into the files of the newspapers of the different years.

ROWING

The race with Lady Margaret

Probably the most interesting event in the history of the college athletics was the race with the Lady Margaret crew belonging to St. John's College, Cambridge, at Henley on June 10, 1837.

As Dr. Sherwood says in his introduction to the account of the race he prints (*Oxford Rowing*, 1900, pp. 68-71) from the *Oxford Herald*, 'it was found impossible to arrange an Inter-University Race' and 'it was agreed that the head boats in the Eights at Oxford and Cambridge should row against each other at Henley. A difficulty, however, arose through Christ Church, who were head' at Oxford, 'finding it impossible to get leave to race. They solved the difficulty by taking off on the last night of the Eights (May 30), so that Queen's represented Oxford in their stead.'

The names of the crew were :

- Bow.* Stanlake Lee.
2. Robert Glazbrook.
3. James Welch.
4. Robert Robinson,¹ Hastings Exhibitioner.
5. James Meyrick, Michel Exhibitioner.
6. Thomas Todd, Scholar.
7. John Eversley.

Stroke. Charles Joseph Penny.

Cox. George Thomas Berkeley.

¹ There were two Robinsons undergraduates at Queen's about this time, John and Robert, who entered respectively on the 24th and 28th May, 1834. John did not proceed to B.A. Robert took that degree in 1838. He was certainly an undergraduate in 1837, which John perhaps may not have been. The lists of the crew which have been preserved do not give Christian names or initials.

The race took place on a Saturday in term-time. The crew left Oxford at noon on Friday 'in a barouche, the horses of which were decorated with ribbons'. The boat had been sent on to Henley previously; and they practised that afternoon on the Henley water. Until then the betting had been greatly in favour of Cambridge, but that afternoon 'the betting became even and in some cases it was in favour of Oxford'.

The race took place about half-past four in the afternoon over a course of two and a half miles. The Queen's boat gained from the beginning, was a length ahead at a quarter of a mile from the start, and won by 150 yards in 14 minutes.

A procession of boats celebrated the victory at Oxford on the Tuesday, and a flag with a Boar's head in the centre was presented to the crew by the crews of the other college eights, and is still preserved in the buttery of the College. 'The Queen's college ribbon is said to have been originally white, until the 1837 race; the University to mark their victory gave them the two bands of blue.' (Sherwood, l. c., p. 86.)

The oars, or most of them, are still in the College adorning some of the college rooms, and the bow of the boat is attached to one of the walls of the Taberdars' Room.

Rowed for the University against Cambridge

1839. Stanlake Lee, who had rowed bow in the Henley race of 1837, rowed in the same place in the University boat. This year Cambridge won.

1869. Thomas Southey Baker rowed 3 in the University boat. Oxford won.

1870. He rowed again in the same place. Cambridge won.

1871. He rowed a third time in the same place. Cambridge won.

1887. Arthur Fluitt Titherington, scholar, rowed stroke in the University boat. Cambridge won.

1914. Geoffrey Wrench Titherington, scholar, eldest son of the stroke of 1887, rowed 7 in the University boat. Cambridge won.

Edwin Aris Berrisford, M.C., was President of the Oxford University Boat Club, 1919-20, and elected Treasurer in 1920.

CRICKET

Played for the University against Cambridge

1829. Frank Bowcher Wright. Wright made 5 runs in the first and 27 in the second innings and caught E. Horsman. Oxford won by 115 runs.

1852. Edward Henry Lacon Willes, Michel Exhibitioner (afterwards Fellow). He made 11 runs. Oxford won by an innings and 77 runs. Cambridge played with 10 men only.

1853. Edward Henry Lacon Willes, Michel Exhibitioner (afterwards Fellow), was captain of the Oxford eleven. He made 43 runs not out, caught A. R. Ward, and bowled W. M. Leake. Oxford won by an innings and 19 runs.

1854. Edward Henry Lacon Willes, Michel Exhibitioner (afterwards Fellow), was captain of the Oxford eleven. He made 14 runs. Oxford won by an innings and 8 runs.

1870. Thomas Hayes Belcher, scholar. He bowled 4 wickets for 52 runs in the first innings and 2 wickets for 38 runs in the second. He was not out for 0 in the first innings and was bowled for 0 in the second. Cambridge won by 2 runs.

1882. William Drummond Hamilton. He made 9 runs in the first innings and was run out for 0 in the second. In the first innings he caught G. B. Studd who had made 120 runs. Cambridge won by 7 wickets.

1913. Philip Havelock Davies. He bowled 2 wickets (one caught and bowled) in the first innings for 36 runs and bowled 1 wicket for 8 runs in the second. He made no runs in either innings. Cambridge won by 4 wickets.

1914. Philip Havelock Davies. He bowled 3 wickets in the first innings for 75 runs and 2 wickets for 13 runs in the second innings. He made 13 runs in the first innings and 5 in the second, being stumped in both innings. Oxford won by 194 runs.

TENNIS

Played for the University against Cambridge

1895. Edward Swayne Thomas, scholar. Cambridge won, the Doubles by 3 to 0 and the Singles by 3 to 0.

RACQUETS

Played for the University against Cambridge

1920. John Cyril Finucane Simpson. Oxford won the Doubles by 4 games to 1, and he won the Singles for Oxford by 3 games to 0.

RUGBY FOOTBALL

Played for the University against Cambridge

1873. Henry Bourdillon, scholar. The game resulted in a draw, 1 try all.

1874. Henry Bourdillon, scholar, and Charles Edward Champneys. The game resulted in a draw as, though Oxford scored 2 tries to 0, under the rules then in force these did not count.

1875. Henry Bourdillon, scholar. Oxford won by 1 try to 0.

1886. Malcolm Hart Orr Ewing. Cambridge won, 3 tries to 0.

1887. James Bouchier Sayer and Charles James Nicol Fleming, scholar. Cambridge won, 1 goal 2 tries to 2 tries.

1888. Charles James Nicol Fleming, scholar, James Henry Gilchrist Wilson, Hastings Exhibitioner, and Wilfred Thomason Grenfell.¹ Cambridge won, 1 goal 2 tries to 0.

1889. Charles James Nicol Fleming, scholar, and James Henry Gilchrist Wilson, Hastings Exhibitioner. Oxford won, 1 goal 1 try to 0.

1891 (March). The same two. The game resulted in a draw, 1 goal each.

1891 (December). Edward Selby, Hastings Exhibitioner. Cambridge won, 2 tries to 0.

1895. Herbert Farquhar Newton, Hastings Exhibitioner. Cambridge won, 1 goal to 0.

1896. Herbert Farquhar Newton, Hastings Exhibitioner. Oxford won, 1 goal, 1 dropped goal (9 points) to 1 goal 1 try (8 points).

1897. Herbert Farquhar Newton, Hastings Exhibitioner, and Claude Pilkington Evers, scholar. Oxford won, 2 tries to 0.

1898. Claude Pilkington Evers, scholar. Cambridge won, 1 goal 2 tries to 0.

1900. Ernest John Walton, Hastings Exhibitioner. Oxford won, 2 goals to 1 goal 1 try.

1901. Ernest John Walton, Hastings Exhibitioner. Oxford won, 2 goals to 0.

1902. Christopher William Wordsworth. The game was drawn, 1 goal 1 try each.

1903. Edmund Fearenside, Eglesfield Scholar. Oxford won, 3 goals 1 try to 2 goals 1 try.

1907. Laurence Cave Blencowe. Oxford won, 1 goal 4 tries to 0.

1908. Laurence Cave Blencowe. The game was drawn, 2 goals 1 try each.

1909. Ralph Wentworth Evers, scholar. Oxford won, 4 goals 5 tries to 1 try.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

Played for the University

1878. William Robert Page, Tylney Exhibitioner. Cambridge won, 5 goals to 1.

1879. William Robert Page, Tylney Exhibitioner. Cambridge won, 1 goal to 0.

1887. Thomas William Gellibrand. Cambridge won, 3 goals to 1.

1888. Thomas William Gellibrand. Oxford won, 3 goals to 2.

1905. Kenneth Reginald Gunnery Hunt. Oxford won, 2 goals to 1.

1906. Kenneth Reginald Gunnery Hunt. Cambridge won, 3 goals to 1.

¹ Afterwards C.M.G., and D.M. *honoris causa*.

1907. Kenneth Reginald Gunnery Hunt and Ernest George Davis. Oxford won, 2 goals to 1.

1908. Kenneth Reginald Gunnery Hunt and Reginald Clegg Maples, scholar. Oxford won, 4 goals to 1.

1909. Reginald Clegg Maples, scholar, and Geoffrey Robley Sayer, exhibitioner. The game was drawn, 1 goal each.

1910. Reginald Clegg Maples, scholar, and Howard Robert Lawrence Henry, Rhodes Scholar. Cambridge won, 2 goals to 1.

1911. The same two. Oxford won, 3 goals to 2.

Inter-Collegiate Cup, 1909

The College won the Inter-Collegiate Cup for Association Football in 1909. The College team was :

Charles Edward Hay Reckitt.

John Robert Birchall.

Eric George Woodsend.

Leonard Egmont Fletcher.

Harold Mack.

Evelyn James Bunbury.

Thomas Ward Hall.

Howard Robert Lawrence Henry, Rhodes Scholar.

Frederick William Goldspink, scholar.

Ernest George Davis.

Reginald Clegg Maples, scholar.

The team beat successively Merton by 3 goals to 1, Jesus by 3 goals to 0, New College by 2 goals to 1, and Ch. Ch. by 4 goals to 2.

An account of the two last games played successfully in this competition follows from the Field of December 4, 1909. The game with Christ Church won the cup.

Queen's College (2) v. New College (1)

These Colleges met on Friday in the semi-final of the Inter-Collegiate Cup, and a keenly contested game resulted. Queen's attacked strongly from the kick off. Macdonald then broke away on the left, but the ball was soon brought back, and following a corner Maples headed in from a fine kick by Henry. Queen's again assumed the offensive, Goldspink and Henry being especially conspicuous; but Trower relieved the pressure. On changing ends Haynes cleared shots from Maples and Davis. New College then ran down, and although a shot was saved by Reckitt the ball went to Macdonald, who equalized with a low shot. Queen's were soon attacking again, and after a fine run down the wing Maples centred to Henry, who sent the ball through. Nothing further was done, and Queen's won by two goals to one.

Queen's College (4) v. Christ Church (2)

On Wednesday, December 1, these Colleges met on the University ground in the final of the Inter-Collegiate Cup. Rain fell heavily during the morning, and the ground was in a somewhat unsatisfactory condition. Queen's adapted themselves to the conditions better than their opponents, and at once pressed, only to be checked by Smythe, and then followed a spell of midfield play. Queen's left took the ball down, but to no purpose, and Christ Church transferred, Bunbury and Mack being responsible for excellent work. Queen's soon broke away again, and this time Maples scored. Davis and Maples led some strong attacks, and after Nott-Bower had cleared from the first named Henry came through and scored. A minute later Davis notched another point, and Queen's crossed over with a lead of three goals to nil. On the resumption Christ Church, with the wind at their back, showed improved form, and a sustained attack ended in a goal by Pawson. Some even play ensued until Davis, receiving from Hall, put Queen's further ahead. Christ Church then scored through Gow with a long shot. Smythe checked two or three attacks by the Queen's forwards, and Queen's for the first time won the cup by four goals to two.

GOLF

Played for the University against Cambridge

- 1878. Alexander Stuart. Oxford won, 24 holes to 0.
- 1879. Alexander Stuart. Cambridge won, 12 holes to 2.
- 1887. Harold Cotton Richards. Cambridge won, 16 holes to 3.
- 1888. Dan Colville Greenlees. Cambridge won, 20 holes to 12.
- 1889. Henry James Whigham, Hastings Exhibitioner. Oxford won, 18 holes to 9.
- 1890. Dan Colville Greenlees and Henry James Whigham, Hastings Exhibitioner. Cambridge won, 15 holes to 14.
- 1891. Henry James Whigham, Hastings Exhibitioner. Cambridge won, 16 holes to 3.
- 1892. Henry James Whigham, Hastings Exhibitioner. Cambridge won, 18 holes to 6.
- 1894. George Muckleston Travers Smyth, exhibitioner, and Robert Bird Robertson Muir. Oxford won, 20 holes to 7.
- 1895. The same two. Cambridge won, 11 holes to 8.
- 1911. Francis William Henry Roulston, Hastings Exhibitioner. Oxford won, 26 holes to 18.

HOCKEY

Played for the University against Cambridge

- 1892. Godfrey Michael Vincent Hickey, Bible Clerk. The game resulted in a draw, 2 goals each.

1893. Godfrey Michael Vincent Hickey, Bible Clerk. Oxford won, 3 goals to 1.

1894. Godfrey Michael Vincent Hickey, Bible Clerk. The game resulted in a draw, 1 goal each.

1895. Godfrey Michael Vincent Hickey, Bible Clerk. The game resulted in a draw, 3 goals each.

1902. Christopher William Wordsworth. Oxford won, 3 goals to 2.

1903. Christopher William Wordsworth. Oxford won, 3 goals to 0.

1913. Kingsley Brayshay, Hastings Exhibitioner. Cambridge won, 7 goals to 2.

1920. Laurence Gerard Clayton. Oxford won, 3 goals to 1.

LAWN TENNIS

Played for the University against Cambridge

1892. Robert Stewart Ragg, Hastings Exhibitioner. Doubles, Cambridge won, 8 games to 1.

CROSS COUNTRY RUNNING

Ran for the University against Cambridge

1893. Leslie Wynne Edmunds. Oxford won by 7 points.

1894. George Bailey Beak. Oxford won by 11 points.

1898. James Charles Patrick Kinsman. Oxford won by 5 points.

1901. Edmund Lionel Gay-Roberts. Oxford won by 25 points.

1902. Edmund Lionel Gay-Roberts. Oxford won by 11 points.

LACROSSE

Played for the University against Cambridge

1912. Medley Kingdon Parlee, Rhodes Scholar. Oxford won by 9 goals to 4.

1913. Arnold Melville Stephens, scholar. Oxford won by 14 goals to 5.

1914. Arnold Melville Stephens, scholar. Oxford won by 15 goals to 1.

ATHLETIC SPORTS

Competed for the University against Cambridge

1864. George Bradley Streeten, in the One Mile Race. Cambridge won.

1867. William Ralph Burgess, in Putting the Weight. Cambridge won.

1868. William Ralph Burgess, in Putting the Weight. Cambridge won.

William Ralph Burgess, in Throwing the Hammer. Oxford won.

1871. Edward Noel Hodges,¹ Thomas Exhibitioner, won the Long Jump for Oxford, 20 ft. 2 in.

1873. Charles Henry Hodges, Hastings Exhibitioner, in Putting the Weight. Oxford won.

1874. Charles Henry Hodges, Hastings Exhibitioner, in Putting the Weight. Oxford won.

1875. Charles Henry Hodges, Hastings Exhibitioner, in Putting the Weight. Oxford won.

1876. Charles Henry Hodges, Hastings Exhibitioner, won for Oxford in Putting the Weight, 36 feet.

1879. William Drummond Hamilton, in the Three Miles Race. Oxford won.

Bernhard Ringrose Wise, scholar, won the One Mile Race for Oxford in 4 min. $34\frac{3}{5}$ sec.

1880. Bernhard Ringrose Wise, scholar, won the One Mile Race for Oxford in 4 min. $28\frac{4}{5}$ sec.

Hugh Singleton Wood,² Berry Exhibitioner, won the Long Jump for Oxford, 20 ft. $11\frac{1}{4}$ in.

1882. Hugh Singleton Wood, Berry Exhibitioner, won the Long Jump for Oxford, 20 ft. $1\frac{1}{4}$ in.

Frederick Payne Lemarchand, in Throwing the Hammer. Cambridge won.

1883. Frederick Payne Lemarchand won for Oxford in Throwing the Hammer, 95 ft. 8 in.

1884. Frederick Payne Lemarchand won for Oxford in Throwing the Hammer, 107 ft. 4 in.

1887. George Bertie Parker, in the Long Jump. Cambridge won.

1898. Frederick George Snowball won for Oxford in Putting the weight, 37 ft. 4 in.

1902. Edmund Lionel Gay-Roberts won the Mile Race for Oxford by $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards in 4 min. $25\frac{4}{5}$ sec.

1903. Edmund Lionel Gay-Roberts, in the Mile Race. Cambridge won.

He also ran in the Three Miles. Cambridge won.

1912. Edwin Powell Hubble, Rhodes Scholar, in Putting the Weight. Oxford won.

Edwin Powell Hubble, in Throwing the Hammer. Oxford won.

1913. Herbert Rowell Stolz, Rhodes Scholar, in the Long Jump. Cambridge won.

Edwin Powell Hubble, in Throwing the Hammer. Oxford won.

¹ Bishop of Travancore and Cochin.

² Archdeacon, Chaplain General of the Navy.

1920. Richard Stapledon, in the 100 Yards Race. Cambridge won.
 Wilfred Arnold Grace, in the Mile Race. Cambridge won.

SHOOTING

Shot for the University against Cambridge for the Chancellor's Plate

1873. Thomas Bertram Udall. Oxford won by 6 points.
 1874. Thomas Bertram Udall. Oxford won by 8 points.
 1882. Arthur John Heelis, Thanet Exhibitioner. Oxford won by 26 points.
 1883. Arthur John Heelis, Thanet Exhibitioner. Oxford won by 18 points.
 1887. Edward Thomas Browne. Oxford won by 34 points.
 1888. Edward Thomas Browne. Cambridge won by 19 points.
 1890. Reginald Cecil Bligh Wall, Fitzgerald Exhibitioner. Oxford won by 1 point.
 1891. Reginald Cecil Bligh Wall, Fitzgerald Exhibitioner. Cambridge won by 12 points.
 1892. Reginald Cecil Bligh Wall, Fitzgerald Exhibitioner. Cambridge won by 35 points.
 1893. Reginald Cecil Bligh Wall, Fitzgerald Exhibitioner. Cambridge won by 61 points.

Won the National Rifle Association Bronze Medal against Cambridge

1883. Arthur John Heelis, Thanet Exhibitioner.
 1891. Reginald Cecil Bligh Wall, Fitzgerald Exhibitioner.

Shot for the University against Cambridge for the Humphrey Cup

1890. Reginald Cecil Bligh Wall, Fitzgerald Exhibitioner. Oxford won by 71 points.
 1891. Reginald Cecil Bligh Wall, Fitzgerald Exhibitioner. Cambridge won by 68 points.

BOXING

*Competed for the University against Cambridge**Light-Weight*

1906. Cecil Claude Wilson. Oxford won.
 1907. Cecil Claude Wilson. Oxford won.

Middle-Weight

1911. Herbert Rowell Stolz, Rhodes Scholar. Cambridge won.

FENCING

*Competed for the University against Cambridge**Foils*

1908. Mohammed Farid Namek. Oxford won.

1909. Mohammed Farid Namek. Oxford won.

1910. Mohammed Farid Namek. Cambridge won.

Sabres

1908. Count Charles Esterházy.¹ Oxford won.

1909. Count Charles Esterházy.¹ Oxford won.

¹ The youngest of three brothers who were at different times undergraduates of the College. The eldest, Maurice, was during the war for a short time premier of Hungary.

APPENDIX M

THE ROLL OF SERVICE

THE GREAT WAR, 1914-1918

QUEEN'S COLLEGE

THIS Roll was prepared by the joint exertions of the University and College Authorities, and contains the names of those members of the College who have been during the war on military or naval service in the Forces of His Majesty, or of his Allies, or of the United States of America. It includes accordingly two classes of persons: (i) those who having been resident members of the College, or having been duly elected to scholarships or exhibitions, or accepted for admission, subsequently joined some branch of naval or military service; (ii) those who having been on such military or naval service afterwards became members of the College.

Of the first category the list is probably complete, or nearly so. Of unmatriculated members it only includes those who had been elected scholars or exhibitioners, or, if accepted for admission as commoners, had lost their lives in the war. Of the second category the list will not be complete as long as fresh members of the military or naval service continue to be admitted to the College. The present Roll includes few who did not matriculate before the end of the summer term 1920.

The Roll was intended to include, for each person in the list,

The date of his matriculation,

His degree and distinctions gained before the war,

The date of the commencement of his service (in brackets),

His rank, unit, and (in brackets) highest acting rank,

The fields of his foreign service,

The distinctions gained by him during the war (the dates given are those of the Gazettes),

The mentions of him in dispatches.

The names of those who lost their lives on service are printed in heavy type.

At the end of the Roll are printed the names of the choristers (other than those who afterwards became members of the College, who are included in the Roll), and of the College servants, who lost their lives

in action. The dates prefixed to the names of the choristers are those of their admission to the choir.

EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

¶	Fellow of the College.	Dept.	Department.
‡	(before the name). Scholar of the College.	<i>D.F.C.</i>	Distinguished Flying Cross.
‡	(elsewhere). Served in the ranks before Commission.	Div.	Division.
*	Member of Oxford University Contingent of Officers' Training Corps before 1915.	Divl.	Divisional.
§	after or with <i>D.</i> Mentioned by Secretary of State for valuable services in connexion with the war.	<i>D.S.O.</i>	Distinguished Service Order.
A.D.	Assistant Director.	E.	East.
Adj.	Adjutant.	E.F.	Expeditionary Force.
A.H.Q.	Army Head Quarters.	empld.	employed.
A.M.	Air Mechanic.	Estabt.	Establishment.
A.P.M.	Assistant Provost-Marshal.	F.A.	Field Artillery.
A.Q.M.G.	Assistant Quarter-Master General.	Garr.	Garrison.
A.S.C.	Army Service Corps.	G.H.Q.	General Head Quarters.
Asst.	Assistant.	Gnr.	Gunner.
attd.	attached to.	G.S.O.	General Staff Officer. (The number affixed gives the class.)
Bde.	Brigade.	H.A.C.	Honourable Artillery Company.
Bn.	Battalion.	H.M.H.S.	His Majesty's Hospital Ship.
Bomdr.	Bombardier.	H.M.S.	His Majesty's Ship.
Brig.-Gen.	Brigadier-General.	H.Q.	Head Quarters.
Bt.	Brevet.	I.A.	Indian Army.
B.W.I.	British West India.	I.A.R.O.	Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
C.A.M.C.	Canadian Army Medical Corps.	I.D.F.	Indian Defence Force.
<i>C.B.E.</i>	Commander of the Order of the British Empire.	Ind.	Indian.
C.E.F.	Canadian Expeditionary Force.	Inf.	Infantry.
C.F.	Chaplain to the Forces.	K.E.O.	King Edward's Own.
<i>C.M.G.</i>	Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.	K.O.	King's Own.
Col.-Sergt.	Colour-Sergeant.	K.O.Y.L.I.	King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Coy.	Company.	K.R.R.C.	King's Royal Rifle Corps.
Cpl.	Corporal.	Lce.-Cpl.	Lance-Corporal.
C.Q.M.S.	Company Quarter-Master Sergeant.	L.I.	Light Infantry.
<i>D.</i>	Mentioned in Dispatches. See also § above.	M.C.	Military Cross.
D.A.A.G.	Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.	M.E.F.	Mediterranean Expeditionary Force.
D.A.C.G.	Deputy Assistant Chaplain General.	M.G.C.	Machine Gun Corps.
D.A.D.	Deputy Assistant Director.	Mil.	Military.
D.A.Q.M.G.	Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General.	M.M.	Military Medal.
D.C.L.I.	Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.	M.T.	Mechanical Transport.
		N.	North.
		N.W.	North-west.
		N.Z.	New Zealand.
		<i>O.B.E.</i>	Officer of the Order of the British Empire.
		O.B.L.I.	Oxford and Bucks. Light Infantry.
		O.C.	Officer Commanding.
		O.C.B.	Officer Cadet Battalion.
		O.S.A.	Officers' School of Artillery.
		O.T.C.	Officers' Training Corps.

P.A.V.O. Prince Albert Victor's Own.	S.C.F. Senior Chaplain to the Forces.
Pte. Private.	Sergt. Sergeant.
Q.M.S. Quarter-Master Sergeant.	Spr. Sapper.
Q.O. Queen's Own.	S. South.
R.A.F. Royal Air Force.	(S.R.) Special Reserve.
R.A.M.C. Royal Army Medical Corps.	T. Territorial.
R.A.S.C. Royal Army Service Corps.	T.D. Territorial Decoration.
R.D.C. Royal Defence Corps.	temp. temporary.
R.E. Royal Engineers.	T.F. Territorial Force.
Res. Reserve.	T.M.B. Trench Mortar Battery.
R.F.A. Royal Field Artillery.	Tpr. Trooper.
R.F.C. Royal Flying Corps.	Tr. Res. Bn. Training Reserve Battalion.
R.G.A. Royal Garrison Artillery.	U.S. United States.
R.M.C. Royal Military College.	V.C. Victoria Cross.
R.N. Royal Navy.	Vol. Volunteer.
R.N.V.R. Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.	W. West.
R.T.O. Railway Transport Officer.	Y.M.C.A. Young Men's Christian Association.
R.W. Royal West.	

ROLL OF SERVICE

- 1918 Abraham, Bernard Wilson (Feb. 5, 1915). Lt. 9th E. Lancashire Regt. and M.G.C. France, 1916-17.
- 1902 Aglionby, Rev. John Orfeur, M.A. (Apr. 1915). Pte. R.A.M.C. ‡C.F. (4th Class). France, Belgium, 1915-17. M.C., June 4, 1917.
- 1899 Agnew, Harold Carnegie, M.A. (Sept. 4, 1914). ‡Lt. 21st King's (Liverpool Regt.). Lt., Acting Capt., 31st Bn. M.G.C. France, 1916-18. D. France, 1917, 1919.
- 1910 Alington, John Marmaduke, M.A. Worcestershire Regt.
- 1919 Allan, Sydney Lawson (Aug. 1, 1914). ‡Lt. 10th (Scottish) King's (Liverpool Regt.). France.
- 1908 *Almond, Charles Stanley (Oct. 8, 1914). Lt. 5th W. Yorkshire Regt., empld. Ministry of Labour.
- 1891 Alston, Conyers William (Oct. 8, 1914). Maj., Acting Lt.-Col., S. African Heavy Artillery. Palestine. *Order of the Nile* (3rd Class). D. Palestine, 1919.
- 1919 Andrew, Thomas Clapham (Jan. 3, 1917). Lt. K.R.R.C. France, 1917-19.
- 1919 Arkell, Anthony John (Aug. 12, 1916). Lt. Flying Officer, R.A.F. France. M.C., May 31, 1918.
- 1907 ‡*Armitage, Arthur William, B.A. (Oct. 1914). Capt. 12th, attd. 8th, K.O.Y.L.I. (Adj.). France. Reported missing, presumed killed in action at Le Sars on Oct. 1, 1916.
- 1919 Arning, Charles Wilfred (Aug. 24, 1917). ‡2nd Lt. R.A.F. France, 1918-19.
- 1915 ‡Aston, Arthur Vincent (July 14, 1916). Lt. R.F.A. France. M.C., July 26, 1917.

- 1899 ‡Atkinson, Charles Francis (Sept. 5, 1914). Maj. General List. Intelligence Instructor, American G.H.Q. France. Order of St. Anne (3rd Class). Distinguished Service Medal (America).
- 1875 ‡Backwell, Rev. Henry, M.A. (Serving Aug. 4, 1914). Chaplain R.N., R.N.Hospital, Haslar.
- 1913 ‡*Bailey, Victor Albert (June 6, 1918). Pioneer R.E. Signals (Pioneer Instructor).
- 1903 Baldwin, Raymond de Courcy (June 6, 1917). Capt. W. African Frontier Force. Sierra Leone, German E. Africa, Portuguese E. Africa.
- 1917 Bannister, William Proctor (June 28, 1918). 2nd Lt. Lincolnshire Regt. (on demobilization).
- 1890 Barber, Howard Cambridge (Oct. 1914). Capt. 3rd Vol. Bn. Norfolk Regt.
- 1919 Barber, Samuel (June 1, 1918). Lce.-Cpl. 4th Border Regt.
- 1917 Barford, Leslie Joseph (Sept. 5, 1918). 2nd Lt. 5th Bedfordshire Regt.
- 1911 Barley, Leslie John (Aug. 4, 1914). Capt., Bt.-Maj., The Cameronians (S.R.) (Lt.-Col.). Maj., Superintendent Anti-Gas Dept., Ministry of Munitions. France, 1914-17; Italy, 1917-18. *D.S.O.*, Jan. 1, 1917. *Croix de Guerre*. Cavalier of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus. Officer of the Order of the Crown of Italy. *D. France*, 1916, twice; Italy, 1918.
- 1899 Barr, Perceval Stanley St. John (Oct. 11, 1914). Cpl. 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles. France and Belgium. Killed in action at Ypres July 9, 1916.
- 1897 ‡Barton, John Henry Randall, M.A. (Serving Aug. 4, 1914). Lt. Unattached List, T.F., Newcastle-under-Lyne High School O.T.C.
- 1906 Bass, Rev. William Henry, M.A. (Sept. 8, 1916). C.F. (4th Class).
- 1915 Baxter, John Arnold (Apr. 10, 1916). 3rd Writer R.N. H.M.S. *Attentive II*, Dunkerque.
- 1895 Beattie, Rev. Ernest Haldon, M.A. (Mar. 21, 1917). C.F. (3rd Class). S.C.F. 57th Div. France, 1917-18; Switzerland, 1918. *M.C.*, Sept. 16, 1918. *D. France*, 1917.
- 1919 Beckett, Thomas (Feb. 25, 1918). Pte. 4th K.O.Y.L.I.
- 1906 Beddard, Rev. Frederick Griffiths, M.A. (May 1916). Chaplain R.N., H.M.S. *Orvieto*. Northern Patrol.
- 1906 Beech, Stuart Eccles, B.A. (July 30, 1915). Maj. Canadian Army Medical Corps.
- 1895 ‡Belcher, Rev. Arthur Hayes, M.A. (Serving Aug. 4, 1914). Maj. Unattached List, T.F., Brighton College O.T.C.

- 1909 ¶Bell, John, M.A. (Dec. 11, 1914). Lt. 2/5th Somerset L.I. (Capt. and Adj.). India.
- 1911 Bellamy, John Holland, B.A. (Sept. 24, 1914). ‡2nd Lt. 11th Sherwood Foresters. Belgium, France, 1915-16. Died on Oct. 4, 1916, of wounds received in action at Le Sars.
- 1911 *Bender, Alfred Courtenay, B.A. (Sept. 1914). Lt. 15th Hampshire Regt. (Capt. and Adj.). France and Belgium. Killed in action Sept. 20, 1917.
- 1904 Bentham, Thomas, B.Sc. (1916). Lt. R.A.M.C. Malta. D. Malta. Died on Mar. 12, 1919, of illness contracted while on active service.
- 1888 Berridge, Richard (Dec. 1914). Lt. R.N.V.R. France, 1914-15.
- 1910 *Berrisford, Edwin Aris, M.A. (Sept. 1, 1914). Maj., Acting Lt.-Col., Special Bde., R.E. France and Belgium, 1915-19. M.C., Jan. 1, 1917.
- 1917 Berry, Eustace Albert (Sept. 5, 1918). ‡2nd Lt. Grenadier Guards.
- 1896 ‡Best, John Storr, B.A. 2nd Lt. Unattached List, T.F. Brighton College O.T.C.
- 1919 Beven, Frederick Robert Hemsley (June 7, 1918). 2nd Lt. K.O.Y.L.I. (on demobilization).
- 1909 Bingemann, Leslie Steel, B.A. (Sept. 21, 1918). Lt. Calcutta Light Horse. India.
- 1919 Bion, Wilfred Ruprecht (Dec. 28, 1915). Capt. Tank Corps. France. D.S.O., Feb. 18, 1918. Croix de Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur.
- 1906 *Birchall, John Robert, M.A. (Oct. 1, 1914). Capt., Acting Maj., 2/4th Devonshire Regt., att'd. 1/123rd Outram's Rifles, I.A. Egypt and Palestine. D. Palestine, 1919.
- 1911 *Birch-Jones, Arthur Fraser, M.A. (Aug. 22, 1914). Capt. 5th Worcestershire Regt. France, N. Russia. M.C., Aug. 18, 1917.
- 1907 Blackman, Berkeley, B.A. (Nov. 29, 1917). 2nd Lt. Air Service (Aeronautics), U.S. Army.
- 1911 *Blaker, Richard Sidney, M.A. (Sept. 1915). Lt. R.F.A. (S.R.). France, Palestine.
- 1900 ‡Bland, Alfred Edward, B.A. (Aug. 1914). Capt. 22nd Manchester Regt. France. Killed in action in the Battle of the Somme July 1, 1916.
- 1906 Blencowe, Laurence Cave (Aug. 26, 1916). 2nd Lt. 10th King's (Liverpool Regt.). France and Belgium, 1917. Killed in action in Belgium June 29, 1917.
- ‡Bloomer, Arthur Kenneth (Aug. 1914). Pte. 6th W. Yorkshire Regt. Belgium, France. Killed in action near Thiepval July 1, 1916.

- 1911 *Bloomfield, Cecil William, B.A. (June 26, 1915). Lt. 3rd S. Staffordshire Regt., att'd. 53rd Sherwood Foresters (Capt.). France, Germany. (Prisoner of war, 1917-18.)
- 1919 ‡Blunden, Edmund Charles (Sept. 2, 1915). Lt. 7th R. Sussex Regt. France. *M.C.*, Jan. 26, 1917.
- 1896 ‡Bolster, Reginald Charles, M.A. (Aug. 4, 1914). ‡Maj. Punjab Light Horse. India.
- 1898 ‡Bolus, Edward John, B.A. (Mobilized 1914). Capt. 26th (Sind) Bn. I.D.F. India.
- 1907 Bond, Charles Bernard (Oct. 7, 1915). Capt. 5th Middlesex Regt. Capt., Flying Officer, R.A.F. (Maj.). France.
- 1891 Bousfield, Hugh Delabere, B.A. (Mobilized Aug. 1914). Lt.-Col. 7th W. Yorkshire Regt. France. *C.M.G.* *D.S.O.*, Jan. 14, 1916. *T.D.* French Croix de Guerre. Belgian Croix de Guerre. *D.* France, 1915, 1917. (Prisoner of war.)
- Bowyer, John William** (Sept. 1914). Capt. 13th Rifle Brigade. France, 1915-17. Killed in action at Monchy le Preux Apr. 10, 1917.
- 1909 Brayshay, Kingsley, M.A. (1915). Gnr. Artillery Coy., Hong-kong Defence Corps.
- 1912 *Briggs, William Noel, B.A. (Aug. 28, 1914). Capt. 1/5th King's Own (R. Lancaster Regt.). Belgium, France, Germany, 1915-19. *D.* France, 1916.
- 1908 Britton, Frederic Arthur, M.A. (Oct. 1914). Gnr. R.G.A. Hongkong.
- 1919 ‡Broadbent, Clarence Sleete (Feb. 7, 1918). 2nd Lt. Tank Corps.
- 1899 ‡Brockbank, Thomas, M.A. (Nov. 12, 1915). Pte. 10th Border Regt.
- 1907 Brooke, Rev. James Morton Wilmot (Nov. 20, 1914). *C.F.* (4th Class).
- 1913 ***Brown, Andrew Cranstoun** (Aug. 1914). Lt. 8th S. Staffordshire Regt. France. Killed in action near Fricourt July 2, 1916.
- 1891 Brown, Alfred Vanhouse, B.A. (Nov. 26, 1914). Pte. Singapore Vol. Corps.
- Brown, Bertram** (Sept. 1914). ‡Capt. 16th Rifle Brigade. France. Killed in action in the Battle of the Somme Sept. 3, 1916.
- 1896 ‡Brown, Walter Hannaford, M.A. (Serving Aug. 4, 1914). Lt. Unattached List, *T.F.*, Mill Hill School *O.T.C.*
- 1900 ‡Brown, Rev. William Harold, M.A. (Sept. 1915). *C.F.* (4th Class). France, Germany.
- 1913 Browne, Edward Stanley (Mobilized Aug. 1914). ‡Lt. R.G.A. Salonika, Palestine, France, N. Russia. *M.C.*, June 26-7, 1919.

- 1912 Buckley, Sidney Earl (Aug. 26, 1914). 2nd Lt. General List. Staff-Captain. France. *D. France*, 1919.
- 1895 ‡Bulkeley, Bernard William Langford, B.A. (Dec. 9, 1915). Capt. 8th Sherwood Foresters (Staff-Captain).
- 1907 Bunbury, Evelyn James, B.A. (Aug. 4, 1914). ‡Capt. 3rd Grenadier Guards. India, France, Germany. *M.C.*, Feb. 15, 1919.
- 1899 Burgoyne, Alan Hughes (Sept. 1, 1914). Maj. Middlesex Regt. (Invalided 1916). Maj. attd. Indian Army (1917). Lt.-Col. Special Lists, Controller of Priority Dept., Ministry of Munitions (1918). Belgium, France, Italy, Palestine, Indian Frontier. Croix d'Officier de la Légion d'Honneur. Commander of the Order of the Crown of Italy.
- 1901 Burridge, Edward Howard, B.A. (Oct. 7, 1914). Lt. 6th Devonshire Regt.
- 1918 Burton-Baldry, Walter Binton (Aug. 20, 1914). R.N.V.R. ‡Capt. 3rd O.B.L.I., empld. Ministry of National Service. *O.B.E. (Mil.)*. *D.* § Aug. 1917, Jan. 1918.
- 1903 Butcher, Arthur James Basil (Sept. 1915). 2nd Lt. 6th, attd. 17th, K.R.R.C. France. Killed in action at Beaumont Hamel Sept. 3, 1916.
- 1919 Butler, Gerald Villers (Sept. 26, 1916). Lt. Tank Corps. France, Belgium, 1917-18.
- 1919 Butler, Hubert Desramaux (Jan. 22, 1918). 2nd Lt., Flying Officer, R.A.F.
- 1912 *Butler, Walter Edward (Mobilized Aug. 1914). 2nd Lt. Manchester Regt. (S.R.). France, N. Russia. (Prisoner of war.) *D. Russia*, 1919. *D.* May 5, 1919.
- 1907 *Caiger, Francis Everett, B.A. (June 1915). ‡Capt. 3rd Manchester Regt. France, Germany.
- 1891 Cain, Rev. Charles Smith, M.A. (May 11, 1911). C.F. (4th Class), attd. 4th Essex Regt. *D.* § Mar. 1918.
- Calvert, Robert Mayson (Apr. 8, 1915). 2nd Lt. 17th Manchester Regt. France. Killed in action in Trônes Wood July 9, 1916.
- 1912 *Campbell, Brabazon (Aug. 15, 1914). 2nd Lt. 2nd R. Warwickshire Regt. France, 1914. Killed in action near Fleurbaix Dec. 18, 1914.
- 1895 Cane, Laurence Albert, B.Mus. (Feb. 14, 1915). 2nd Lt. Unattached List, T.F., Mill Hill School O.T.C.
- 1920 Carpenter, Francis Elfric (Sept. 14, 1914). ‡Capt. 3rd Sherwood Foresters. Egypt, 1915-16; France, 1916-18.
- 1914 Carrie, Cyril Richard, Hon. Capt. Canadian Y.M.C.A. France. *D. France*, 1917.

- 1919 †Carruthers, George Irwin (Jan. 18, 1918). Pte. R.A.F.
- 1919 Carter, Cyril William (Apr. 13, 1917). 2nd Lt. 45th Bde., R.F.A. (S.R.). France, 1918. (Wounded and prisoner of war, May–Nov. 1918.)
- 1919 Carter, Geoffrey Stephen Howe (Nov. 24, 1916). Lt. R.G.A. Italy, Egypt.
- 1911 †*Carter, John Alan (Aug. 1914). Lt. 6th D.C.L.I. (Capt.). France. Died as a prisoner Apr. 2, 1917, of wounds received in action.
- 1919 Carter, Ronald Frederick Alden (Sept. 1918). †2nd Lt. R.F.A. (T.) (on demobilization).
- 1913 *Carter, Walter Noël (Aug. 23, 1914). Capt. 9th London Regt. (Queen Victoria's Rifles). France, 1914–15, 1917–19.
- 1902 Caruthers-Little, Arthur William Palling (Serving Aug. 4, 1914). Capt. and Adj. 2nd, attd. 5th, Dorsetshire Regt. Gallipoli. Killed in action at Suvla Bay, Aug. 5–8, 1915.
- 1909 *Chadwick, Alan Wentworth (Aug. 29, 1914). Maj. 11th Hampshire Regt. France, 1915–16, 1917–19. *O.B.E.* (Mil.). *D.* France, 1919.
- 1900 Charke, Rev. Carrington, M.A. (Feb. 5, 1917). C.F. (4th Class).
- 1913 Charsley, Claude Robert (Dec. 4, 1914). Lt. 3rd, attd. 2/5th, Gloucestershire Regt.
- 1919 Chorley, Albert Cleasby (Apr. 8, 1918). Pte. 52nd S. Wales Borderers.
- 1913 Chorley, Robert Samuel Theodore, B.A. (July 13, 1918). Cadet R.A.S.C., M.T. (Lce.-Cpl.).
- 1906 *Chute, Rev. Cecil Burleigh, M.A. (Dec. 30, 1916). C.F. (4th Class). Salonika, Asia Minor.
- 1903 Chute, Rev. Reginald Arthur John, M.A. (July 1918). Pte. 130th Field Amb., R.A.M.C. France.
- 1904 †Clark, Alexander James, B.A. (Apr. 11, 1916). Lt. R.A.S.C. Capt. R.A.F. France.
- 1912 Clarke, William Hamilton (Aug. 5, 1914). 2nd Lt. 3rd Worcestershire Regt. France and Belgium. Killed in action at Spanbroek, Molen, Mar. 13, 1915.
- 1914 Claxton, Eric Abbey (Nov. 1916). 2nd Lt. 18th K.R.R.C. France and Belgium. Killed in action at Hollebeke July 31, 1917.
- 1916 Clive-Smith, Colin Melville (Aug. 29, 1917). 2nd Lt. 12th Rifle Brigade. France. Killed in action Mar. 24, 1918.
- 1907 Clough, Gilbert Hugh, B.A. (Dec. 3, 1915). Lt. Unattached List, T.F., Hymers College O.T.C.
- 1915 Coates, Eric Thomas (Aug. 1916). †Lt. R.A.S.C., M.T. France, Mesopotamia.

- 1896 Cockburn, John Geddes Hunter, B.A. (Aug. 5, 1915). Capt. 6th R. Sussex Regt., empld. Military Accts. Dept.
- 1903 Coe, Gordon Douglas (Dec. 24, 1914). Lt., Acting Maj., R.G.A.
- 1913 *Collett, Arthur Leigh (1914). 2nd Lt. 8th Gloucestershire Regt. France and Belgium. Died Sept. 18, 1917, of wounds received in action.
- 1907 Collins, Herbert Charles (Apr. 13, 1915). Lt. 24th Manchester Regt. France. Killed in action Feb. 11, 1917.
- 1901 Collins, James Chadwick (Dec. 2, 1913). Capt. 7th Hampshire Regt., empld. War Office.
- 1920 Collins, Stuart Eaton (Mar. 6, 1916). Sergt. 1st Garr. Bn. Gordon Highlanders. India, N.W. Frontier, 1917-19.
- 1919 Comley, William Josiah (Jan. 5, 1917). Pioneer, 20th Corps Signal Coy., R.E. Egypt and Palestine, 1917-19.
- 1899 Constable, Hugh Lowenberg, B.A. (Mar. 22, 1915). Lt. 3rd Yorkshire Regt., attd. 183rd Tunnelling Coy., R.E. France.
- 1915 ‡Cook, Leonard Nield (Dec. 28, 1915). 2nd Lt. 3rd, attd. 11th, King's Own (R. Lancaster Regt.). France, 1916-17. *M.C.*, Oct. 14, 1916. Italian Silver Medal for Military Valour. Killed in action at Villers Pluich July 7, 1917.
- Coombes, John Edwin Henshaw (Sept. 24, 1916). Lt. 1/5th Border Regt. France, 1917-18. Died Apr. 1, 1918, of wounds received in action at Hangard.
- 1884 ‡Cooper, Edward Cherrill, M.A. (Sept. 1914). Lt. Victoria College, Jersey, O.T.C.
- 1919 Cornes, Jim (Dec. 1916). 2nd Lt. Northumberland Fusiliers. France. *M.C.*, Dec. 2, 1918; *Bar*, Apr. 2, 1919.
- 1915 Coulthwaite, James (Jan. 1916). 2nd Lt. 2nd Border Regt. France. Killed in action Aug. 5, 1917.
- 1894 Coupland, Robert Miln, B.A. (July 5, 1915). Lt., Acting Capt., 5th K.O.Y.L.I.
- 1909 *Craven, Rev. George Edward, M.A. (1917). C.F. (4th Class). Salonika. Died at Salonika on Dec. 7, 1918.
- 1913 Cripps, Arthur Christian. R.M.C., Sandhurst.
- 1911 *Cripps, Robert Thaxted, M.A. (Oct. 23, 1914). Lt. General List, attd. R.E. (Signals). France.
- 1908 *Crisp, Lawrence Layton, B.A. (Sept. 3, 1914). ‡Capt. 13th Cheshire Regt. Capt. Labour Corps (since Apr. 1918). France, 1915-16, 1916-19.
- Crofts, Edmund Cyril Iverson (July 1916). 2nd Lt. 1st K.O. Scottish Borderers. France. Died May 1, 1918, of wounds received in action at Estaires Apr. 11.
- 1905 Crofts, John Ernest Victor, B.A., B.Litt. R.A.M.C.

- 1914 ‡**Crompton, Arthur Harold** (Jan. 1, 1915). 2nd Lt. 7th Border Regt. France. Killed in action at Fricourt July 3, 1916.
- 1910 *Cronshaw, Theodore James (Mar. 1915). Lt. B/3 Coy., Nigerian Field Force. Cameroons.
- 1912 Croom-Johnson, Henry, B.A. (Oct. 1914). Lt., Acting Capt., 4th Worcestershire Regt. Gallipoli, 1915; France, 1916-18. *M.C.*, July 18, 1917; *Bar*, Sept. 16, 1918.
- 1905 ‡Crowther, Walter Vince (Feb. 1, 1917). 2nd Lt. R.G.A.
- 1906 ‡[Cruttwell, Charles Robert Mowbray Fraser, M.A.] (Aug. 19, 1914). Capt. 4th R. Berkshire Regt. Capt. General Staff, Military Intelligence, War Office. France and Belgium, 1915.
- 1909 Cuninghame, Robert Macredie, B.A. (Aug. 1, 1916). 2nd Lt. Special Lists. Staff-Lt., 2nd Grade. *D.*
- 1912 Curtis, Pierson Vivian (Sept. 15, 1914). ‡Lt. 2/4th Border Regt. Burma, India.
- 1898 **Curwen, Edward Stanley**, M.A. (1914). Pte. York & Lancaster Regt. France. Killed in action in the Battle of the Somme July 1, 1916.
- 1919 ‡Daldy, Alfred Cyril (May 1, 1918). ‡2nd Lt. R.G.A. (on demobilization).
- 1911 *Dalton, Arthur Hammond (Apr. 3, 1914). Lt. 1st County of London Yeomanry. Lt., Flying Officer, R.A.F. (since Apr. 1918).
- 1904 Daniel, Robert Elletson Herbert (Dec. 1915). Capt. Administrative Officer, R.A.F. France. *D.* § June, 1919.
- 1889 Danks, Eric, B.A. (Apr. 1, 1917). Maj. I.D.F. India.
- 1911 Darke, Harold Edwin, D.Mus. (June 19, 1918). Sergt.-Maj. R.A.F.
- 1892 ‡David, Harold Llewelyn, B.A. (Aug. 21, 1917). Lt. 3rd Garr. Bn. R. Welsh Fusiliers. India.
- 1919 Davies, John Alfred Bennett (Feb. 21, 1917). 2nd Lt. R.F.A. (Capt.). France.
- 1907 ‡**Davies, Leonard**, M.A. (Oct. 1915). Lt. 9th Rifle Brigade (Capt.). France. Killed in action at Wancourt, near Arras, June 3, 1917.
- 1912 *Davies, Philip Havelock, B.A. (Nov. 1914). Capt., Acting Maj., 203rd Siege Batt., R.G.A. France, Belgium. *M.C.*, June 3, 1919.
- 1906 Davis, Ernest George, M.A. (Sept. 23, 1914). Capt. 8th Essex Regt.
- 1899 Davis, Henry James (Mar. 3, 1917). Lt. R.N.V.R. (Motor Boat Service).
- 1909 ‡Davis, Lawrence Michael (June 27, 1917). ‡2nd Lt. 3rd County of London Yeomanry. (Invalided.)

- 1912 Dawson, William Harrington Hulton, B.A. (Sept. 22, 1914). Capt. 17th Manchester Regt. France, India, Mesopotamia, Persia. *M.C.*, Jan. 10, 1917.
- 1919 Dawson, William Walker (Oct. 1916). ‡2nd Lt. Northumberland Fusiliers. Malta.
- 1909 *de Cologan, Arthur Thomas Bernardo, B.A. (Mobilized Aug. 1914). Capt. 1/5th London Regt. (London Rifle Brigade). France.
- 1913 de Ribes, Comte Jean Edouard (Aug. 2, 1914). Sous-Lt. Infanterie, French Army. Attaché, French Embassy, London. France. Croix de Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur. Croix de Guerre.
- 1913 de Sausmarez, Havilland George Temple, B.A. (Nov. 12, 1915). Lt. R.G.A. Salonika, 1916-17; Palestine, 1917-18; France and Belgium, 1918.
- 1903 di Cesnola, Conte Alerino Palma, B.Sc. (1915). Tenente d'Artigliera, Italian Army. Italy.
- 1903 Dickinson, Leonard Taylor, B.A. (Aug. 12, 1914). Tpr. N. Somerset Yeomanry. France, Belgium. Killed in action at Ypres Nov. 17, 1914.
- 1896 Dickinson, Noel, B.A. (Sept. 2, 1914). Capt. 5th Loyal N. Lancashire Regt.
- 1912 *Disbrowe, Henry Clement, B.A. (Aug. 15, 1914). Capt. 3rd Lincolnshire Regt. (Capt. and Adjt.). France, Belgium, 1914-15.
- 1914 Dixon, Otto Dixon (Mar. 13, 1915). Lt. K.O.Y.L.I. France, Belgium. Died on service Nov. 4, 1918.
- 1915 Dixon, Percy Embleton (Feb. 27, 1916). C.Q.M.S. 141st Army Troops Coy., R.E. France. *M.M.*, Feb. 22, 1918.
- 1891 Dobson, John, M.A. (Serving Aug. 4, 1914). Capt. Unattached List, T.F., Wellington College O.T.C.
- 1919 Dodd, Thomas Anthony John Mitcheson (Mar. 4, 1918). 2nd Lt. 5th Grenadier Guards.
- 1916 Dodds, Henry Raymond (Jan. 18, 1917). 2nd Lt. 6th Sherwood Foresters. Belgium, France, 1917-18.
- 1913 Dodson, George Hatheway (Sept. 1914). 2nd Lt. 4th Northamptonshire Regt. (Resigned on account of ill health, 1915.) Died Nov. 13, 1918.
- 1914 ‡Douglas, Alexander Gawain (July 2, 1915). Lt. 1st Leicestershire Regt. France. Killed in action at Beaumont Hamel Aug. 15, 1916.
- 1919 ‡Douie, Charles Oswald Gaskell (Jan. 9, 1915). Lt. 1st Dorsetshire Regt. Belgium, France, Italy.
- 1897 ‡Dowding, Samuel Edwin Herbert, M.A. (Mar. 30, 1917). Bomdr. R.G.A.

- 1914 Drescher, Hugh Albert Edward (May 6, 1918). Observer Flight Cadet, R.A.F.
- Drew, Frederick James** (June 1917). 2nd Lt. R.G.A. (T.F.). France, 1917-18. Killed in action near Arras Mar. 28, 1918.
- 1911 ‡***Duguid, Charles Frederick** (Feb. 23, 1915). Capt. 22nd Manchester Regt. France. *D.S.O.*, May 11, 1917. *M.C.*, Mar. 3, 1917. *D. France*, 1917. Killed in action at Bullecourt, May 12-15, 1917.
- 1892 Edmunds, Leslie Wynne, M.A. (May 2, 1915). Lt.-Com. R.N.V.R. *O.B.E.* (Mil.).
- 1919 Edmunds, Norman Francis (June 25, 1915). Paymaster-Lt. R.N.R. *H.M.S. Resolution*. Atlantic; Grand Fleet.
- 1909 ‡*Edmunds, Percy James, B.A. (Nov. 25, 1914). Capt. R.E., empld. War Office. *D. § Feb.* 1917.
- ‡**Elliott, George Edward** (Feb. 1915). 2nd Lt. 13th R. Sussex Regt. France. Killed in action at Festubert May 20, 1916.
- 1908 *Elliott, Rev. John Muir, M.A. (Jan. 1916). C.F. (4th Class), attd. R.A.M.C.
- 1913 Ellison, Thomas Froce (Aug. 12, 1914). ‡Lt., Acting Capt., and Adj. 1st Northumberland Fusiliers. France. *M.C.*, July 26, 1918. *D. France*, 1918.
- 1911 ¶Elton, Godfrey, M.A. (Sept. 1914). Capt. 4th Hampshire Regt. India, 1914; Mesopotamia, 1915. (Prisoner of war, Siege of Kut-el-Amara, Apr. 1916.)
- 1894 Etty, John Lyttelton, M.A. (Feb. 1, 1915). Capt. 2/4th O.B.L.I. (Resigned.)
- 1908 *Evans, Rev. Noel, M.A. (Nov. 10, 1915). C.F. (4th Class). France, Palestine.
- 1895 ‡Evers, Claude Pilkington, M.A. (Aug. 1914). Capt., Bt.-Maj., Unattached List, T.F., Rugby School O.T.C. *D. § Feb.* 1918.
- 1903 Ewbank, Rev. Harold, M.A. (Dec. 14, 1915). C.F. (4th Class). 29th Div. France, Belgium, Germany.
- 1912 **Ewbank, Leonard** (Mar. 12, 1915). Lt. 5th Border Regt. France. Killed in action Feb. 23, 1916.
- 1902 Ewbank, Robert Benson (1916). Lt. 35th Poona Bn., I.D.F. India.
- 1909 ‡*Eyton, John Seymour, B.A. (Apr. 20, 1915). 2nd Lt. 4th D.C.L.I. Lt. 6th K.E.O. Cavalry, I.A. India, France, Egypt.
- 1911 ‡Fagan, Brian Walter, B.A. (Nov. 11, 1914). Capt. 6th O.B.L.I. Capt. General List. G.S.O. 3, 3rd Army H.Q. France, Belgium. *M.C.*, Jan. 1, 1918. *D. France*, 1917, twice.
- 1903 ‡Fanshawe, Wilfrid, M.A. (July 1915). 2nd Lt. I.A.R.O., attd. 34th P.A.V.O. Poona Horse. India.

- 1900 ‡Fearenside, Edmund, M.A. (Sept. 19, 1914). Maj., Acting Lt.-Col., 17th Manchester Regt. France, 1915-18. *O.B.E.* (Mil.). *D.S.O.*, Sept. 26, 1916. *D. France*, 1916; § Aug. 1919.
- 1915 Featherstone, Eric Kellett (Jan. 20, 1916). Lee.-Cpl. M.G.C. (Schoolmaster Sergt.).
- 1886 Fell, Bryan Hugh, B.A. Chief Petty Officer, R.N.R.
- 1887 Fenton, Cornelius O'Connor, M.A. Lt. Canadian Artillery.
- 1912 Ferrar, William Leonard (Sept. 3, 1914). Sergt. R.F.A. Sergt. Intelligence Corps. France.
- 1900 Fletcher, Rev. Denis, M.A. (Sept. 8, 1914). C.F. (3rd Class). S.C.F. 42nd Div. Egypt, 1914-15; Gallipoli, 1915; Sinai Peninsula, 1916-17; France, 1917-19. *D. France*, 1917.
- 1909 *Fletcher, Leonard Egmont (Aug. 28, 1914). ‡Lt. M.G.C., attd. War Office. France.
- 1907 Floyd, James Francis Murray, M.A. (Sept. 25, 1915). Lt. 18th Durham L.I. Lt., Acting Capt., M.G.C. France, 1916, 1917-18.
- 1911 Foligno, Cesare, M.A. (May 20, 1915). Capitano, Comando Generale dell' Arma di Cavalleria, Italian Army. Italy, 1915-19. Croce di Guerra, June 1918.
- 1906 **Ford, Reginald James**, B.A. (Dec. 1914). Capt. 17th Manchester Regt. France. Killed in action at Glatz Redoubt, Montauban July 1, 1916.
- 1905 ‡Forsyth, David, B.A. (Sept. 1914). ‡2nd Lt. 7th Highland L.I. Died June 17, 1915, of illness contracted while on active service.
- 1911 *Foster, Romney Claude Godwin (Oct. 29, 1914). Capt. 2nd Queen's (R. W. Surrey Regt.). France. *M.C.*, July 27, 1916. (Prisoner of war.)
- 1919 Foulston, Samuel (Nov. 1915). Lt. R.G.A. (S.R.). France, 1916-17. (Invalided, Aug. 30, 1918.)
- 1893 Fox, Philip Henry, M.A. (Mar. 1, 1915). ‡Paymaster-Lt. R.N.R. Murman Coast.
- 1917 Fuller, Clifford James (Sept. 22, 1917). 2nd Lt. R.F.A. France.
- 1912 ‡Furness, Percy (Dec. 9, 1915). Q.M.S., R.A.S.C. (M.T.). France.
- 1911 Gabell, Ifor Hone (Aug. 7, 1914). Lt. M.G.C. Bulgaria, Serbia, Macedonia, France.
- 1908 *Gameson, Lawrence, B.M., M.A. (Jan. 28, 1916). Capt. R.A.M.C., attd. 10th Cameronians. France, Belgium. Croix de Guerre.
- 1909 Gandar-Dower, Alan Vincent (July 1915). Lt. 2nd Dragoon Guards. France.
- 1901 **Gardner, Godfrey Dorman** (Sept. 1914). ‡2nd Lt. 9th Suffolk Regt. France. Killed in action in the Battle of the Somme Sept. 13, 1916.

- 1911 ***Garrard, William Garth Blackall** (1914). Lt. 2nd Northumberland Fusiliers. Belgium, 1915; Salonika, 1916-17. Accidentally killed at Salonika Oct. 19, 1917.
- 1905 **Garside, Thomas Oughtibridge**, M.A. (May 1915). 2nd Lt. 4th R. Berkshire Regt. France, 1916. Killed in action Apr. 5, 1917.
- 1904 Gaunt, Reginald Frederic, M.A. Pte. Mombasa Defence Force.
- 1908 ‡***Gee, Frank**, B.A. (Feb. 15, 1915). Capt. and Adj. R.A.S.C. Salonika.
- 1917 **Gell, James Bainton Stowell** (Dec. 17, 1917). 2nd Lt. R.F.A. France. Killed in action near Cambrai Oct. 9, 1918.
- 1908 Gibbons, James Francis, M.A. London Regt.
- 1900 Gibson, Harold Edward, D.M. (Sept. 1914). Capt. R.A.M.C. (Invalided Oct. 1918.)
- 1919 Giles, Eric Norman (Feb. 28, 1915). Lt. R.F.A. (T.). France, Belgium. M.C., Sept. 26, 1917.
- 1919 Glover, John Lee (May 10, 1918). 2nd Lt. R. W. Kent Regt. (on demobilization).
- 1906 ‡***Goldspink, Rev. Frederick William**, M.A. (May 23, 1917). C.F. (4th Class).
- 1889 ‡**Goodwin, Harry Smyth**, B.A. (Sept. 1914). ‡Capt. 22nd R. Fusiliers. Maj. Staff, 4th Army. France.
- 1910 ***Goolden, Richard Owen** (May 8, 1915). Lt. 3rd Worcestershire Regt. France. D. France, 1918. (Prisoner of war.)
- 1912 ***Gordon, Alexander Maurice** (Aug. 15, 1914). Lt. 1st R. Fusiliers. France and Belgium. Missing, believed killed near Ypres Jan. 20, 1916.
- 1891 Gordon, Rev. Edward, M.A. Chaplain, Troopship.
- 1919 Gordon, Thomas Gisborne (May 1, 1918). 2nd Lt. R.F.A.
- 1919 Grace, Wilfred Arnold (Sept. 22, 1914). Capt. 9th Border Regt. France, 1915; Macedonia and Serbia, 1915-19.
- 1911 Graham, Frederick, B.A. (1914). Lt. Special Lists. Staff-Captain.
- 1919 Gray, Harold Maldwyn (Mar. 1917). Lt. 5th O.B.L.I. France. (Wounded and prisoner of war in Germany.)
- 1912 Gray, Percy Heath Hobart (Jan. 15, 1915). Lt. 2nd R. Berkshire Regt. France, 1916.
- 1911 ‡**Greany, John Wingate** (Aug. 1914). Capt. and Adj. 5th Wiltshire Regt. Gallipoli, Mesopotamia. D.S.O., Oct. 20, 1915. D. Gallipoli, 1915; Mesopotamia, 1916. Missing, believed killed at Sanna-i-yat Apr. 9, 1916.
- 1887 Greenlees, Dan Colville (Sept. 1914). Maj. 4th Dorsetshire Regt., T.F. Res. India, 1914-17.

- 1904 Greenstreet, Rev. John Wilfrid, M.A. (Aug. 23, 1915). 2nd Lt. Unattached List, T.F. Denstone College O.T.C.
- 1915 Greenwood, Cecil Charles (Feb. 15, 1916). ‡2nd Lt. 13th King's (Liverpool Regt.). France.
- 1900 Grenfell, Charles Howard, M.A. (1914). Lt. R.N.V.R. East Africa.
- 1888 Grenfell, Wilfred Thomason, Hon. D.M., *C.M.G.* R.A.M.C.
- 1884 Griffith-Boscawen, Sir Arthur Sackville Trevor, M.A., *M.P.* (Serving Aug. 4, 1914). Lt.-Col. 19th Hampshire Regt. France and Belgium, 1916. *D.* France, 1916; § Feb. 1917.
- 1903 Grinstead, William Frank Harrison (Serving Aug. 4, 1914). Capt., Acting Maj., R.G.A. France. *M.C.*, Sept. 16, 1918. *D.* France, 1917.
- Guillebaud, Geoffrey Pierre** (Sept. 14, 1914). Lt. 6th Loyal N. Lancashire Regt. Gallipoli. Killed in action at Chunuk Bair Aug. 10, 1915.
- 1912 Gunn, James Andrew, M.A. (Feb. 1, 1915). Capt. R.A.M.C., 3rd S. Gen. Hospital, empld. Ministry of Munitions.
- 1910 Gutch, Walter Lionel, B.A. R.G.A.
- 1900 Hadley, Felix Cyril Timmins (Mobilized Aug. 1914). Capt. 3rd R. Welsh Fusiliers. R.T.O., 1917-19. Gallipoli, 1915; France, 1917.
- 1913 Haggan, Geoffrey Loosemore, B.A. (Dec. 7, 1914). Capt. 8th O.B.L.I. Salonika. *D.* Salonika, 1918.
- 1913 ‡Hall, Basil Kennedy Bayfield (Sept. 13, 1914). ‡Lt. 1/4th Wiltshire Regt. (Acting Capt.). India, 1916-17; Palestine, 1917-18. *D.* Palestine, 1918.
- ‡Hall, **John Gilbert** (Feb. 1916). 2nd Lt. 2/6th W. Yorkshire Regt. France. Killed in action at Bullecourt May 3, 1917.
- 1908 *Hall, Rev. Thomas Ward, M.A. (July 5, 1918). C.F. (4th Class). France, Belgium.
- 1919 Halley, Eric Hilton (Aug. 8, 1914). ‡2nd Lt. R.A.F. German S.W. Africa, 1915; German E. Africa, 1916-17.
- 1919 ‡Handford, Claude William (Apr. 1917). Lt. 6th Queen's (R. W. Surrey Regt.). France, Germany.
- 1911 **Hanna, William** (Aug. 1914). Spr. R.E. (Motor Air Line Section). France, Belgium. Killed in action at Poperinghe Feb. 28, 1916.
- 1899 Hanson, Rev. Richard, M.A. (Feb. 1, 1917). C.F. (4th Class). *D.* § Mar. 1918.
- 1919 Harding, Kenneth Gillison Mosford (May 8, 1918). 2nd Lt. 6th K.R.R.C.
- 1919 Hardy, Richard Kenneth (Feb. 17, 1917). Spr. 4th Field Survey Bn., R.E. Belgium, Germany.

- 1909 ‡***Hardy, Richard Luard**, B.A. (Oct. 1914). ‡Capt. and Adjt. 8th K.R.R.C. France and Belgium. D. France. Killed in action at Inverness Copse Aug. 24, 1917.
- 1895 ‡Harper, Walter Hugh (Dec. 9, 1914). Capt. Special Lists. Temp. Maj., D.A.D. Railway Transport.
- 1912 *Harris, Hinton John, M.A. (Sept. 2, 1914). Capt. and Adjt. 1/5th Hampshire Regt. India, Burma.
- 1908 *Harris, Thomas Avaran (Aug. 18, 1914). ‡Maj. Special Bde., R.E. France, 1915-18.
- 1912 Harrison, Archibald Frederick, B.A. (Jan. 1, 1916). Lt. 4th Border Regt., attd. R.E. India, N.W. Frontier, 1916-19.
- 1915 ‡Harrison, John Malthouse (Feb. 7, 1916). ‡2nd Lt. Labour Corps (Capt.). France, 1916-17, 1918-19.
- 1910 ***Hartley, William Ismay Spooner**, B.A. (Jan. 28, 1916). Lt. 8th K.O.Y.L.I. France. Killed in action at Ovillers-la-Boisselle July 1, 1916.
- 1902 Harvey, John Joseph Leach, B.A. Straits Settlements Vol. Corps, Penang.
- 1906 *Hasell, Edward William, M.A. (Mobilized Aug. 4, 1914). Maj. Westmorland & Cumberland Yeomanry. France.
- 1865 Hasell, Rev. George Edmund, M.A. (Serving Aug. 4, 1914). Chaplain (1st Class), attd. Westmorland & Cumberland Yeomanry.
- 1913 ***Hasslacher, James Charles** (Feb. 19, 1915). Lt. 20th London Regt. France. Killed in action Dec. 29, 1917.
- 1914 **Hastwell, Wilfrid Maurice** (Feb. 1915). 2nd Lt. 7th Bedfordshire Regt., attd. M.G.C. France. Killed in action at Arras Apr. 8, 1917.
- 1919 Hawkesworth, Edward Gerald (July 11, 1916). Lt. 1st Grenadier Guards. France, Belgium. M.C., Nov. 6, 1918.
- 1913 ‡***Hawkesworth, Francis Henry Stanley** (Sept. 1914). 2nd Lt. 3rd Border Regt., attd. 2nd Welsh Regt. France. Killed in action at Givenchy Jan. 25, 1915.
- 1912 *Hawkesworth, John Ledlie Inglis (Apr. 1914). Capt. 1st E. Yorkshire Regt., empld. War Office. France, Belgium.
- Hay, Roger Bolton** (Sept. 1914). Lt. 3rd W. Yorkshire Regt., attd. R.F.C. France, 1916-17. M.C., July 26, 1917. Died as a prisoner July 17, 1917, of wounds received in action.
- 1891 Hazeldine, Rev. Frederick John, M.A. (June 10, 1915). C.F. (4th Class). France. M.C., Jan. 1, 1918.
- 1908 Hazeldine, Rev. William Samuel, M.A. (Aug. 25, 1915). C.F. (4th Class).
- 1893 Heald, Benjamin Herbert, M.A. (Mobilized 1914). Maj. 34th I.D.F., Burma. India.

- 1898 Heanley, Robert Edward Mackenzie (Jan. 8, 1915). Capt. 9th Northumberland Fusiliers, empld. 84th Tr. Res. Bn. France. (Prisoner of war.)
- 1919 Hedley, Gerald William St. George (Sept. 1915). ‡2nd Lt. 1st Res. Cavalry (Lancers) (Lt.).
- 1919 Heffer, Arthur Beal (May 23, 1917). 2nd Lt. Queen's (R. W. Surrey Regt.). France.
- 1902 Hek, Frederick William (May 19, 1911). Maj. 6th Gloucestershire Regt. Acting Maj. 20th Rifle Brigade. Palestine. D. Palestine, 1918, 1919.
- 1919 Hicks, Arthur Norman (Feb. 1917). 2nd Lt. 337th Bde., 18th (Ind.) Div., R.F.A. India, Mesopotamia.
- 1908 *Higham, Rev. Philip, M.A. (Sept. 10, 1918). C.F. (4th Class).
- 1899 ‡Hiley, Frederic Charles William, M.A. (Feb. 8, 1909). ‡Lt. 15th Middlesex Regt. (Invalided July 1915.)
- 1904 ‡Hiley, Wilfrid Edward, M.A. (Jan. 10, 1916). Capt. Special Lists. Asst. Proof and Experimental Officer, Research Dept., Woolwich Arsenal. O.B.E. (Mil.). D. § Mar. 1918.
- 1911 *Hill, Charles Horace, M.A. (July 25, 1914). Capt. 3rd S. Staffordshire Regt. France.
- 1899 Hill, Ernest Edward (Dec. 21, 1916). Lt. R.A.S.C.
- 1912 *Hill, Thomas Archibald, B.A. (Aug. 22, 1914). 2nd Lt. 7th R. Sussex Regt. Lt. M.G.C. (Capt.). France, 1915-17.
- 1908 ‡Hill, Thomas St. Quintin, B.A. (Aug. 10, 1917). Pte. 28th London Regt. (Artists' Rifles).
- 1907 Hippisley, Henry Sullivan Hargreaves (Nov. 5, 1914). Pte. 14th London Regt. (London Scottish). 2nd A.M., R.A.F. France, Salonika, Egypt, Palestine, Mesopotamia, N.W. Frontier.
- 1903 Hird, John Stalker, M.A. (Jan. 1917). Lt. R.G.A. Belgium, France.
- 1895 ¶Hodgkin, Robert Howard, M.A. (Dec. 11, 1914). Capt. 7th Northumberland Fusiliers, empld. War Office.
- 1913 Hodgson, George Dufour (July 1916). Lt. 13th R. Fusiliers. France.
- 1905 ‡Hodgson, Norman, M.A. (1914). Capt. R.A.S.C. France. D. France, 1918.
- 1914 Hodgson, Thomas Barnard (Apr. 1, 1918). Surgeon Probationer, R.N.V.R.
- 1890 Hodson, Rev. Thomas Wortley (Feb. 1, 1915). Capt. Special Lists. Maj. D.A.D. of Forestry. France. D. France, 1917.
- ‡Hollowell, Francis John (May 1915). 2nd Lt. 3rd Worcestershire Regt. France. Killed in action in the Leipzig Salient Aug. 7, 1916.

- 1903 Holmes, Ernest Bowden, B.A. (Apr. 1915). Lt. 5th Loyal N. Lancashire Regt.
- Holmes, Wilfred Bertram** (Oct. 2, 1916). 2nd Lt. 4th, attd. 6th, Cheshire Regt. (Lt.). France, Belgium. Killed in action at Shrewsbury Forest, near Ypres, Sept. 20, 1917.
- 1914 Holtzelaw, Benjamin Clark (Aug. 27, 1917). 2nd Lt. 317th Field Artillery, American E.F. France, 1918-19.
- 1919 Honoré, Frederick Maurice (June 6, 1917). Lt. R.A.F.
- 1900 Hope, Noel Eustace, B.A. (Oct. 1916). Pte. 1/28th London Regt. (Artists' Rifles). France, Belgium.
- 1913 **Horser, Stanley Cottrell Seymour** (Dec. 30, 1914). Capt. 17th King's (Liverpool Regt.). France. Killed in action in the Battle of the Somme Oct. 12, 1916.
- 1919 Hoyle, George, 2nd Lt. R.E.
- 1910 Hubble, Edwin Powell, B.A. (Apr. 1917). Maj. 343rd Inf., U.S. Army. France.
- 1912 ‡Hughes, Cecil Kendrick (Jan. 1, 1917). Pte. 6th Wiltshire Regt. France.
- 1878 Hughes, Rev. Llewelyn Robert (Canon), M.A. (Oct. 1, 1914). C.F. (4th Class), attd. R.E. (S.C.F. to Welsh Army Corps). *D.* § Feb. 1917.
- 1890 Hughes-Morgan, David (Rejoined 1914). Maj. 3rd S. Wales Borderers (S.R.).
- 1889 ¶Hunt, Arthur Surridge, M.A. D.Litt. (May 1, 1915). Lt. 4th O.B.L.I., empld. at War Office (Capt.). France.
- 1904 Hunt, Rev. Kenneth Reginald Gunnery, B.A. Lt. Unattached List, T.F., Highgate School O.T.C.
- 1919 Hurd, William Burton (Nov. 14, 1915). Capt. Canadian Education Services. France, Belgium, Germany. *O.B.E.* (Mil.). *D.* France, 1919.
- 1874 Hurford, Alexander Edward, M.A. Capt. (Retired List) Recruiting Officer, Cornwall.
- 1917 ‡Hutchings, Gilbert Arthur (Jan. 4, 1918). 2nd Lt. 3rd Lincolnshire Regt.
- 1919 Hutchins, Eric John (Feb. 14, 1917). 2nd Lt. R.F.A. (S.R.). Palestine.
- 1913 ‡Ingledow, Cedric Francis Ernest (Mar. 17, 1915). Lt. 16th Queen's (R. W. Surrey Regt.).
- 1917 Irvine, Ian Robert Thornewill (Nov. 30, 1917). 2nd Lt. 2nd King's (Liverpool Regt.). Salonika.
- 1908 Iselin, Adrian (1917). Lt. U.S. Army.
- 1906 *Jackson, Albert, B.A. (Jan. 27, 1913). Capt., Acting Maj., R.A.M.C. France, Belgium. *D.* § Mar. 1918.

- 1899 ‡**Jackson, Charles Edward**, M.A. (Sept. 6, 1918). 2nd Lt. R. Warwickshire Regt.
- ‡**Jackson, Raymond Wilfrid** (Mar. 1, 1917). 2nd Lt. 4th York & Lancaster Regt. France and Belgium. Killed in action Oct. 9, 1917.
- 1919 Jacot, Emile Wilkinson (Aug. 29, 1914). Lt., Acting Capt., 14th Warwickshire Regt. France.
- 1920 Jacques, Reginald (Feb. 3, 1916). ‡2nd Lt. 2nd W. Yorkshire Regt. France, Belgium.
- 1902 ‡**James, Rev. Percival Ernest**, M.A. (Sept. 28, 1917). C.F. (4th Class).
- 1909 ***Jeffries, Hugh Stephen**, B.M. (Aug. 24, 1915). Surgeon-Lt., R.N. Ascension Island, 1916-19.
- 1919 ‡**Jenkins, Ernest Harold** (Aug. 11, 1916). ‡Sub-Lt. R.N.V.R. H.M.S. *Saumarez*. Grand Fleet.
- 1912 Jenkins, Illtyd Stephen, M.A. (Aug. 1914). Capt. 8th Welsh Regt. Gallipoli, 1915; Mesopotamia, 1916; India, Egypt.
- 1907 Jessel, Arthur Reginald Francis Zacharias, B.C.L., M.A. (Feb. 4, 1915). 2nd Lt. 8th Northamptonshire Regt. (Invalided.)
- ‡**Johnson, Lawrence Bertrand** (Apr. 26, 1917). 2nd Lt. 3rd, attd. 1st, Somerset L.I. France. Died on Apr. 15, 1918, of wounds received in action.
- 1904 **Jones, Archibald Edward**, B.A. Leicestershire Regt. Died June 5, 1917.
- 1882 **Jones, Arthur Wentworth**, M.A. (Feb. 1, 1916). Lt. R.A.M.C. (Invalided.) Died Dec. 4, 1917.
- 1880 Kelly, Rev. Herbert Hamilton, M.A. C.F. (4th Class).
- 1896 ‡**Kemble, Henry Herbert**, M.A. (Mobilized Aug. 1914). Lt.-Col. 23rd London Regt. France and Belgium. *D.S.O.*, Jan. 1, 1917. *M.C.*, Jan. 14, 1916. *D.* France, 1916, 1917. Died June 7, 1917, of wounds received in action at Messines Ridge.
- 1903 **Kenworthy, Stanley**, M.A. (Dec. 9, 1914). Capt. 17th Manchester Regt. France. *D.* France, 1916. Killed in action in the Battle of the Somme July 1, 1916.
- 1919 Kerr, James Sandys (Aug. 8, 1915). Lt. 8th R. Sussex Regt. (Capt.). France, 1917-19.
- 1908 ‡***Kerwood, Clifford Roy**. 28th London Regt. (Artists' Rifles).
- 1909 ***Kidd, Rev. John Herbert**, M.A. (Feb. 3, 1916). Chaplain R.N. H.M.S. *Resolution*. Mediterranean, 1916-18; North Sea, 1918-19.
- 1919 Kingham, Maurice John (Sept. 10, 1918). Cadet R.M.C., Sandhurst.

- 1909 *Kinross, Keith Stewart, B.A. (Sept. 12, 1916). Lt., Acting Capt., R.G.A. France, 1917-19. *M.C.*, Nov. 26, 1917.
- 1898 Kinsman, James Charles Patrick, B.A. (Mobilized Aug. 1914). Capt. 15th London Regt. (Civil Service Rifles).
- 1898 ‡Kirby, William Lewis Clark (Serving Aug. 4, 1914). Capt., Bt.-Maj., 12th Lancers. Temp. Lt.-Col. A.Q.M.G. France. *D.S.O.*, June 4, 1917. *D.* France, 1917.
- 1898 ‡Kitchin, Charles (May 9, 1918). Pte. 1st S. African Inf. (Sergt.). France, Belgium, 1918-19.
- 1902 Knight, John Hervey (Serving August 4, 1914). Maj. R.G.A., Indian Army (Lt.-Col.). France, 1914-15; Mesopotamia, 1916-18. Order of Karageorge (4th Class) (with swords). *D.* France, 1915; Mesopotamia, 1917.
- 1919 ‡Lampen, Graham Dudley (Dec. 7, 1917). 2nd Lt. R.F.A. Salonika, 1918; Caucasus, 1918-19.
- 1914 Larsen, Jakoh Aal Ottesen, B.A. (July 22, 1918). ‡Lt. Military Intelligence Dept., U.S. Army, attd. American Legation, Copenhagen.
- 1907 *Law, John Christopher Scrimgeour, B.A. (Aug. 20, 1914). Capt. 19th Hampshire Regt. France, Belgium, Italy, Germany, 1916-19.
- 1908 *Lawson, Rev. Eric John (Aug. 13, 1918). C.F. (4th Class), attd. 69th Labour Group. France, Belgium.
- 1915 ‡Lawson, Frederick Henry (Dec. 8, 1916). 2nd Lt. R.G.A.
- 1919 Leach, Frank (June 6, 1917). 2nd Lt. R.G.A. France, 1918. *M.C.*, July 26, 1918.
- 1908 Leather, Charles Henry, B.A. R. Fusiliers.
- 1899 Lee, Rev. Percy Erskine, M.A. (July 30, 1915). C.F. (3rd Class). D.A.C.G. IVth Corps. France, Belgium, Germany. *D.* France, 1919.
- 1895 Lees-Smith, Hastings Bertrand, M.A., *M.P.* (Sept. 1915). Cpl. R.A.M.C. France.
- 1919 Lefroy, Christopher Benjamin Henry (June 10, 1916). ‡Lt. 43rd Squadron, R.A.F. France, 1917-18. (Prisoner of war, Aug. 1918-Jan. 1919.)
- 1890 L'Estrange, Percival Hastings, B.A. (Sept. 1915). Capt. 7th W. Yorkshire Regt. (Invalided Apr. 1916.)
- 1919 ‡Lett, Harry Nelson (Nov. 18, 1917). 2nd Lt. R. Berkshire Regt. Capt. R.A.F. Salonika, 1916-17; Egypt, 1917; France, 1918-19. *D.F.C.*, Feb. 7, 1919.
- 1881 **Lewis, Frank Ball**, British Expeditionary Force, France. Killed in action Mar. 30, 1917.
- ‡**Lindsay, Bernard Wilfrid** (Aug. 5, 1914). Capt. R.F.A. India, Mesopotamia, France, Belgium. Died Nov. 22, 1918,

of wounds received on Nov. 8 at Kerkhove, near Inghem.

- 1902 Lishman, George (Oct. 1, 1915). Staff-Sergt. R.A.S.C. Salonika, 1915-17.
- 1902 ‡Lloyd, Arthur Wynell (Sept. 1914). ‡Lt., Acting Capt., 25th R. Fusiliers. German E. Africa. *M.C.*, Jan. 1, 1919. *D.* E. Africa, 1919.
- 1900 ‡Lloyd, Rev. John Hastings, M.A. (Oct. 3, 1916). Chaplain R.N. H.M.H.S. *Soudan*. North Sea.
- 1892 ‡Loftus-Tottenham, Alexander Robert, M.A. (Apr. 18, 1916). Lt. 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles. India.
- 1893 ‡Lonsdale, John Frederick (June 1918). 2nd Lt. Middlesex Regt.
- 1911 *Lowe, Thomas Gwynne, M.A. (Aug. 28, 1914). Capt. 1/1st Monmouthshire Regt. France. (Prisoner of war.)
- 1908 *McCalman, Rev. Hugh, M.A. (Jan. 5, 1915). C.F. (4th Class). France. *M.C.*, Jan. 18, 1918. *D.* France, 1917.
- 1910 **McCance, Finlay**, B.A. (Nov. 11, 1914). 2nd Lt. 3rd, att'd. 2nd, Border Regt. France, Belgium. Died May 22, 1915, at Base Hospital, Boulogne, of wounds received in action.
- 1911 ‡McCance, Henry Bristowe, B.A. (Jan. 5, 1916). Maj. R.E. France, 1916-18; Egypt and Palestine, 1918-19. *D.* France, 1917.
- 1919 McConkey, Oswald (Feb. 20, 1916). Gnr. 64th Bn. Canadian Field Artillery (Sergt.). France, 1916.
- 1907 ‡***MacCunn, Francis John**, B.A., B.Litt. (Sept. 1914). Capt. 6th Q.O. Cameron Highlanders. France. Killed in action at Loos Sept. 26, 1915.
- 1905 ‡MacDermot, Francis Charles Joseph, B.A. (Oct. 7, 1914). Maj. R.A.S.C.; D.A.Q.M.G. France and Belgium. La Medaille de la Reconnaissance française (3rd class) (in bronze). *D.* France, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1919.
- 1904 **Mace, Rev. Alban Bodley**, M.A. (May 15, 1915). C.F. (4th Class). France. Killed in action Oct. 3, 1916.
- 1906 McEwen, William Lachlan (Aug. 6, 1914). Capt. Special Lists. G.S.O. 3. France, 1914-17; Italy, 1917-18; Central Europe, 1918-19. *M.C.*, Jan. 14, 1916. *D.* France, 1915, twice; Italy, 1918.
- 1919 McGreer, Rev. Arthur Huffman (Sept. 1914). Hon. Lt.-Col. Canadian Chaplain Service. France, Belgium, Germany. *O.B.E.* (Mil.). *M.C.*, Nov. 14, 1916. *D.* France, 1916.
- 1896 Machell, Lancelot, B.A. (Jan. 12, 1916). Lt. 1st Border Regt. France. *D.* France, 1916.
- 1912 MacKeith, Malcolm Henry, B.A. (Sept. 4, 1914). ‡2nd Lt. 3rd (Res.) Yorkshire Regt. France and Belgium, 1915-17.

- 1910 *McLean, Arthur Errol John. ‡2nd Lt. 9th K.R.R.C. Capt. I.A.R.O. France, 1915-16; India, 1918; Palestine, 1918-19.
- 1912 *McLeod, Thomas Marjoribanks (Aug. 15, 1914). Capt. 3rd, attd. 16th, Highland L.I.
- 1913 ‡*Maddox, Alexander Monteath (July 21, 1915). Lt., Acting Capt., R.E., attd. H.Q. R.A.F. France, 1915-16, 1918; Germany, 1919.
- 1895 Maidment, William John (1915). ‡Lt., Acting Capt., 1st Welsh Regt. Salonika. M.C., Jan. 1, 1918. Given commission for service in the field. D. Salonika, 1917.
- 1919 Maitland, Victor Kennard (Apr. 15, 1916). ‡Lt. 13th Bn. Tank Corps (Capt.). France, Belgium, Germany, 1917-19. M.C., Feb. 15, 1919.
- 1914 Maldram, Frederick Charles Brian (Sept. 16, 1914). ‡Lt. 75th Bn. M.G.C. France, 1915-16; Mesopotamia, 1917-18; Egypt and Palestine, 1918.
- 1917 Mallam, Patrick Corbett. Cadet O.C.B.
- 1914 Manning, Thomas William (Nov. 28, 1914). 2nd Lt. 10th Norfolk Regt., attd. 1/4th Northamptonshire Regt. 2nd Lt. 74th Punjabis, I.A.R.O. Capt. Supply & Transport Corps, I.A.R.O. Egypt and Palestine, 1916-17; India and N.W. Frontier, 1917-19.
- 1907 ‡*Maples, Reginald Clegg, B.A. (Sept. 22, 1915). Capt. Manitoba Regt., Canadian E.F. France, 1916-19. M.C., Apr. 2, 1919. D. France, 1917.
- 1911 *Mappin, William Hubert, B.A. Gloucestershire Regt.
- 1907 Marks, Leslie Harold, B.A. (Nov. 5, 1915). ‡Lt. R. Sussex Regt. France, 1916-17, 1918.
- 1895 ‡Marks, Wilfrid Osborne, B.A. (Serving Aug. 4, 1914). Maj., Acting Lt.-Col., R.A.S.C. A.D. of Supplies and Transport. France and Belgium. D.S.O., Jan. 14, 1917. D. France, 1916 twice, 1917, 1918.
- 1911 *Marshall, Reginald Charles, B.A. (Aug. 22, 1914). Capt. 1st Worcestershire Regt. Gallipoli, 1915; Egypt, 1916; Mesopotamia, 1916; France, 1917-18. (Prisoner of war, 1918.)
- 1915 Martin, William Terence Cecil, B.A. R.A.F.
- 1906 Martyr, Horace (Dec. 30, 1914). Lt. 6th R. Irish Rifles, empld. Dept. of Information.
- 1901 ‡Mason, Philip, B.A. United Provinces Horse, India. India.
- 1919 Mason, Stephen Parsons (June 29, 1917). 2nd Lt. R.F.A. France, 1918-19.
- 1913 Maurice, Michael William (Dec. 22, 1914). Lt. 8th Somerset L.I. France.
- 1896 Meadows, Edward Brundrit (Mar. 31, 1916). Pte. 2/5th King's

- Own (R. Lancaster Regt.). Pte. 220th (Divl.) Employment Coy. France.
- 1909 **Meakin, Herbert Percy** (Oct. 1914). Capt. 3rd Coldstream Guards, attd. 1st Guards T.M.B. France. Killed in action at Lesboeuufs Sept. 25, 1916.
- 1906 ***Merivale, John William**, B.A. (Rejoined Aug. 1914). Capt. 7th Northumberland Fusiliers. France. Killed in action in the Battle of the Somme Sept. 15, 1916.
- 1919 Miles, George Cockburn (Mar. 19, 1917). Sergt. 4th N. Staffordshire Regt. France, Belgium.
- 1907 Miller, Charles Francis (Feb. 9, 1918). ‡2nd Lt. Aviation Section, Signal Corps, U.S. Army.
- 1920 Miller, Eric Stuart McGeagh (Aug. 1914). Capt. Worcestershire Regt. France.
- 1919 Millward, George Thomas (July 3, 1918). Pte. Inns of Court O.T.C.
- 1919 Milner, Harry (Sept. 1, 1917). Cpl. Army Pay Corps.
- 1898 ‡**Mitchell, John Malcolm**, B.A. (Dec. 12, 1914). Capt. 8th E. Surrey Regt. Lt.-Col. General List, D.A.A.G. France and Belgium, 1915-19. *O.B.E.* (Mil.). *M.C.*, Jan. 1, 1918. *D.* France, 1917, 1918, 1919.
- 1919 Moffett, Stanley (Aug. 8, 1914). Capt. 5th Northumberland Fusiliers. Maj. 3rd Bn. M.G.C. France, 1916-18; Germany, 1919. *M.C.*, Jan. 1, 1918. *D.* France.
- 1897 Moore, Arthur, R. Fusiliers.
- 1919 Moore, George James (Nov. 1915). ‡2nd Lt. R.E. (Lt.). France.
- 1897 Moore, Harold (Sept. 9, 1914). Lce.-Cpl. 28th R. Fusiliers. France, 1915-16.
- 1911 Morgan, William Gordon Curtis, B.A. (Feb. 23, 1915). Lt. 6th S. Wales Borderers. Lt. 2/81st Pioneers, Indian Army, afterwards Supply & Transport Corps. France, 1916; India.
- 1900 Morrice, Kenneth Digby Raikes, B.A. (Sept. 1914). ‡Maj. 10th King's (Liverpool Regt.), attd. M.G.C. Mesopotamia.
- 1906 Morris, Robert John (June 20, 1914). Capt., Bt.-Maj., 4th S. Staffordshire Regt. Acting Lt.-Col. 9th Devonshire Regt. France. *D.S.O.*, Dec. 11, 1916. *D.* France, 1916, 1917.
- 1909 Mort, Stanley Fremantle, M.A. (June 2, 1915). ‡Capt. 1st Signal Coy., R.E. Gallipoli, 1915; France and Belgium, 1916-18; Germany, 1919. *M.C.*, June 3, 1919. *D.* France, 1918.
- 1914 ‡**Mortimer, William Lionel Gueritz** (1914). 2nd Lt. 6th R. Dublin Fusiliers. Gallipoli. Died Aug. 10, 1915, of wounds received at Suvla Bay.
- 1911 ***Morton, Edward Ralph Maddison**, M.A. (Aug. 3, 1914). Capt.

- and Adj. 18th Divl. Train, R.A.S.C. France, Belgium.
O.B.E. (Mil.). *D.* France, 1919.
- 1889 Murray, Rev. Maurice William (Jan. 16, 1917). C.F. (4th Class).
- 1902 ‡Nash, Francis Henry, M.A. (Sept. 1914). ‡Capt. 9th N. Staffordshire Regt. France and Belgium. *M.C.*, July 26, 1917. *D.* France, 1917. Killed in action July 17, 1917.
- 1914 Neat, Charles Edward Wilmot (Sept. 13, 1915). Lt. 3rd R. Irish Fusiliers. France, 1916-18.
- 1902 Newton, Thomas Cuthbert, B.A. Nigerian Land Contingent. Africa.
- 1919 Nicholas, John Owen (Feb. 9, 1917). Cadet 7th O.S.A., Bath. France.
- 1912 Noake, Rev. Arthur Raynor, M.A. (Aug. 6, 1916). C.F. (4th Class). Mesopotamia.
- 1900 Noble, John Allen, B.M., M.A. (June 5, 1916). Capt. R.A.M.C. Mesopotamia. *M.C.*, Oct. 26, 1918.
- 1919 Norrish, George (Sept. 7, 1917). Midshipman R.N., H.M.S. *Erin*.
- 1912 Northcote, Beauchamp, M.A. (Dec. 19, 1915). Lt. 5th W. Yorkshire Regt. France.
- 1910 ‡Norton, Clifford John, M.A. (Nov. 13, 1914). Lt. 1/5th Suffolk Regt. Capt. Special Lists whilst empld. as Acting G.S.O. 3.
- 1908 Olmsted, James Montrose Duncan. Laboratory Asst., Base Hospital No. 7, American E.F. France.
- 1899 ‡Ormerod, Rev. Edward Wareing, M.A. (Apr. 1, 1914). Pte. 7th United Provinces Horse.
- 1897 Ormerod, George Milner (Feb. 4, 1915). Lt.-Col. R.F.A., empld. War Office. G.S.O. 3. France. *D.S.O.*, Jan. 1, 1917. *D.* France, 1916, twice.
- 1905 ‡Ormerod, Henry Arderne, M.A. (June 1, 1915). Lt. R.F.A. (Capt.). France, Greece. *M.C.*, Sept. 26, 1916. Chevalier, Order of King George I (Greece). *D.* France, 1917.
- 1910 *Ormerod, Thomas Laurence, M.A. (Aug. 4, 1914). ‡2nd Lt. 6th Queen's (R. W. Surrey Regt.). France, 1916. (Invalided June 1917.)
- 1907 Oughtred, Harold, M.A. (Sept. 15, 1914). ‡2nd Lt. 4th E. Yorkshire Regt. France. Killed in action at Wancourt, Arras, Apr. 23, 1917.
- 1919 Palmer, Thomas Lowden (July 15, 1917). Lt. R.A.F. Salonika, 1918-19; S. Russia, 1919. Greek Military Cross.
- 1919 ‡Palmer, William Nathaniel. Cadet O.C.B.
- 1895 Pape, Septimus William, M.A. Lt. Cape Colony Defence Force. Africa.
- 1885 Parker, George Bertie (Aug. 1914). Sergt.-Maj. New Zealand

- A.S.C. Died at Military Hospital, Wellington, N.Z., on Apr. 5, 1917.
- 1919 Parkes, George David (July 2, 1918). Pioneer R.E. (Anti-Gas Establt.).
- 1909 Parlee, Medley Kingdon, M.A. (1915). ‡Lt. 28th Canadian Inf., attd. R.A.F. Belgium, France.
- 1906 ‡*Patterson, Arthur Abbey, B.A. N. Bengal Mounted Rifles. India.
- 1910 *Pauer, Gerald Otto, B.A. Nigerian Land Contingent. W. Africa.
- 1912 *Pavey, Gilbert Philip (Aug. 22, 1914). Lt. 2nd Somerset L.I., attd. Signal Service. India, 1914-19.
- 1902 Pearson, Arthur Hearne, M.A. (Apr. 20, 1916). Spr. R.E. Died June 7, 1918, of illness contracted on active service.
- 1911 ‡Pearson, Bertram Lamb, M.A. (Oct. 27, 1914). Capt. 8th Yorkshire Regt., empld. No. 23 O.C.B. France, Belgium. *D.S.O.*, Jan. 1, 1918. *M.C.*, Nov. 25, 1915. *D.* France, 1916, 1917.
- 1913 Peele, Richardson (July 19, 1915). Lt. R.G.A. (S.R.) (Capt.). France, 1916-17.
- 1901 ‡Peet, Thomas Eric, M.A. (Oct. 21, 1915). ‡Lt. 3rd King's (Liverpool Regt.). Salonika, France.
- 1912 Pennington, William Henry (Dec. 22, 1914). 2nd Lt. W. Yorkshire Regt. Died at Penzance of pneumonia Mar. 2, 1915.
- 1881 Perceval, Arthur William Bernard, B.A. Capt. and O.C. Ixopo Commands, Natal.
- 1911 ‡Perham, Edgar (June 12, 1915). Capt. 12th W. Yorkshire Regt. France. Killed in action July 24, 1916.
- 1919 Perry, Horace George (Feb. 25, 1916). Pte. 9th R. Fusiliers. France.
- 1914 Petrie, James Alexander (Oct. 22, 1917). Lt. General List.
- 1891 Phelps, John Henry Dixon, B.M. (May 10, 1918). Capt. R.A.M.C. Malta.
- 1908 *Phillips, Alan Andrew, B.A. Lt. I.A.R.O., 1st Defence Force. India.
- 1903 ¶Pidduck, Frederick Bernard, M.A. (Jan. 1, 1916). Capt. Special Lists. Ballistic Research Officer, Woolwich Arsenal. *D.* § Mar. 1918.
- 1881 Pigot, Rev. Edward Charles, M.A. (1916). C.F. (4th Class).
- 1911 *Pigot, Edward Whitfield (Feb. 26, 1915). Lt. 3rd Shropshire L.I., attd. M.G.C.
- 1911 ‡Pigott, Alan John Keefe Pemberton (June 5, 1915). Lt. and Adj. 1st R. Irish Regt. France, Egypt, Sudan, Palestine.
- 1907 ‡Pilcher, Edward Elliott Incedon, B.A. (Feb. 27, 1915). Capt. R.E. Egypt, Belgium, France, Italy.

- 1910 ‡**Pitman, Thomas Stuart**, B.A. (Oct. 1, 1914). ‡Lt. 6th York & Lancaster Regt. France, Belgium. Killed in action at Poelcapelle, Sept. 26, 1917.
- 1919 Pittar, Charles Austin (Jan. 15, 1917). Lt. 1st Coldstream Guards. France. *M.C.*, Nov. 6, 1918.
- 1910 ‡Poole, Edgar Girard Croker, M.A. (Apr. 1917). Lt. Intelligence Corps. Staff-Lt. France.
- 1913 Porter, Edward Forrest, B.A. Lt. U.S. Army. France.
- 1919 ‡Porter, Felix Alan (Dec. 21, 1917). ‡2nd Lt. Tank Corps.
- 1902 Potter, George Maurice, B.A. (Sept. 2, 1914). Pte. 16th London Regt. (Queen's Westminster Rifles). France, Belgium.
- 1903 Powell, David Henry James, B.A. (Nov. 12, 1914). Lt. R.G.A.
- 1899 **Pratt, Rev. Arthur Morrel**, M.A. (Serving Aug. 4, 1914). C.F. (4th Class). Accidentally killed June 29, 1917.
- 1871 Price, John Alfred Parry, D.M. (Mar. 1915). Maj. R.A.M.C. (T.).
- 1910 Proudfoot, Frank Grégoire (Aug. 12, 1914). Maj. R.A.M.C., attd. Q.O. Oxfordshire Hussars. France, 1915, 1916.
- 1885 Pryce-Michell, Percy Turner, M.A. (Mar. 12, 1916). Lt. R.D.C.
- 1913 ‡Pugh, John Alan, B.A. (July 7, 1915). Lt. Welsh Guards. France, Belgium.
- 1903 ‡Pullinger, Henry Robert, M.A. (Serving Aug. 4, 1914). Capt. Unattached List, T.F. St. Paul's School O.T.C.
- ‡**Quayle, Rupert Charles** (Oct. 31, 1917). 2nd Lt. Leicestershire Regt. France. Killed in action Oct. 4, 1918.
- 1902 Quigley, John Herbert (Sept. 17, 1915). Lt. Unattached List, T.F. Victoria College O.T.C.
- 1910 Ragheb, Mohammed Ezzat. Lt. Recruiting Officer.
- 1892 ‡Randall-MacIver, David, M.A., D.Sc. (Sept. 8, 1914). Capt. Special Lists, D.A.D. of Labour (Staff-Captain). France, 1914-15; Salonika, 1916-18. *D.* Salonika, 1918.
- 1901 **Randell, Henry Arnold**. R. Fusiliers. France. Killed in action Sept. 8, 1918.
- 1908 Rea, Douglas Beaumont (May 3, 1915). Capt. R.A.S.C. France, 1915-16; Mesopotamia, 1916, 1919; India, 1917. *D.* Mesopotamia, 1919.
- 1908 *Reckitt, Charles Edward Hay, B.A. (Aug. 4, 1914). ‡2nd Lt. 2nd, attd. 1st, E. Yorkshire Regt. Lt., Acting Capt. and Adj., R.E. France, 1914-15, 1915-19. *O.B.E.* (Mil.). *D.* France. 1917, 1919.
- 1904 Rees, Owen Meredith, B.A. (Apr. 4, 1916). Lt. R.G.A. (Capt.). Mesopotamia, 1916-19.
- 1904 Reiss, Horace Baggallay, M.A. (Apr. 5, 1916). 2nd Lt. I.A.R.O. India.

- 1919 ‡Richards, Frank Roydon (Aug. 1, 1917). 2nd Lt. R.G.A. (S.R.). France.
- 1901 Richardson, Alfred Harold (Mobilized Aug. 1914). Capt. 4th W. Riding Regt. (T.F. Res.). A.P.M. *D.* § Feb. 1917.
- 1898 Richardson, Nowell, B.A. (Dec. 12, 1914). Lt. R.F.A. (T.F.). France.
- 1917 Ripley, Ralph (Dec. 27, 1917). 2nd Lt. R.F.A. France.
- 1918 ‡Roberts, Arthur Doricourt (Nov. 4, 1914). Lt. 10th Cameronians. Lt. Observer, R.F.C. France. *M.C.*, Nov. 25, 1916. Killed while flying Aug. 31, 1917.
- Robinson, Bernard Oates** (Oct. 1916). 2nd Lt. 4th York & Lancaster Regt. France and Belgium. Killed in action at Passchendaele Oct. 9, 1917.
- Robinson, Geoffrey Wathen** (Sept. 1914). Lt. 10th Gloucestershire Regt. France and Belgium. Killed in action at Loos Sept. 25, 1915.
- 1909 *Robinson, Gilbert Crescens, B.A. Tpr. Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles. India.
- 1919 ‡Robinson, Harold Cartwright (Nov. 7, 1917). 2nd Lt. 1/7th Cheshire Regt. France, Belgium, 1918-19.
- 1897 Rogers, Hugh Stuart. Maj., Bt.-Lt.-Col., Shropshire L.I. Provost-Marshal, temp. Brig.-Gen. France. *C.B.E.* (Mil.). *D.S.O.*, Jan. 1, 1917. Chevalier, Ordre du Mérite Agricole. *D.* France, 1915, 1916, 1918.
- 1895 **Ross, Henry Duncan** (Sept. 1915). Pte. 29th R. Fusiliers (Cpl.). France. Killed in action at High Wood July 20, 1916.
- 1919 Ross-Townsend, Richard Gordon (Sept. 4, 1916). Lt. R.A.F. France, 1917.
- 1907 Roulston, Francis William Henry, M.A. (Oct. 1914). 2nd Lt. 4th R. Berkshire Regt. France.
- 1908 ‡Rowland, Rev. Aster Noël Ambrose, M.A. Canadian E.F. France.
- 1894 ‡Sanderson, Francis Robert, B.A. (Mar. 13, 1915). Capt. R.F.A. Staff-Captain (Lt.-Col.). Egypt, Gallipoli, Palestine. *O.B.E.* (Mil.). Chevalier of the Royal Order of George (Greece). *D.* Palestine, 1918, 1919.
- 1903 Saunders, Francis Grant (June 3, 1907). Maj. 3rd Leinster Regt.
- 1908 ‡Sayer, Cecil Oversby, B.A. (June 7, 1913). Lt. 7th Durham L.I. France and Belgium. Died in the German Military Hospital at Courtrai, June 7, 1915, of wounds received in action at Ypres, May 24.
- 1906 *Sayer, Geoffrey Robley, B.A. (Aug. 4, 1914). ‡Capt. 1st Chinese Labour Bn. Hongkong, 1914-15; France, 1916-19.
- 1913 *Sayer, Harold Bouchier (Oct. 17, 1914). Lt. R.E., attd. Egyptian

- Army (Capt.). France, 1915-17; Sudan, from 1917. *D.* France, 1916, twice; Sudan, 1919.
- 1881 Scattergood, Bernard Page, M.A. (Mar. 23, 1915). Col.-Sergt. York & Lancaster Regt. Instructor in Musketry.
- 1916 Schnadhorst, Charles Edward (Nov. 22, 1916). Lt. 4th N. Staffordshire Regt. France, Belgium. *M.C.*, July 18, 1917.
- 1916 ‡Schnadhorst, Francis Ernest Ashton (Apr. 19, 1915). Lt. 4th N. Staffordshire Regt. France, Belgium.
- 1920 Scotland, Patrick James (Oct. 6, 1916). Lt. 3rd The Black Watch. India, Mesopotamia, Egypt, France.
- 1912 Scott, Rev. Frank Oswald, M.A. (July 3, 1917). C.F. (4th Class).
- 1910 ‡Scott, Rupert, B.A. (July 31, 1918). Pte. Meteorological Section, R.E.
- 1904 ‡Scott-Wilson, Hew William, B.Sc., B.M. (May 26, 1915). Capt. R.A.M.C. Gallipoli, Egypt, Palestine, France.
- 1913 *Senhouse, Humphrey Patricius (Oct. 10, 1914). Capt., Acting Maj., R.F.A. France, Belgium, Germany. *M.C.*, June 17, 1917. *D.* France, 1919.
- 1919 Sharp, Robert (Mar. 20, 1918). 2nd Lt. Border Regt.
- 1919 Sharwood, Albert Cyril (May 8, 1917). Capt. R.A.F., attd. 2nd Light Cruiser Squadron. Grand Fleet. *D.* 1918.
- 1911 *Shaw, Reginald Thomas (Aug. 1914). Lt. 2nd R. Sussex Regt. France. Killed in action at Richebourg L'Avoué May 9, 1915.
- 1905 Shepherd, Charles Herbert Boutflower, M.A. (Dec. 28, 1914). 2nd Lt. Manchester Regt. Capt., Acting Maj., M.G.C. France, Belgium. *M.C.*, Dec. 2, 1918.
- 1910 *Shepherd, Douglas Alexander McKay. London Regt. France. Killed in action Sept. 20, 1916.
- 1919 Shepherd, Edwin Colston (Jan. 25, 1915). Sergt. R.F.A.
- 1914 Shepperd, Charles Bertram (Oct. 1915). Lt. 4th Border Regt. India.
- 1905 Shutt, Herbert Cecil, B.A. (Nov. 6, 1914). Lt. 3rd, attd. 1st, R. Scots Fusiliers. France. Killed in action at Serre Nov. 13, 1916.
- 1919 Shuttleworth, William (Sept. 16, 1916). Pte. 4th Devonshire Regt. Egypt, Palestine, France.
- 1910 *Simmonds, Percy Grabham, B.A. (Aug. 1915). 2nd Lt. 9th London Regt. (Queen Victoria's Rifles). France. Killed in action at Gommecourt July 1, 1916.
- 1902 Simpson, Rev. Frederick Arthur, M.A., Fell. Trin. Coll., Camb. (Aug. 15, 1915). C.F. (4th Class).
- 1919 Simpson, John Cyril Finucane (Mar. 14, 1917). Lt. R.A.F. Macedonia.

- 1902 Simpson, Rev. Walter Rosslyn, M.A. R.A.M.C.
- 1914 ‡Sisson, Geoffrey Roy (Aug. 21, 1915). Lt. R.G.A. (S.R.) (Capt.). W. Africa, 1916-17; France, 1917-19.
- 1919 Smart, George Frederick (Aug. 9, 1918). Cadet No. 23. O.C.B.
- 1920 Smith, Charles Rhodes (Apr. 3, 1916). Sergt. 19th Canadian Res. Bn. ‡2nd Lt. 8th London Regt. (Post Office Rifles). France, 1918.
- 1909 *Smith, Edward Rawdon, B.A. (Sept. 19, 1914). Lt., temp. Capt., 5th Rifle Brigade, empld. Ministry of National Service. France, 1915. *O.B.E.* (Civil Div.).
- 1919 Smith, Harry Percival (Aug. 4, 1914). Capt. R.F.A. (T.F.) (Maj.). France.
- 1894 ‡Smith, Henry Alexander, M.A. (Nov. 16, 1916). Lt. I.A.R.O., attd. Supply & Transport Corps. India, Persia. *D. Persia*, 1919.
- 1919 Smith, Hylton I'Brook (Oct. 4, 1917). 2nd Lt. Grenadier Guards. France, 1918.
- 1906 *Smith, Norman Lockhart, B.A. (1917). Lt., Acting Capt., 1st Chinese Labour Bn. France. Order of Wen-Hu (5th Class).
- 1904 Smith, Rev. William Lawson, M.A. (June 1917). C.F. (4th Class). France, Belgium, Germany.
- 1906 ‡Somers, Walter Edgar (Aug. 11, 1914). Pte. R.A.S.C. France, 1914-18.
- 1904 Somerset, Noel Henry Plantagenet, M.A. (June 10, 1915). Capt. R.A.S.C. Mudros, 1915-16; Egypt, 1916-17; Palestine, 1917-18.
- 1894 ‡Souttar, Henry Sessions, B.M., M.Ch., M.A. (Sept. 19, 1914). Maj. R.A.M.C. Belgium, 1914. *C.B.E.* (Mil.). Officier de l'Ordre de la Couronne.
- 1893 ‡Spilsbury, Alfred John, B.A. (Serving Aug. 4, 1914). Capt. O.T.C.
- 1912 *Spokes, Peter Spencer, B.A. (Jan. 30, 1915). Capt. and Adjt. 19th London Regt. France, 1915.
- 1904 Spyer, Jesse (Sept. 1914). Lt. 7th S. Wales Borderers. Gallipoli, Salonika, Constantinople.
- 1897 Stamp, Rev. Archibald George Cunningham, M.A. (Sept. 25, 1916). C.F. (4th Class).
- 1917 Starke, Leslie Gordon Knowles. R.E.
- 1913 ‡*Stephens, Arnold Melville (Sept. 1914). ‡2nd Lt. 11th Lancashire Fusiliers. France. *D. France*, 1916. Died Dec. 30, 1915, of wounds received in action at Armentières.
- 1913 *Steward, Charles (Aug. 1914). 2nd Lt. 3rd, attd. 2nd, Shropshire L.I. Belgium. Killed in action at Ypres May 25, 1915.

- 1919 Stifter, George (Dec. 31, 1916). Cadet, Cavalry School, Russian Army. Russia.
- 1900 ‡Stocken, Carl August, M.A. (Feb. 27, 1918). 2nd Lt. 5th Hampshire Regt.
- ‡Stokes, Philip Durham (Dec. 1916). 2nd Lt. 6th, attd. 11th, Rifle Brigade. France, 1917. Died Apr. 10, 1917, of wounds received in action at Havrincourt Wood.
- 1910 Stolz, Herbert Rowell (June 1, 1917). Capt. U.S. Army Medical Corps. France, 1918-19.
- 1907 Stonestreet, Arthur Rostron (Oct. 3, 1914). Pte. 29th R. Fusiliers.
- 1899 Storey, Fearnley Bonnell (Mobilized Aug. 1914). Maj. 3rd Queen's (R. W. Surrey Regt.). D. § Aug. 1919.
- 1909 *Stork, Herbert Cecil, B.A. (Aug. 4, 1916). Capt. 19th Punjabis. Staff-Captain, G.H.Q., M.E.F. D.A.Q.M.G. Mesopotamia, Persia, Caucasus.
- 1879 Stott, Frederick William Arthur, B.M., M.A. (Jan. 1915). Capt. R.A.M.C., attd. 2/5th Manchester Regt. (Invalided Apr. 1917.)
- 1908 Stuart, Winchester, B.A. American E.F.
- 1919 Sturt, Oliver (Sept. 14, 1918). Midshipman R.N.V.R., H.M.S. *Nicator*.
- 1911 Sutton, Eric Graham, B.A. Spr. R.E. (Signal Service).
- 1915 Sutton, Reginald Burnett (Feb. 5, 1917). 2nd Lt. 9th Sherwood Foresters. France, 1918.
- 1899 Swann, Rev. Charles Graham, M.A. (Feb. 5, 1917). C.F. (4th Class). France, Belgium. M.C., Sept. 26, 1917.
- 1880 Sweetapple, Rev. Henry Darell Sudell, D.D. (1915). C.F. (4th Class).
- 1904 Swete, Edmond Denroche, B.A. Gloucestershire Regt.
- 1904 Sykes, William Henry, M.A. Nigerian Land Contingent. Africa.
- 1910 Tait, Harold Sinclair (1918). Capt. C.A.M.C.
- 1920 Tallin, George Percy Raymond (Mar. 1, 1916). Sergt. 196th Inf. C.E.F. ‡2nd Lt. 8th London Regt. (Post Office Rifles) (Capt.). France, 1918-19.
- 1911 *Tansley, Reginald George Frederick, B.A. (Feb. 8, 1916). Lt. R.A.S.C.
- 1912 ‡Taylor, Frank. R.A.M.C.
- 1913 ‡*Taylor, William Pike (Oct. 1915). 2nd Lt. 6th York & Lancaster Regt. France. Killed in action at Bullecourt May 3, 1917.
- 1911 *Tesh, William (Sept. 11, 1914). ‡Capt., Flying Officer, R.A.F. Gallipoli, 1915; Imbros, 1915; Aegean, 1916-17. (Invalided.)
- 1907 Thomas, Frederick Arthur Schonberg, B.A. (Oct. 6, 1916). Lt.

- I.A.R.O., attd. 114th Mahrattas. Capt. G.S.O. 3., 1st (Peshawar) Div., 1917; D.A.Q.M.G. 6th (Poona) Div., 1918-19. India and N.W. Frontier.
- 1898 Thompson, Arthur George James, B.M. (Apr. 21, 1915). Capt. R.A.M.C. Egypt, France, Italy.
- 1903 Thompson, James Gilbert, B.A. (Aug. 4, 1914). Maj. 7th King's (Liverpool Regt.). D.A.A.G. H.Q., 1st Corps. France, 1915-19. *D.S.O.*, June 3, 1918. *M.C.*, June 3, 1916. *D.* France, 1917, 1918.
- 1909 *Thornton, Joseph Henry Banks, B.A. (Mar. 1917). ‡2nd Lt. Labour Corps, attd. Lancashire Fusiliers (Acting Capt.). France. Killed in action near Armentières Sept. 28, 1918.
- 1898 Thorold, Ernest Hayford, M.A. (Serving Aug. 4, 1914). C.F. (2nd Class). France, from Aug. 1914. *D.* France, 1915, 1916.
- 1909 *Thorp, Andrew Fenwick (Serving Aug. 4, 1914). Lt. S. Lancashire Regt. France. (Prisoner of war.)
- 1919 Till, William Plummer (Feb. 14, 1918). 2nd Lt. R.F.A.
- 1911 ‡*Titherington, Geoffrey Wrench, B.A. (Serving Aug. 4, 1914). Capt. and Adjt., Bt.-Maj., 1st O.B.L.I. Mesopotamia. *D.* Mesopotamia, 1917, 1918.
- 1898 Trousdell, William Hugh Cornwallis, B.A. (1914). Lt. Land Contingent, Nigeria, W. Africa. Lost at sea Mar. 13, 1915.
- 1891 ‡Tupper, John Holman Eure, B.A. Poona Vol. Rifle Corps. India.
- 1919 Turner, Norman (July 1, 1918). Pte. 3rd Yorkshire Regt.
- 1905 Turrell, Henry Gifford (Jan. 25, 1917). 2nd Lt. 4th O.B.L.I. France. Died Nov. 3, 1917, of wounds received in action.
- 1907 ‡*Twynam, Cecil Douglas (Dec. 23, 1914). Lt., Acting Capt., R.E. France. *M.C.*, Jan. 1, 1917. *D.* France, 1918.
- 1903 *Udall, Edward Hugo, B.A. (Aug. 22, 1914). Capt. R.A.M.C. (Maj.). Gallipoli, France, Mesopotamia, Persia. *D.* Mesopotamia, 1918.
- 1901 Udall, Thomas Clement Beauchamp, M.A. (Apr. 4, 1915). Capt. M.G.C. France, Belgium. *D.* France, 1917. (Prisoner of war.)
- 1919 Unmack, Randall Carter (Feb. 8, 1918). 2nd Lt. Dirigible Officer, R.A.F. Anti-Submarine Patrol.
- 1909 Vallalley, Rev. James Scott, M.A. (Nov. 7, 1916). C.F. (4th Class). France.
- 1919 Vann, Lawson Edmund (Nov. 1, 1916). ‡2nd Lt. R.F.A. France.
- 1892 ‡Veale, Rawdon Augustus, B.A. (Mobilized Aug. 1914). Maj., Acting Lt.-Col., R.A.M.C.

- 1895 Vernon, Alan Frederick Maule, M.A. (Jan. 12, 1915). ‡Lt. R.N.V.R. Gallipoli, Malta.
- 1917 ‡Wain, Donald Hubert (July 15, 1918). 2nd Lt. R.G.A.
- 1906 Walker, Benjamin Howson, M.A. (Jan. 1916). Pte. S. African Service Corps (M.T.). German E. Africa, 1916-17. (Invalided Apr. 1917.)
- 1905 Walker, Eric George Sherbrooke, B.A. (Aug. 29, 1914). Hon. Capt., Flying Officer, R.A.F. France. D. Air Ministry, Dec. 1919. (Prisoner of war.)
- 1910 Walker, Miles, B.A. (Oct. 14, 1914). Lt. R.A.S.C., attd. 29th Div. Egypt, Gallipoli, 1915. (Invalided on account of ill health contracted while on active service.)
- 1903 Walker, William Austin (Sept. 1914). 2nd Lt. 1st Bn. Madras Guards, India Defence Force. India.
- 1898 ‡Wallace, Archdale John, M.A. (Oct. 3, 1914). Lt. Postal Section, R.E. France.
- 1912 Wallace, Cranstoun L'Estrange, B.A. (Dec. 12, 1914). 2nd Lt. 8th London Regt. (Post Office Rifles). France. (Prisoner of war.)
- 1914 Wallis, Norbert Hardy (Oct. 1914). 2nd Lt. 8th S. Wales Borderers. (Relinquished commission on account of ill health, Oct. 1915.)
- 1892 Warburton, Philip Egerton Bass (Oct. 5, 1914). Gnr. I/a Batt., H.A.C. Egypt, Palestine.
- 1903 Ward, Ronald Ogier, B.A. (Mobilized Aug. 1914). Capt. R.F.A., Acting Maj. H.A.C. France. D.S.O., June 3, 1919. M.C., June 3, 1918. D. France, 1919.
- 1913 Waring, Norman Harold, M.A. (Mar. 17, 1915). Lt. 10th Border Regt. Lt. Special Lists, empld. Ministry of Munitions. France.
- 1897 Warren, Rev. John Wetenhall Francis, M.A. (Aug. 6, 1918). C.F. (4th Class), attd. 4th B.W.I. Regt. France, 1918; Italy, 1918-19.
- 1914 **Warren, Robert Hamilton.** American Ambulance (Neuilly-sur-Seine). France. Medaille d'honneur, silver gilt. Died of illness at Bordeaux Nov. 28, 1916.
- 1883 Watson, Rev. Arthur Herbert, M.A. (1916). S.C.F.
- 1888 ‡Weatherley, Cecil Octavius, B.A. Lt. Vol. Bn. Surrey Regt.
- 1914 Weber, Carl Jefferson, M.A. (May 1, 1917). Capt. and Adjt. 69th F.A., U.S. Army.
- 1911 **Weeks, Herbert Ward Meredith** (Feb. 23, 1915). Lt. S. Wales Borderers. France and Belgium. Died Nov. 23, 1917, of wounds received in action.
- 1899 Welford, Albert Alfred, M.A. R.E.

- 1910 **Wellings, Charles Henry Clifford**, B.A. (July 7, 1917). 2nd Lt. Labour Corps. France and Belgium. Killed in action at Ypres Aug. 11, 1917.
- 1914 **Werlein, Philip Prentiss**, M.A. (Sept. 18, 1917). ‡2nd Lt. 53rd F.A., U.S. Army.
- 1892 **West, Tom** (Oct. 1914). Lce.-Cpl. 23rd (Sportsman's) R. Fusiliers. France, 1915-17. Killed in action near Bourlon Nov. 29, 1917.
- 1919 ‡**West, William** (June 23, 1916). Lt. R.G.A., Staff-Lt. VIth Corps H.Q. France.
- 1893 **Whincup, Rev. Richard**, M.A. (July 1912). C.F. (4th Class). France, Belgium. *M.C.*, Jan. 1, 1917.
- 1888 ‡**White, John**, M.A. (Serving Aug. 4, 1914). Instructor in Navigation, Portsmouth.
- 1910 ‡**Whiteley, Freeman Pearson**, M.A. (May 15, 1916). Warrant Schoolmaster, R.N. *H.M.S. Fishguard*.
- 1915 ‡**Whiteley, Samuel** (Mar. 1916). Spr. R.E. (Signals). France, 1916-18.
- 1918 ‡**Whittle, Reginald Alfred** (Sept. 3, 1916). ‡Lt. 16th Manchester Regt. France, Belgium, 1917. *M.C.*, Sept. 26, 1917.
- 1919 **Whitwell, Frank Robert Jowitt** (Mar. 1917). Lt. 2nd Scots Guards. France.
- 1914 **Wigfall, William Edward Clare** (Jan. 1915). Lt. 3rd, attd. 8th, E. Yorkshire Regt. (Capt.). Belgium, France. *M.C.*, Oct. 20, 1916. *D.* France, 1916. Died Aug. 29, 1916, of wounds received in action.
- 1907 ‡***Wilkinson, Hector Russell**, B.A. Indian Vol. Defence Force. India.
- Williams, Arthur Ivor Meakin** (Jan. 30, 1915). Capt. 13th R. Welsh Fusiliers. France. *D.* France, 1918. Died Oct. 9, 1918, of wounds received in action.
- 1902 **Williams, Hubert Watson**, B.A. (1914). Sergt. 1st Bn. Behar Light Horse. India.
- 1911 ‡***Williams, Jack** (Oct. 30, 1914). Capt. R.G.A., empld. Ministry of Munitions. Belgium, France. *M.C.*, Mar. 30, 1916. *D.* France, 1915.
- 1916 **Williams, John Trevor** (Sept. 1917). 2nd Lt. 30th Punjabis, Indian Army. Died of fever June 7, 1918.
- 1912 ***Williams, Martyn Floyer** (Aug. 1914). Lt. R.F.A. (S.R.). France. Killed in action at Thiepval Aug. 11, 1916.
- 1919 **Williams, Sidney Arthur George** (Sept. 28, 1917). 2nd Lt. 33rd Batt., R.F.A. France.
- 1899 ‡**Willis, George Morton**, B.A. R. W. Kent Regt.
- 1906 **Willis, Sydney Frank**, B.A. (May 6, 1915). Lt. M.G.C.

- 1908 *Wilson, Alfred Kenneth, M.A. (Serving Aug. 4, 1914). Capt. Unattached List, T.F., Derby School O.T.C.
- 1902 Wilson, Cecil Claude, B.A. (Oct. 6, 1916). Lt. I.A.R.O., attd. 39th Central India Horse, afterwards attd. 12th Bn. (Bengal) Cavalry (Acting Capt.). Mesopotamia, 1917-19.
- 1895 Wilson, George Frederick (Dec. 1915). Capt. R.G.A. (S.R.). France.
- 1919 Wilson, Gilbert Ingram (Oct. 18, 1918). Aircraftsman (2nd Grade), R.A.F.
- 1919 Wilson, John Leonard (Dec. 12, 1915). ‡2nd Lt. 13th Durham L.I. France, 1918-19.
- 1887 Wilson, Rev. John Plumpton (Apr. 1917). C.F. (4th Class). Egypt, Palestine, Syria, 1917-19. O.B.E. (Mil.). D. Palestine, 1918.
- 1911 ‡Wilson, Percy, M.A. (Sept. 1, 1915). Instructor Lt. R.N.
- 1916 ‡Wilson, Rowland (July 24, 1915). Lt. 4th E. Surrey Regt., attd. M.G.C. France. (Prisoner of war.)
- 1905 Wise, Anthony Forster, B.A. (Mar. 10, 1917). Capt. I.A.R.O. Staff-Captain A.H.Q., India. India.
- ‡Wolfe, Arthur Frederick (Apr. 12, 1915). ‡Sub-Lt. R.N. Div. Gallipoli, France. Killed in action near Beaumont Hamel Feb. 4, 1917.
- 1878 Wood, Ven. Hugh Singleton, M.A. (1914). Archdeacon of the Fleet, Greenwich.
- 1919 Wood, John Carson. Cadet, O.C.B.
- 1909 *Wood, James Taylor, B.A. (Feb. 1915). Pte. M.G.C. France.
- 1908 ‡*Woodhead, Alexander William, B.A. (Nov. 20, 1914). Capt. I.A.R.O., attd. 9th N. Bengal Mounted Rifles. France, Gallipoli, Egypt, Mesopotamia, India, N.W. Frontier.
- 1902 Woodhouse, Henry Alfred, M.A. (Feb. 13, 1915). Capt. Special Lists. Dental Surgeon, attd. R.A.M.C.
- 1911 *Woolley, Geoffrey Harold (Aug. 4, 1914). Capt. 9th London Regt. (Queen Victoria's Rifles). G.S.O. 3. France, Belgium. M.C., June 3, 1919. D. France, 1915, 1918. V.C.
For most conspicuous bravery on Hill 60 during the night of Apr. 20-1, 1915.
Although the only officer on the hill at the time, and with very few men, he successfully resisted all attacks on his trench, and continued throwing bombs and encouraging his men till relieved. His trench during all this time was being heavily shelled and bombed and was subjected to heavy machine gun fire by the enemy.
- 1886 ‡Wyndham, Percy, M.A. (1916). Trooper, United Provinces Light Horse.
- 1906 Yardley, Frederic George, B.A. (Jan. 9, 1915). 2nd Lt. 8th N. Staffordshire Regt. France, 1915. Died at Calais Sept. 17, 1915, of wounds received Aug. 22, 1915, near Laventie.

- 1911 †*Young, George Shields, B.A. (June 21, 1915). Pte. 6th W. Yorkshire Regt. France. Died Nov. 29, 1916, of wounds received in action.
- 1917 Zetchevitch, Vladimir (Apr. 1915). Pte. Artillery Unit, Serbian Army. Serbia.

CHORISTERS KILLED IN ACTION

BESIDES THOSE WHOSE NAMES OCCUR IN THE ROLL

- 1907 Atkinson, Harold Cecil. H.A.C. (Dec. 8, 1917.)
- 1907 Butler, Herbert Arthur. 2nd Lt. London Regt. (Jan. 1, 1916.)
- 1905 Child, Joseph Alfred. 2nd Lt. Yorkshire Regt. (June 18, 1917.)
- 1891 Dickinson, Guy Richard Wolstenholme. Canadian Inf. (Nov. 18, 1917.)
- 1905 Turnell, Edward Reginald Blundell Leaf. Lt. Middlesex Regt. (Nov. 23, 1917.)
- 1905 Tyrrell, Charles George. O.B.L.I. (Dec. 31, 1915.)

COLLEGE SERVANTS KILLED IN ACTION

- Grimsley, William Henry. Lt. Yorkshire Regt. (Oct. 6, 1918.)
- Jones, Charles William. O.B.L.I. (Died Feb. 21, 1919, at Abbeville Hospital, of wounds received in action.)
- King, John Gerald. R. W. Surrey Regt. (July 3, 1918.)
- Smith, John. Dorset Regt. (Dec. 1914.)



ADDITIONAL NOTES



ADDITIONAL NOTES TO

VOLUME II

ii. 44. Mr. Seccombe's suggestion would put the date of Williamson's foreign travel too early, as he would hardly have been excused residence before his B.A. degree to which he proceeded in 1653; but the suggestion set me on the inquiry as to the Williamson letters to which Mr. Seccombe referred, and through the kindness of the late Marquess of Ormonde, I obtained, in 1919, copies of them. Mr. T. U. Sadleir, registrar of the Irish College of Arms, was good enough to transcribe them for me at the request of Provost Mahaffy. They turn out to be news-letters written by a J. or Jos. Williamson, who speaks in the second letter of sending one of his sons into England, and refers to 'his poor unhappy family'. There is also no reference to any member of the Duke's family. I have perhaps been set on the right track by some letters in the State Papers Domestic of Charles II, calendared by Mrs. Everett Green, in one of which Dr. Thomas Smith, writing to Williamson from Cockermouth, 20 Jan. 1668, speaks of 'Mr Tufton a quondam pupil of yours' as the candidate chosen by the Countess of Dorset, Pembroke and Montgomery, for the vacant seat for Appleby; and in another, Sir John Lowther, writing to Williamson, 5 Feb. 1668, says that he was 'unwilling that a pupil should seem to oppose his tutor', the person referred to being indicated in a letter from Sir John of 20 Jan. 1668, as 'my kinsman Anthony Lowther', who was 'wishing to succeed my late son', whose death had occasioned the vacancy. A reference to the Lowther pedigree shows that this Anthony was a first cousin of Sir John, being the eldest son of his paternal uncle Robert, a merchant at Leeds, an alderman of London, by his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of William Holcroft. There is a letter from Anthony's mother to Williamson in the State Papers, dated 22 June (and wrongly), 1652, ascribed to Lady Elizabeth Lowther (a non-existent person), entrusting 'my son' to Williamson's care, and expressing the anxieties to be expected in a mother under such circumstances; Mr. P. H. Fox has been kind enough to transcribe the letter for me. The year in the date is probably due to the Calendarer, and the letter is simply signed E. Lowther, the suggestion of a Lady Lowther or Lady E. Lowther being due also to a later hand. Anthony's desire to be member for Appleby was satisfied ten years later. We have seen (ii. 44, n. 1) that Williamson was in France in November 1657, when he was elected Fellow, and that Saumur was one of the places he visited in his travels. The Tufton elected at Appleby was Thomas, afterwards sixth earl of Thanet, born 30 Aug. 1644; but if only one of the brothers went abroad with him, it may have been John, afterwards fourth earl, born 7 Aug. 1638, or Richard, afterwards fifth earl, born 30 May, 1640. The Tuftons of this family were in the habit of going abroad early, as Nicholas, the eldest son, had been abroad before he was nineteen (Pocock's Memorials of the

Family of Tufton, p. 71), and George, the sixth brother, 'travelled into France, being about the age of fifteen', as is recorded on his monument in Rainham Church, Kent (*ib.*, p. 67).

ii. 46, n. 5. Provost Barlow, writing to Williamson, 3 Nov. 1668, says that 'At the Sunday dinner your beson and ewer were set upon the high table', and 'We filled the ewer full of good sack, which was at your kindness and cost too, and drank your health round the hall'. It appears, however, from a letter of John Beebey, who was a fellow at the time, that the Provost 'was altogether against the ewer's being filled with sack'. 'I told him it was the donor's will that it should go round the hall, and that a dozen bottles of sack were provided; so he bade me do what I liked, but that it was against his judgment'. (*State Papers Domestic*, Charles II, Calendar, pp. 48, 49.) Williamson has endorsed Barlow's letter 'My poor duty to the college, for which God's providence be ever praised'.

ii. 49, n. 2. Though Evelyn's judgement as to Williamson's married happiness appears in his Diary under date 22 July, 1674, it must have been entered much later as Williamson did not marry till 1678.

ii. 88, n. 6. In 1668, Timothy Halton, afterwards Provost, writing (29 Aug.) to Sir Joseph Williamson (S. P. Dom.) with reference to a youth about to enter the college, says, 'If he will be my chamber-fellow and bed-fellow, he may have the convenience of both', referring to a share of his sitting-room (technically called 'musæum') and bedroom.

ii. 121, n. 3. The following letter by Richard Yates may be compared with earlier descriptions of similar fees paid by Henry Fleming (ii. 74, and Flemings in Oxford, ii. 81). I owe permission to print it to Mr. Counsell, now Head Master of Appleby School:—'Queen's College, Oxon. Jan. 29, 172½. Honoured Madam, on Saturday ye 3rd of Feb (God willing) I'm to take my degree. The unavoidable expenses on that account will amount to 14. 7. 2. Please to take ye trouble of reading ye particulars as follows :

To ye College	{	A treat to ye Fellows in ye Common Room	0. 10. 0
		a treat to ye High Table	0. 10. 0
		to ye Dean for presenting me	7. 6
		to ye Butler a fee	2. 6
		to ye Common Room man a fee	2. 6
		to ye Taberdars Servitor a fee	2. 6
		For my Grace in ye Tabs. Common Room	6. 8
		A Treat to ye Taberdars at ye Tavern	14. 0
		Fees upon being made a member of ye Taberdars Com. Room	16. 6
to ye University	{	9 Scios at 1/6	13. 6
		to ye Register	18. 0
		to ye Proctors Man	2. 6
		to ye Major in ye Schools	1. 0
		For a gown which will last me till I take my Masters Degree	4. 10. 0
		Thirds for a Chamber which I am obliged to enter upon	4. 10. 0
			14. 7. 2

At this juncture I have nothing at all to depend upon, but ye bounty & charity of a kind Aunt. At Lady Day indeed I shall have £8 coming in & so for 3 Lady Days more till I commence M.A. but how hard, how very hard I shall be pinched to rub thro' with that, any one who knows ye present way of living at Queens College can easily inform you. I hope, Madam, that hand which has been hitherto so open & so ready to relieve me will not now be shut in my greatest necessity.

I know there cannot be more prevailing motives to such charitable actions with persons of your piety than ye necessity & ye gratitude of ye receiver.

That you are sufficiently assured of my necessity I do not question, and to convince you of my gratitude shall upon all occasions be ye constant business of

Honoured Madam
Your much obliged & most
dutiful nephew
Richard Yates.'

The 'Scios' were the nine persons who had to depose secretly to the Vice-Chancellor of the ability and conduct of each person presented for a degree in the faculty of arts. To the question addressed to each as to this matter he had to reply 'Scio' or 'Nescio' or 'Credo'. See *Laudian Statutes* (ed. Griffiths and Shadwell, pp. 108-10).

Mr. Falconer Madan has most ingeniously identified 'ye Major in ye Schools' with George Major who (Al. Ox., s. v.) was matriculated as 'privilegiatus' 1 Feb. 1698-9, as 'scho. cler.', *scholarum clericus*. He was a crony of Hearne, who took an interest in his domestic affairs. He outlived his second wife, who worried him to make a will in her favour. Hearne accuses him (ix. 85) of having bought his place of keeper (clerk) of the schools of old Benj. Cutler for fourscore pounds and of having sold it in 172 $\frac{5}{8}$ for sevenscore pounds to one John Russell.

ii. 127, last line. Mr. Salter has given me from Merton, Reg. I, fol. 208 an instance of 'rendering' from another college:—Dec. 18, 1510 . . . *correctionem cujusdam bacularii qui transgressus est mandatum decani sibi factum in nomine custodis in reddendo primum librum de celo et mundo* . . . *Propositum est sibi cur injunctionem sibi factam non fecit in aula*. . . *Custos injunxit quod* . . . *omni nocte disputationum qua ipse non opponeret nec responderet, redderet tria capitula illius materie de qua est disputacio, audientibus sociis*. *Custodis* is of course the Warden; *de celo et mundo* is the Latin Version of the Treatise of Aristotle; *opponere* and *respondere* are the parts of the two disputants. The disputations at this time seem to have taken place at night, before the fellows. When I came up to Oriel in 1857 a similar proceeding took place every Thursday at noon. Two undergraduates declaimed in the Hall before the Dean on some controversial topic, in English and Latin on alternate Thursdays. The disputants in Latin had not yet passed Moderations, those in English had. The rest of the men showed up (*reddiderunt*) on Latin Thursdays a piece of Latin prose, on English Thursdays an essay on the subject of the disputation, or, as it was called, 'declamation'. Mr. Salter thinks that the 'renderings' at Merton were spoken not written, and compares the repetition of the Easter Sermons, for which see Wood's *Life and Times*, ed. Clark, v. 120. At Oriel, however, the 'declamations' were recited, and the essays 'given up' to the dean in writing.

ii. 179, n. 1. Campbell's life is in the second supplement to D. N. B. See also the Memoir prefixed to Memorials in verse and prose of L. C., printed by his widow for private circulation in 1914.

ii. 290, n. 4. Thomas Hudson first appears as a fellow in 1466. He became senior fellow in 1470, and appears there in the Long Rolls till 1474-5. The next two Long Rolls are missing and his name has disappeared before the Long Roll of 1477-8. In the Oriel accounts of 1476 (Mr. Salter tells me) 5*d.* is paid at the burial of Mag. Hudson (college not given) on July 5. It is likely that this is our fellow. The Oriel men were at this time in the habit of spending money at funerals at other colleges. See Additional Note on i. 146, n. 3.

ii. 336.

HONORARY FELLOWS

1919. 12 Nov. **Bernard, Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. John Henry.**

Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, formerly Archbishop of Dublin.

1920. 10 Nov. **Hodgson, Rt. Rev. Henry Bernard.**

Bishop of St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich, formerly Eglesfield Scholar.

10 Nov. **Williams, Rt. Rev. Henry Herbert.**

Bishop of Carlisle, formerly Hastings Exhibitioner.

10 Nov. **David, Rt. Rev. Albert Augustus.**

Head Master of Rugby School, Bishop of St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich, formerly fellow.

ATHLETIC DISTINCTIONS

ii. 364.

RUGBY FOOTBALL

1920. John Alfred Bennett Davies. Oxford won, 1 goal 4 tries to 1 goal three tries.

ii. 367.

LAWN TENNIS

1920. John Cyril Finucane Simpson. Doubles, Oxford won, 5 games to 4.

CROSS COUNTRY RUNNING

1920. Wilfred Arnold Grace, Reginald Bennett Sutton, scholar, and Sydney Davis Harington. Oxford won by 13 points.

ii. 369.

SHOOTING

Shot for the University against Cambridge for the Chancellor's Plate

1920. Eric Hilton Halley. Oxford won by 56 points.

Shot for the University against Cambridge for the Humphrey Cup

1920. Eric Hilton Halley. Oxford won by 85 points.

ii. 410, note on ii. 121, n. 3. The person to whom the letter in this Additional Note is addressed is Anne, widow of Thomas Yates, D.D., rector of Charlton-on-Otmoor and sometime Fellow of Queen's, elder brother of John, father of Richard Yates, by whom the letter is written. The present (1921) owner of the letter is Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon of Westfield, Beckenham, a descendant of Dr. Thomas Yates, who has allowed me also to take copies of some other Yates' letters and documents for preservation in the College.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

i. ix, n. 4. Hearne(Collections, xi (O. H. S. lxxii), 268, 269) gives a Census of those whose names were in the Buttery Books in their Colleges in Oxford in July 1733. The total for the University is 2,107. Queen's has 1 Provost, 16 Fellows, 8 Masters of Arts on the Foundation, 9 Taberders, 16 Poor Children, 2 Clerks, about 20 Exhibitioners, with a total of 134, allowing thus for 86 Commoners. The largest total is Christ Church with 247; Jesus has 155, Balliol 140, Wadham 132. Edmund Hall has 1 Principal, 1 Exhibitioner, and a total of 22. Magdalen Hall, which is the largest Hall, has 37. He compares a Cambridge Census taken in July 1727 with a total for the University of 1499. For Masters of Arts on the Foundation see ii. 159.

i. 91, n. 5. In Dr. Shadwell's Catalogue of the Oriel Muniments, vi, p. 6, is calendared a Proxy of the College to Master John de Aston and Master William de Hawkesworth, Fellows, Masters of Arts and Bachelors of Divinity, to take possession of the church of Aberford and to present a fit person thereto; dated at the College 5 August, 1341, under the seals of the College and of the Dean of Christianity in Oxford. I have suggested in i. 93 that Hawkesworth did not immediately take up his nomination as Fellow of Queen's in the Statutes, and, from the position of affairs disclosed in the first surviving Long Roll of the College, it seems doubtful whether some of those so nominated ever took up their fellowships.

ii. 332. I have failed to discover any assigned reason why Samuel Thornton, who was elected Michel Exhibitioner 18 March, 1852, should have been elected fellow before Henry Eliot Delmé Radcliffe who was elected exhibitioner 19 June, 1851. From the Michel accounts it appears that Thornton, who had been junior exhibitioner to Radcliffe, was preferred to him in the election to scholarships, having been elected scholar 21 May, 1855, while Radcliffe was not elected scholar till 22 November in that year. As under the Michel Statutes the Fellows were to be elected from among the Scholars but not necessarily according to their seniority (and the same principle may have been employed in the election of Scholars from the Exhibitioners), the preference may have been given to Thornton as having obtained a classical First in Moderations in Michaelmas Term, 1853, while Radcliffe obtained only a second class in Easter Term of that year. They were both in the second class in Literae Humaniores in Michaelmas Term, 1855, after Thornton's election to his scholarship. There is no other instance in the list of Michel Fellows of a junior exhibitioner being preferred to a senior. Perhaps the College here applied the principle it had laid down for the Taberders in 1846 (ii. 159).



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